

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. IV (1912)

WITH INDEX.



MADRAS:

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1913.

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 at the foot of the page.

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.

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

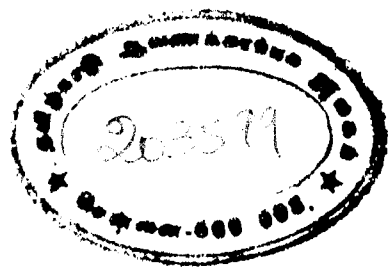
5. In the index, the entries have been arranged in the alphabetical order of the subjects to which they relate.

6. 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 Ayyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tanjore Sambasiva.	24th December 1909.	23rd December 1912.
Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S., the Hon'ble Surgeon-General William Burney.	18th November 1911. 6th " 1912.	20th September 1912. 30th December 1912.
Bourne, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Alfred Gibbs	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	22nd November 1910. 30th December 1912.
Brodie, the Hon'ble Mr. Norman Somerville	27th April 1912 ..	22nd July 1912. }
Butterworth, the Hon'ble Mr. Alan	29th October 1912 ..	30th December 1912.
Cardew, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon	31st December 1909.	Do.
Clegg, the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bailey	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	19th April 1911. 30th December 1912.
Clerk, the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Edward	{ 23rd November 1910. 26th April 1912 ..	19th March 1912. 30th December 1912.
Corbet, the Hon'ble Mr. Frederick Hugh Mackenzie	5th November 1912 ..	Do.
Cowie, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald William Garden	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	19th April 1911. 5th December 1912.
Davidson, the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel	23rd " 1910.	30th " "
Govindaraghava Ayyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Lalapet Arunachala Ayyar.	1st August 1912 ..	2nd January 1913.
Horne, the Hon'ble Mr. William Ogilvie	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	20th March 1911. 30th December 1912.
Middlemast, the Hon'ble Mr. Edgar William	14th May 1912 ..	4th July 1912.
Napier, the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Frederick	4th March 1912 ..	1st August 1912.
Odgers, the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Edwin	{ 31st January 1911 .. 18th November "	19th April 1911. 30th December 1912.
Parsons, the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Cotton	22nd July 1912 ..	26th October "
Pears, the Hon'ble Mr. Steuart Durand	19th March 1912 ..	4th November 1912.
Rosario, the Hon'ble Mr. John Leonard	1st August 1912 ..	20th October 1912.
Schmidt, the Hon'ble Mr. Clarence Rose Macaulay	31st December 1909.	30th December 1912.
Sivaswami Ayyar, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar.	31st " "	26th February 1912.
Smith, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Archibald	{ 31st " " 1912 .. 5th November 1912 ..	18th April 1912. 30th December 1912.
Smyth, V.M.S., I.M.S., the Hon'ble Colonel John	21st September 1912 ..	6th November "
Stone, the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Henry	{ 3rd January 1910. 4th July 1912 ..	14th May " 30th December "
Stuart, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Edmund Castle Stuart ..	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911 ..	22nd November 1910. 19th January 1912.
Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir Harold	2nd February 1911 ..	29th March 1912.
Twigg, the Hon'ble Mr. John	23rd November 1910.	2nd May 1912.
Wynoh, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Maling	16th April 1912 ..	30th December 1912.



N.B. 4

LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

II.—Non-officials.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office.	
		From	To
Adinarayana Ayya Garu, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Mutlur.	....	6th February 1912 ..	30th December 1912.
Fraser, the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Stein, Kt.	Madras Chamber of Commerce	24th March 1910.	17th January 1912.
Govindaraghava Ayyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Lalapet Arunachala Ayyar.	....	3rd January 1910.	12th July ..
Hamilton, the Hon'ble Mr. John G. ..	Planting community ..	23rd December 1909.	22nd December 1912.
Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot.	20th " "	19th " "
Jackson, the Hon'ble Mr. Austin Downes.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.	3rd February 1912 ..	20th " "
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, the Hon'ble Mr. Varada.	Landholders other than zamindars in the northern group of districts.	6th December 1909.	5th " "
Kesava Pillai, the Hon'ble Mr. Pattu.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.	20th " "	19th " "
Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasimha-chariyar.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly.	20th " "	19th " "
Kuddus Badsha Sahib, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abd-ul.	Muhammadian community in the northern group of districts.	24th " "	23rd " "
Manavedan Raja Avargal, the Hon'ble Raja Kellakka Covilagam.	....	16th May 1912 ..	30th " "
Madana Mohana Sinha Dayu Garu, the Hon'ble Raja Sri, Zamindar of Dharakota.	....	10th January 1910.	9th January 1913.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid.	Muhammadian community in the southern group of districts.	24th December 1909.	23rd December 1912.
Orr, the Hon'ble Mr. Edward William.	Madras Trades Association.	7th " "	6th " "
Raghava Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Gude.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	20th " "	19th " "
Raghunatha Rao Avargal, c.s.r., the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur, Rabgundai.	....	31st " "	3rd May 1912 (died).
Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Venkataswami, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.	Zamindars in the southern group of districts.	22nd " "	21st December 1912.
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Mocherla.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.	22nd November 1910.	19th " "
Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sattappa Ramanatha Muttayya.	....	31st December 1909.	30th " "
Richmond, the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas ..	....	31st " "	Do.
Saldanha, the Hon'ble Mr. Peter Francis Xavier.	....	10th January 1910.	9th January 1913.
Sambandha Mudaliyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Mylapore Muttukrishna.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.	20th " "	19th December 1912.
Seshagiri Ayyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Tiruchendurai Vaidyanatha.	University of Madras ..	21st December 1909.	20th " "
Shanmukham Pillai, the Hon'ble Mr. Sundaralingam Tinnevelly.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Madura and Tinnevelly.	3rd February 1910.	19th " "
Spring, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Francis Joseph Edward.	....	{ 3rd January 1910 .. 18th November 1911 ..	4th February 1911. 2nd January 1913.
Subba Rao Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Nainpalli.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk boards in South Canara and Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangaseri).	19th September 1910.	19th December 1912.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office.	
		From	To
Tyagaraya Chetti Garu, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Pitti.	Corporation of Madras ..	17th December 1909.	16th December 1912.
Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, the Hon'ble Raja Venganad.	Land-holders other than zamindars in the Southern group of districts.	23rd " "	22nd " "
Viziarama Gajapati Raja, Manyasultan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mirza Raja Sri Pushavati, Raja of Vizianagram.	Zamindars in the Northern group of districts.	22nd " "	21st " "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

AT MEETINGS OF

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

LIST OF MEETINGS.

Date of meeting.								Numbers of questions asked.
1912.								
14th February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to 168
* 15th „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
* 16th „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
13th March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
2nd April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169 to 276
• 3rd „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
• 4th „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
24th May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277 to 354
* 25th „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
27th September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355 to 451

* These were adjourned meetings.

* These were adjourned meetings.

VOLUME IV.

(FOR 1912.)

1. MEETING OF THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

1 [1] *Question.*—(a) With reference to my interpellation No. 30 *, and the answer thereto on the 15th May last, has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter by the wife of Subrahmanya Siva, confined in the Salem Central Jail, in the *Hindu* of the 22nd December 1911? Release of
convict
Subrahmanya
Siva.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether he is reduced in weight by 60 pounds?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider, and order his release, in view of his incurable disease and weakness, as an act of mercy in commemoration of the most auspicious and solemn announcement by His Most Gracious Majesty in person at Delhi of his blessed Coronation as the Emperor of India to His Imperial Majesty's loving and faithful Indian subjects?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the letter in question.

(b) The convict has not lost 60 pounds in weight since his admission to jail. He weighed 112 pounds on admission to the Palamcottah jail: he now weighs 111 pounds.

(c) Subrahmanya Siva was granted six months' remission of sentence on the occasion of the Darbar, but the Government are not prepared to consider the question of his release.

2 [2] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the "memorandum for the information of honorary Presidency Magistrates in regard to the attestation of documents" issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his circular, Press No. 4/R., Dis. 202, dated 29th August 1911? Attestation of
documents by
honorary
Presidency
Magistrates.

(b) Is the Government aware that by the restriction imposed by the said memorandum the public have been put to much inconvenience, by the withdrawal of the facilities till then enjoyed by them for the attestation of documents?

(c) Is it a fact that several of the honorary Presidency Magistrates have memorialized Government praying for the removal of the anomalous distinction which exists between village magistrates and themselves in regard to the attestation of *vakalatnamas*?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of the status of honorary magistrates and withdraw the memorandum issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the proposal to furnish each honorary magistrate with a police orderly, to enable him to keep up his dignity in the discharge of his honorary duties? Police
orderlies for
same magis-
trates.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—(a) to (d) The Government have already issued orders for the cancellation of that clause in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's memorandum to which objection is taken.

(e) The Government regret that they cannot accede to the proposal.

3 [3] Question.—With reference to my interpellation No. 13 * in the Council meeting in February 1911 will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) Whether Government received further memorials from the ryots of Perunagar, Kaliyampundi and other villages on the 31st March and 2nd April last respectively?

(b) Whether their attention has been called to the support accorded to the ryots' prayer by public organs such as the *Indian Patriot*, the *Hindu*, the *Madras Times*, *Lokopakar* and the *Swadhasmitran*?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether it is a fact that the tanks of Kaliyampundi and other tanks referred to in my interpellation and in the memorials of the ryots received no supply this year, whereas the tanks of Uttramallūr and other villages have had their supply?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots have been given hopes that the Kinnayyavattam channel would be repaired along with the Perunagar channel?

(e) If so, when was the first endorsement given to this effect and when was the last?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to repair the Kinnayyavattam channel from the Cheyyar river as prayed for, and if so, when?

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

(c) It is not a fact. The subjoined statement shows the supply received by the tanks in question during November and December 1911:—

Name of village.	Irrigation source.	Capacity.	Maximum supply received this year.		Remarks.
			MONTHS.	DAYS.	
Kaliyampundi	Big tank ..	6 months ..	2	23	
	Chitteri ..	4 " ..	2	7	
	Tambai tangal ..	3 " ..	1	23	
	Hissa tank ..	3 " ..	1	23	
Tinnayyampundi	One month's tank ..	1 " ..	1	0	
	Nameliattu tank ..	3 " ..	2	12	
	Hissa tank ..	3 " ..	2	10	
Perunagar ..	Parayaneri ..	6 " ..	6	0	
Elanagar ..	Periyeri ..	6 " ..	4	20	
	Chitteri ..	2 " ..	2	0	
Melpakkam	Periyeri ..	6 " ..	4	0	
	Chitteri ..	4 " ..	2	15	
	Tangal ..	1 " ..	1	0	
	Periyeri ..	6 " ..	6	0	
Alisoor ..	Araseri ..	4 " ..	3	15	
	Chitteri ..	3 " ..	2	20	
	Periyeri ..	6 " ..	3	5	
Ravattanallar ..	Chitteri ..	3 " ..	1	25	
Murukeri ..	Mattur tank ..	1 " ..	1	0	
Andi tangal	Big tank ..	3 " ..	2	14	
	Tank ..	3 " ..	2	17	
Uttiramerur ..	Big tank ..	8 " ..	8	0	
Tiruppulivanam	Do. ..	6 " ..	5	0	
	Tangal ..	3 " ..	1	0	
Kavanur Pudukheri.	Big tank ..	4 " ..	4	0	
	Tangal ..	1 " ..	1	0	
Kammalampundi	Big tank ..	6 " ..	4	10	
	Tangal ..	1 " ..	1	0	
Nelli ..	Big tank ..	4 " ..	4	0	
	Tangal ..	1 " ..	1	0	
Kadamboor	Big tank ..	3 " ..	3	0	
	Tangal ..	1 " ..	1	0	

* 374, Vol. III, page 102.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(d) & (e) No such hopes were given. The ryots were informed that the estimate for the Perunagar tank supply channel was still under consideration and that the restoration of the Kinnayyavattam channel could not be undertaken until the former scheme was carried out.

(f) The Government cannot say whether they will repair the Kinnayyavattam channel as a whole until the proposals to restore the Perunagar supply channel, now before them, have been examined.

4 [4] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Collector of Chingleput district received any petition from the ryots of No. 66, Kavanur Pudukheri, in Madurantakam taluk for the construction of a *kalingula* to their tank?

(b) Whether the ryots of Uttiramerur or its hamlets put in a petition to the Collector stating therein that their crops were damaged by the surplus water of Kavanur Pudukheri tank and that, therefore, the surplus water might be diverted to the tank of Kammalampundi?

(c) Whether the Collector has received any petition from the ryots of No. 65, Kammalampundi, also, stating that their tank did not get proper supply of water every year and that the existing supply channel from the tank of Kavanur Pudukheri might be repaired to receive proper supply?

(d) Whether the Collector of Chingleput replied to the ryots of Kammalampundi on Dis. No. 565-D., dated the 11th February 1909, and No. 3797-D., dated the 29th October 1910, and also to the ryots of Manittottam, hamlet of Uttiramerur, in No. 100, dated the 8th January 1910, that steps would be taken by the Public Works Department to do the necessary works as prayed for?

(e) Whether the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Engineer inspected the spots, and found the works necessary, and had the levels taken by the Public Works Department overseer for preparing estimates? If so, when?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the execution of the works will be undertaken? If so, when?

Answer.—The petitions mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the question were duly received and the Collector informed the petitioners in 1909 and 1910 that the questions therein raised had been referred to the Executive Engineer and were under correspondence. The tanks were inspected by the Executive and Assistant Engineers in 1909 and the Executive Engineer reported to the Collector in that year that it would be possible to divert the surplus of the Kavanur Pudukheri tank into the Kammalampundi tank by constructing a weir at the right flank and by improving the old leading channel. He proposed to take levels with a view to framing an estimate and the Collector in May 1910 requested him to proceed accordingly. When however a detailed investigation of the proposals was made by the Public Works officers, it was found that the level of the Kammalampundi tank is so much higher than that of Kavanur Pudukheri tank, that it would be impracticable to pass a supply from the latter to the former.

5 [5] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 25th November last under the heading "Treatment of Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai" in the Cannanore Central Jail?

(b) If so, has the Government been pleased to enquire into the allegation of forcing with penalties and threats of penalties the *vagi* diet on Chidambaram Pillai who had been accustomed to live on rice before he was convicted and also into the other serious allegations contained in this letter?

(c) If the enquiry has been made, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the full report submitted to them, and the proceedings of the Government thereon for public information?

Irrigation works in Kavanur Pudukheri and Kammalampundi villages, Chingleput district.

Treatment of convict Chidambaram Pillai in Cannanore jail.

Perunagar and Kinnayyavattam channels, Chingleput district.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—The Inspector-General of Prisons has enquired into the allegations made in the letter mentioned in the question and the Government are satisfied that the charges brought against the jail officials are unfounded. They are not prepared to lay the Inspector-General's report on the table, but if the Honourable Member wishes to see it, it will be shown to him privately.

Release of
convict
Chidambaram
Pillai.

6 [6] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 3rd January by "G. Pichayya Pillai" in which it is stated that his brother-in-law Chidambaram Pillai was not released though he had suffered more than the allotted time, making due allowance for the Coronation concessions and for the remissions earned by him under the jail rules?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which Chidambaram Pillai is not yet released?

Answer.—The Government have perused the letter in question. The statement made therein that Chidambaram Pillai was eligible for release on the 11th December 1911 is without foundation. On that date the unexpired term of his sentence allowing for Proclamation, Darbar and ordinary jail remissions amounted to over a year.

Release of
convicts in
honour of
Coronation
Darbar.

7 [7] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of prisoners, male and female, released in honour of the great Coronation Darbar of His Majesty in various jails?

Answer.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-seven male and 121 female prisoners were released on the 12th December and 95 civil debtors released and their debts paid by Government.

Do.

8 [8] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any conditions were laid down with regard to the eligibility of prisoners for Darbar releases and remissions, or whether the Government passed orders only on the recommendations of superintendents?

Answer.—General rules as to the classes of convicts eligible for release or remission were prescribed by the Government of India but their application to individual cases was, except in the case of females recommended for release who had been sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment, delegated to superintendents of jails acting in consultation with the District Magistrates concerned.

Transfers of
jail superin-
tendents.

9 [9] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the advisability of periodically transferring superintendents of jails has ever been considered?

(b) If not, will they be pleased to consider?

Answer.—Government do not consider the regular periodical transfer of superintendents of jails would be advisable or tend to the better management of jails.

Alleged
coercion of
revenue sub-
ordinates
to undergo
plague inocu-
lation.

10 [10] *Question.*—(a) Is the Government aware of a notice issued by one or more Collectors to the effect that the neglect of any clerk to get himself and the claims of any clerk for promotion who persists in this indifference would be over-looked?

(b) If so, is the Government aware of the religious aversion of many men and women, especially old women, to inoculation?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue a circular prohibiting such a coercion?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—The Government understand that a notice such as the Honourable Member refers to was issued in one district under the orders of the Collector. That notice has, however, already been withdrawn. It is clearly laid down in paragraph 12 of Appendix I to the Mufassal Plague Regulations that while no effort should be spared to explain to the people the advantage of being inoculated before plague is among them and to secure the co-operation of the more enlightened members of the communities, no compulsion of any sort, direct or indirect, should be used. In view of these instructions the Government do not consider that any circular on the subject is necessary.

11 [11] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that *tiruvajasthi* is levied in Anantapur district for using Government water by means of pots or buckets to rear mango or other trees? Water-rate
for irrigation
of trees by
the bucket.

(b) If so, in consideration of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the districts subject to drought and famine, especially in the Anantapur district which has not much of tree growth, will the Government be pleased to rule against the levy of such rates when water is lifted with pots for the growth of fruit or other trees in order to encourage the plantation of trees in the dry districts?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to prescribe a rate according to the number of the pits watered with pots or buckets instead of the rate now levied according to the extent of the land in which trees are planted?

Answer.—The matter is under consideration.

12 [12] *Question.*—(a) Has the Government noticed an article headed "Government and village officers" in the *Indian Patriot* of the 23rd January 1912?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the total number of the village *reddis* in the taluk of Vayalpad and the total number of the *reddis* suspended or otherwise punished for "bad registration" of births during 1910? Punishment
of village
officers for
defective
registration
of births,
Vayalpad
taluk.

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of the *reddis* so punished on no other evidence than on the basis of the theory that births should have been in a certain proportion to the deaths even under the peculiar conditions alleged to have prevailed in the taluk during the year?

Answer.—The Government have perused the article and a report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. There are 88 village *reddis* in the Vayalpad taluk and the number of those *reddis* punished for bad work in the registration of births and deaths during 1910 was 39. These punishments were not imposed, as the Honourable Member supposes, on the theory that births should bear a certain proportion to deaths, but because it is a generally admitted fact in vital statistics that if a sufficiently large adult population is taken into account and a sufficient period of time, the ratio of births to population will not in ordinary circumstances fall below certain varying but fairly well-ascertained minima. There were no extraordinary circumstances in the Vayalpad taluk during 1910, and the Government have little doubt that the registration of births had in many of the villages been seriously neglected by the village officers. They do not, however, approve of the action which the Collector took in passing orders of suspension, most of them for a few days only, on a large number of village headmen. They consider that the proper course was to make an example of a few of the worst offenders. The Board of Revenue is being informed accordingly.

13 [13] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the causes which made the birth-rate in the Cuddapah district sink so low as 21.3 *per mille* and the death-rate rise to 32.7 in 1910? Vital
statistics,
Cuddapah
district.

Answer.—The statistics available show that the rise in the death-rate was due to exceptional mortality from fevers. The Government are unable to account for the low birth-rate, but the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

answer given to Question No. 12. * The registration of vital statistics in rural areas has not yet reached a high standard of accuracy and it is unsafe to place absolute reliance on the figures recorded.

Constitution
of a com-
mittee on
secondary
school-fee.

14 [14] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the names and full particulars of the representative gentlemen who formed a committee under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction and recommended for approval of Government the increase of school-fees in the colleges and secondary schools under public management, as stated in the administration report for 1910-11?

Answer.—The information desired is contained in G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Diet in jails.

15 [15] Question.—With regard to my previous interpellations † and in consideration of the views and statements made in the budget debates of previous years by myself and other non-official members about the advisability of giving rice-diet to Indian prisoners who are accustomed to rice food, will Government be pleased to re-consider the subject again and prescribe a rice-diet to the prisoners accustomed to it?

Answer.—The Government see no reason to re-consider the orders contained in their Proceedings No. 1449, Judicial, dated 26th September 1910.

Alleged
irregulari-
ties in a com-
mitment to
Chingleput
reformatory.

16 [16] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Joint Magistrate of Tuticorin sentenced on 5th December last a butcher boy of about 11 years to one month's rigorous imprisonment for theft of some pieces of meat from a butcher's shop?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the magistrate changed his mind and wrote to the superintendent of the reformatory school at Chingleput whether there was room available in the reformatory for the boy, and the superintendent intimated that room would be available on the 8th January?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the magistrate commuted, some days after the date of the sentence, one month's rigorous imprisonment to one of detention in the reformatory for four or five years?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the boy was brought to the reformatory on the 9th January without a copy of the judgment and the judgment was received later on?

(e) Whether the commutation and the detention were legal?

(f) Whether, in consideration of all the circumstances in the case, the Government will be pleased to order the release of the boy?

Answer.—The boy in question pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and admitted two previous convictions. It is not the case that the Joint Magistrate sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and subsequently changed his mind or that he commuted the sentence some days after he had passed it, to one of detention in the reformatory. In accordance with the provisions of the law he passed a sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment upon the boy and then directed under section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, that instead of undergoing that sentence he should be sent to a reformatory school for a period of five years. Owing to want of accommodation, however, the boy was not admitted into the reformatory school until the 9th January. His detention after the expiry of the month's rigorous imprisonment was illegal and the Government have already ordered his release.

* Page 5 *supra*.

† 1,100, Vol II, page 395.

216, 217 and 218, Vol III, pages 65 and 66.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

17 [17] Question.—With reference to my Question No. 20 * on the 21st February last and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to state the action taken by the Railway Board to redress the grievances complained of on behalf of the assistant station-masters on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

Assistant
station-
masters'
working
hours,
Madras and
Southern
Mahratta
Railway.

Answer.—The Honourable Member's question was forwarded in March last to the Railway Board for such action as the Board might think fit to take. The attention of the Board was again invited to the matter in November last in connection with an accident on the South Indian Railway. The Government have no information as to the action taken by the Railway Board but will enquire.

18 [18] Question.—With reference to my Questions Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 † on the 21st February last touching the policy of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company in auctioning the right of selling cooked food to Hindu and Muhammadan passengers in contrast to the policy pursued by the South Indian Railway, will the Government be pleased to state the result of their representations to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company?

Refreshment
rooms for
Indian
passengers,
Madras and
Southern
Mahratta
Railway.

Answer.—The Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway states that a representation of the case was made from the point of view of his Company and enquiry was made as to whether in the circumstances explained the Government of India desired to press the matter, and as that Government did not do so, a charge for the right to vend food stuffs was continued. It is, however, found that the charges for meals at the refreshment rooms for Indian passengers over the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are in the majority of cases the same as those made in the refreshment rooms over the South Indian Railway where the right to vend food stuff is not sold. So the cost of meals has not been raised on account of the auctioning of the right to vend food stuffs on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“The Government say in this answer ‘the cost of meals has not been raised on account of the auctioning of the right to vend food stuffs on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.’ Has the Government been informed that there has been no difference in the quality of food supplied?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON.—“We have no information on that point.”

19 [19] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and inform the dates of the last auction sales of the right of selling food and other refreshments to passengers, Hindu and Muhammadan, in the railway stations of Guntakal, Bezvada and Arkonam, respectively, and the amounts realized for 1911 and the amounts expected to be realized in 1912 and 1913 in the respective stations?

Auction of
right to sell
food to Indian
passengers at
Guntakal,
Bezwada and
Arkonam.

(b) And whether the right in each station was acquired by one bidder, and whether that one bidder has been dealing with the public through sub-contractors in the matter of selling food as well as other eatables?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have no authority over the Railway so as to obtain the information from them on the point?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“As far as I know, we have no authority.”

20 [20] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the correspondence dealing with the administration of the Madras Stationery Office published in the *Madras Standard* of the 15th and 28th June 1911?

Alleged
irregularities
in the Madras
Stationery
Office.

* 381 Vol III, page 106.

† 382 to 385, Vol. III, pages 106 and 107.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(b) And whether Government have taken steps to rectify any or all the irregularities complained of?

Answer.—(a) The attention of Government has been drawn to the correspondence in question.

(b) The administration of the Stationery Office has received special consideration since the receipt of the report mentioned in the next question and the Government have taken adequate steps to rectify irregularities.

21 [21] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Mr. Tomkins, a former Controller of Stationery, Printing and Stamps, Calcutta, visited the Madras Stationery Office in or about 1908 and suggested *inter alia* that the establishment of the office should be revised and strengthened, and whether Mr. A. R. Cumming, the present Superintendent of Stationery, also represented in several of his reports that his establishment was being over-worked?

(b) Whether they have called for proposals for the revision of the establishment, if so, when?

(c) Why the establishment has not been as yet revised?

Answer.—Mr. Tomkins, officiating Controller of Printing and Stationery, visited the Stationery office in February 1909 at the request of this Government and submitted a report suggesting a change in the system of working and a re-organization of establishment in connexion therewith. This report, with the remarks of the Superintendent of Stationery thereon, has been considered by Government and they have issued orders directing steps to be taken to give effect to such of the suggestions as were accepted by them. The consideration of the question of the revision of establishment has been deferred until the new system of issuing stationery has been introduced and experience of actual requirements has been gained.

The establishment of the Stationery Office was re-organized in 1908. Such temporary additions as the superintendent has from time to time asked for have been sanctioned. The Government have no reason to think that the existing establishment is over-worked.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

22 [22] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the measures of legislation likely to be brought up for consideration in 1912?

Answer.—So far as can at present be foreseen the following Bills are likely to be ready for introduction into the local Legislative Council during the year 1912:—

(i) The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910, of the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.

(ii) A Bill further to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886.

(iii) A private Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act, 1863.

The Government hope also to be able to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“Is there any chance of any regulation for the constitution of the village *panchayats* being brought up in the near future as recommended by the Decentralization Commission?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“There is no immediate prospect.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to ask whether the Government would consider the advisability of taking up the amendment of the District Municipalities Act?”

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

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“We are awaiting, at present, the reply from the Government of India to the suggestions sent up with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission; and until we hear from the Government of India, we can do nothing.”

23 [23] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made with the investigation of the scheme for the improvement of the Vizagapatam harbour? Vizagapatam harbour.

Answer.—The possibilities of using the inland basin as the main part of the harbour are being investigated. It is expected that the investigation will be completed by the close of the official year.

24 [24] Question.—In connection with the re-organization of the police of this Presidency consequent on the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission, will the Government be pleased to state the number of stations originally existing and the number abolished or proposed to be abolished in each district? Abolition of police stations under the re-organization scheme.

Answer.—A statement* containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“With reference to the abolition of police stations, I should like to know whether any representations have been made that stations in districts should not be abolished and if so, in what districts they have been made?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“Numerous representations have been made begging that stations should be retained.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I suppose it is open to me to ask another question?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“Certainly, if it relates to a matter of fact.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to know whether the Government have considered those representations.”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“Yes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“May I know the result?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“I think I must ask the Honourable Member to give notice.”

25 [25] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any or what expenditure has been incurred during the last fifteen years for the improvement of the outlets to the Kolleru lake? Improvement of Kolleru lake, Kistna district.

(b) Whether there are any proposals now under consideration for reclaiming a portion of the Kolleru lake and making it available for cultivation or for generally improving the existing cultivation in the limits of the Kolleru lake?

Answer.—A sum of Rs. 22,008 has been spent during the last fifteen years on improving and clearing the outlets of the Kolleru lake. There is no proposal at present under consideration for reclaiming any portion of the lake.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to be informed whether there is any yearly allotment for keeping open the mouths of Kolleru?”

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—“There is no specific allotment for the purpose, but a staff is employed to do the necessary small amount of work.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“May I know whether you have received any complaints that the mouths have been silted up of late?”

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—“None, so far as I know.”

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

Water-supply
of Masuli-
patam and
Rajah-
mundry.

26 [26] Question. Will the Government be pleased to state when the investigation of the schemes for the water-supply for the towns of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry is likely to be completed and in what state of progress the above two schemes are at present?

Answer.—In their published review of the administration report of the Masulipatam municipality for the year 1910-11, the Government stated that the plans and estimates relating to the water-supply scheme were under revision by the Sanitary Engineer with reference to the criticisms of the Chief Engineer. The Sanitary Engineer completed his revision on the 18th August 1911, but as a result of further scrutiny in the Chief Engineer's office the estimates were again returned to him on the 22nd November and the Government understand that they are likely to be re-submitted in their final form during the current month. When they have been accepted by the Chief Engineer, the probable cost of the scheme will be definitely known and nothing will remain except the investigation of the capacity of the municipal council to meet the cost of construction and the feasibility of providing an Imperial or Provincial grant sufficient to supplement municipal funds to the requisite extent.

In the case of Rajahmundry the stage reached is less advanced. When reviewing the last administration report the Government referred to the unavoidable delay caused by the conduct of an investigation specially directed in order to ensure that the supply of water should be pure in quality as well as sufficient in quantity. This enquiry had been initiated on the advice of the Sanitary Board when that authority was consulted with regard to the plans and estimates originally prepared by the Sanitary Engineer. Mr. Hutton's report of the result of his investigation was submitted in January 1912 and is now undergoing the scrutiny of the Sanitary Commissioner prior to submission to the Sanitary Board. The experiments conducted have led to the recommendation that a sum of Rs. 7,500 should be provided for additional borings and test wells in two selected localities. If further investigation on these lines does not yield satisfactory results, Mr. Hutton considers that it will be necessary to reject resort to infiltration galleries and to fall back on a supply taken from surface water and subjected to mechanical filtration and chemical purification.

Grant or sale
of communal
lands in
Gōdāvari,
Guntur and
Kistna.

27 [27] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the extent and the value of the communal lands granted on *patta* or sold in auction during the last ten years in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Gōdāvari?

Answer.—The Collectors concerned have been asked to supply the information, which will be communicated to the Honourable Member on receipt.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“With reference to the sale of communal lands in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Gōdāvari, will the Government consider the advisability of generally instructing Collectors not to sell communal lands in those districts as there is hardly any space left in the villages to move about?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“I think supplemental questions must be confined to requests for information: what is now put is hardly a supplemental question.”

Enfranchise-
ment of
artizan inams
in Bhima-
varam taluk,
Kistna
district.

28 [28] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some of the artizan inams in the villages of Anakoderu, Komarada, Kopalli and Mogallu, Bhimavaram taluk, Kistna district, were resumed and enfranchised by Government?

(b) What the grounds of resumption are in each of the above cases?

(c) Whether the wishes of the village community were consulted in regard to the continuance or revival of services in each of the above-said villages?

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

(d) What arrangements have been made in the above-said villages for the continuance of the above services after the enfranchisement of the *inams* above referred to?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports, if any, submitted by the local officers on the above subject?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The potter and barber *inams* in Anakoderu, the potter *inams* in Komarada and Kopalli and the carpenter *inam* in Mogallu were resumed by the Board of Revenue in 1909 for non-performance of service by the *inamdars* in spite of notices issued to them, the wishes of the village community in regard to the continuance of the service being ascertained in each case.

(d) The assessment on the resumed potter and carpenter *inams* in Komarada and Mogallu was assigned to the persons who were carrying on the service. It was not re-assigned in the other cases because in Kopalli the remuneration paid by the villagers to the working incumbent was found to be sufficient and in Anakoderu the villagers had neglected to get any one to do the work.

(e) The Collector's reports will be communicated to the Honourable Member if he wishes.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“With reference to the question of the resumption of service *inams* in Kistna may I know whether there is any rule that the villagers should find a deputy whenever one of the village servants is dismissed?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“There is no rule on the point, but the fact that they had neglected to get any one to do the work was taken as clear proof that they did not require the work to be done.”

29 [29] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the cess known as the *gattutumul* cess which was being levied in the villages of Bapatla, Gannavaram, Karlapalem, Marripudi, Neredumilli and Kommamuru in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, at Re. 1 per acre was abolished by Government in 1895?

Levy of
gattutumul
cess in
Bapatla taluk,
Guntur
district.

(b) Is it a fact that the said cess was re-imposed in 1906 and the same collected with retrospective effect? What is the amount so collected?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the said cess was abolished in the Bapatla taluk in 1895 and re-imposed in 1906 and to place on the table any or all the papers bearing on the subject?

(d) Will the Government consider the advisability of abolishing the said cess?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state the purposes for which the cess is now being levied and utilized and whether the cess was ever levied on the *inams* before the introduction of anicut irrigation?

Answer.—The Government will consider the subject of these questions.

30 [30] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of suits filed in the revenue courts in each district under the Estates Land Act of 1908 and the number now pending?

Suits under
Madras
Estates Land
Act, 1908.

(b) Whether any revenue officers in addition to those in charge of divisions were appointed since the Act came into force for the disposal of suits under this Act and if so how many and in what district? How many of these officers are now on this duty?

Answer.—(a) Two statements * showing the number of suits and applications under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received and disposed of by revenue officers up to 30th June 1911 are laid on the table. Figures showing the number of suits and applications filed and disposed of since 1st July 1911 and the number now pending are not available.

* Vide Appendix II at page 129 *infra*.

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

(b) Special revenue officers of the grade of deputy collector were appointed in the following districts for the periods noted against each :—

Ganjām—28th February 1910 to 27th November 1910.

Vizagapatam—9th November 1909 to 31st December 1910.

Gōdāvari—21st January 1910 to 20th July 1910.

Nellore—2nd August 1910 to 2nd November 1910.

Madura—7th May 1910 to 6th August 1910.

North Arcot—27th October 1909 to 26th April 1910.

Rāmnād—11th April 1910 to 30th June 1911.

A special deputy collector appointed for six months is now working in the Vizianagaram division, and the question of appointing an officer in the Ganjām district for two months is under the consideration of Government.

Delegation of powers to vice-presidents of taluk boards.

31 [31] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the powers delegated to each of the vice-presidents of the taluk boards in this Presidency?

Answer.—The Honourable Member will be shown a statement summarizing the powers reported to have been delegated to vice-presidents of taluk boards. The Government do not consider it necessary to lay the statement on the table.

Rules defining duties of local board members and regulating appointment of committees.

32 [32] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed by any local boards under clauses (iv) and (v), section 34, of the Local Boards Act V of 1884 in regard to the division of duties among the members of the board and the appointment of committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions maintained by the local boards?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the said rules, if any, on the table?

(c) If no rules have been made by any local board will the Government be pleased to suggest to the boards the desirability of framing rules under the above provisions?

Answer.—The Government are not aware whether any local boards have framed rules under clauses (iv) and (v) of section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. They will now call for reports on the subject and on their receipt will supplement this answer by specific replies to sub-heads (b) and (c) of the question.*

Rushikulya irrigation, Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district.

33 [33] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that the trans-plantation of paddy in the Berhampur taluk was retarded on account of a supply of water from the Rushikulya system having been delayed during the cultivation season in 1911?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the causes which contributed to the delay in supply of water?

(c) Is it a fact that the ryots of the Berhampur taluk submitted petitions to the Public Works Department and the local revenue officials in the months of July and August praying for supply of water to their lands?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of the said petitions so received and what action was taken by the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department in regard to them?

Answer.—The trans-plantation of paddy in Berhampur was retarded by late supply of water. This late supply was due primarily to the late arrival of the south-west monsoon and secondarily to the occurrence of breaches in the main canal which took several weeks to repair and to the accumulation of silt. Petitions were received both by the Revenue and by the Public Works officers; and steps were taken to repair the breaches and to remove the accumulation of silt as soon as possible.

* Vide Appendix XVI, *infra* pages 177—194 *infra*.

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

34 [34] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that water was refused in 1911 to the wet lands in certain villages in the Berhampur taluk? What is the total extent of the lands to which water was not so supplied?

Rushikulya irrigation, Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district.

(b) Is it a fact that under the conditions of sale the purchasers of lands under the Rushikulya project are entitled to water for irrigation? Will the Government be pleased to state whether any compensation was made to the purchasers of the lands to whom a supply of water was cut off?

Answer.—Water was not refused in 1911 to the wet lands in any village in the Berhampur taluk. Owing to the causes noticed in the answer to question No. 33,* some delay occurred in the supply of water, but eventually all Rushikulya lands received a supply. A report has been called for on the subject. Remission will be granted for loss of crop under the ordinary rules contained in the Board's Standing Orders but no other compensation is claimable.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“With reference to the cultivation under the Rushikulya project the Government say that a report has been called for on the subject. May I know on what points?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“What we say in the answer is that some delay occurred in the supply of water. It is in regard to that delay that a report has been called for.”

35 [35] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been come to as regards the re-modelling of the Gōdāvari delta?

Re-modelling of Gōdāvari delta.

Answer.—The question is still under investigation.

36 [36] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorials were received from the village officers of the proprietary estates in the Kistna district complaining of the way in which appointments were made at the re-organization of village establishment in 1910 and 1911? What action has been taken in regard to the above memorials?

Appointment of zamindari village officers, Kistna district.

Answer.—Memorials complaining of the manner in which appointments had been made by proprietors of estates at the revision of village establishments carried out under section 15 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, were received. The memorialists prayed that the Act might be amended so as to provide an appeal against the proprietors' selection of village officers. After consultation with the Board of Revenue and district officers the Government decided that no sufficient reason exists for curtailing the discretion at present vested in proprietors of estates in the matter of appointments of village officers under section 15.

37 [37] *Question*.—With reference to the ten years' programme called for by the Government of India for the development of female education, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a committee consisting of official and non-official members for the above purpose and to report thereon with such directions as may appear necessary?

Ten years' programme of female education.

Answer.—On receipt of the draft programme which the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to submit the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a committee to report on the development of female education.

38 [38] *Question*.—Is it a fact that the Committee of the Telugu Academy submitted a memorial to Government regarding the composition of the Telugu Text-book Committee? What action has been taken thereon?

Composition of Telugu Text-book Committee.

Answer.—A memorial was received from the Telugu Academy and the Government have since passed orders approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to strengthen the Text-book Committee.

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

Water-cess
on *lanka* and
paduga lands.

39 [39] *Question*.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the *Hindu*, dated 22nd November last, under the heading "Water-cess on *lanka* and *paduga* lands"? Will the Government be pleased to cause enquiries to be made as regards the truth or otherwise of the allegations therein made?

Answer.—The Government have perused the article to which the question draws attention and they had already considered the judgments of the High Court therein mentioned. The standing order of the Collector, which is quoted in the article, appears to be based on the rulings of the High Court. If those rulings have in any case been incorrectly applied, it is open to the party concerned to seek redress in the prescribed course, i.e., by petition to the controlling officers of Government or by civil suit. The Government cannot undertake to institute enquiries on merely general and unauthenticated statements in the press.

Strength of
Tenali
Municipal
Council.

40 [40] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that a memorial was submitted by the townsmen of Tenali praying for the strength of the municipal council being increased to 16?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to favourably consider the request of the memorialists?

Answer.—(a) The Government received a memorial from "the townsmen of Tenali municipality" about the end of November 1911 requesting among other things that the strength of the local municipal council might be raised from 12 to 18.

(b) The memorialists were informed that until more experience had been gained of the working of the municipality the Government did not consider it advisable to alter the present strength.

Nomination
of un-official
presidents of
taluk boards.

41 [41] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a final decision has been come to in the matter of the further appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards by nomination? Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the taluk boards selected, if any?

Answer.—No final decision has been arrived at. The Government have examined the question, but before passing orders thereon desired to be placed in possession of the views of district board presidents. A reference was accordingly issued, but all the replies thereto have not yet been received.

Punishment
of a police-
man in
Chingleput
for wearing
a caste-mark.

42 [42] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of Mr. E. L. Skinner, Acting Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, dated 4th January 1912, reducing the third-class constable Tepperumal Aiyangar "for appearing untidy with a large *namam* on his forehead when he was in uniform"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any existing rules or police orders prohibiting the wearing of caste marks while in uniform?

(c) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to so modify them as to permit caste marks being worn while in uniform?

Answer.—The incident has attracted the attention of the Government. There are no rules or police orders prohibiting the wearing of caste marks by men in uniform.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

Exclusion of
erosions from
ryotwari
patta.

43 [43] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has of late cancelled the practice and rule of deducting the extent of land in ryot's *patta* which is washed away by rivers under the conservancy of Government, until it is re-formed by accretion? If so, why?

Answer.—So far as can be ascertained no orders have been issued of late by Government on the subject referred to in the question.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

44 [44] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many village forests were formed in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in 1911?

Village
forests,
Tanjore and
Trichinopoly
districts.

Answer.—No village forests were formed in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in 1911.

45 [45] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many suits were instituted during the last four years against the Secretary of State and how they were disposed of in the courts in the Tanjore district?

Litigation
against
Government
in Tanjore
district.

Answer.—A statement* containing the information is laid on the table.

46 [46] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state in how many villages *panchayat* courts were established in the year 1911 in Tanjore?

Creation of
village
panchayats
in Tanjore
district.

Answer.—It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to benches established under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1885. No new bench courts were established in the Tanjore district during 1911.

47 [47] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has perused the proceedings of the conference of orientalists held at Simla in July last; and if so, whether it is prepared to afford any aid to institutions for oriental learning conducted on traditional lines in several parts of the country; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to afford any aid to the Sanskrit *patasala* established by the late Raja at Kumbakonam under the management of the *devasthanam* committee of the Kumbakonam circle in the Tanjore district?

Grants-in-aid
to institutions
of oriental
learning.

Answer.—The Government have recently received copies of the published proceedings of the conference to which the Honourable Member refers. Under article 44 of the Grant-in-Aid Code superior indigenous schools are eligible for aid and schools of that class already receive Government grants. It may be added that the Government have now under consideration a scheme for the improvement of Sanskrit education in this Presidency, which includes special proposals for the assistance of Sanskrit schools of different grades. The question whether aid should be given to particular institutions is matter for the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, who has authority to deal with any application which may be preferred by the managers of the Sanskrit *patasala* at Kumbakonam.

48 [48] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the effect of rule B of water-rate rules proposed to be introduced in Godavari, Kistna and Nellore, in the tracts in which they are already introduced? If the effect be not very inviting, will the Government be pleased to pass simpler and more liberal rules, which, while bringing revenue to Government, would increase the prosperity of the ryots?

Water-rate
rules for
Godavari,
Kistna and
Nellore.

Answer.—It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the draft rules published in notifications Nos. 8 and 9 on pages 8 and 9 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1912. In notification No. 8 it is proposed to extend to five villages recently transferred to the Nellore district from Chingleput the rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated from Government sources which have been in force since 1910 throughout the Nellore district. These rules have nowhere been long in force, but their general effect is to lower the water-rate on inferior lands and raise it on the better lands. In notification No. 9 it is proposed to apply to lands in the upland villages of the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts irrigated from the Godavari and the Kistna rivers either direct or by means of channels unconnected with the delta systems of those rivers the same rules for the levy of water-cess as have been prescribed since fasli 1305 in respect of *inam* and *zamindari* lands in the delta tracts. These rules have also been in force since 1908 in respect of lands in the upland villages of these

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districts irrigated by water from the channels connected with the delta system of the rivers. The ryots have displayed no reluctance to take water in the tracts where these rules have long been in force and the rules are in the opinion of Government both simple and liberal.

Defective
irrigation in
Chingleput
and Tanjore.

49 [49] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have read the complaints of the ryots of this Presidency regarding the deficiency in the conservation of irrigation, and especially those of Chingleput and Tanjore which appear to be louder; and, if so, whether they are prepared to redress their grievances?

Answer.—All authenticated complaints duly addressed to Government receive careful attention, and whenever they are substantiated redress is given, if possible. It is obvious that the Government cannot undertake to investigate merely general statements.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Devu Garu.

Supply of
Rushikulya
water for
irrigation.

50 [50] Question.—(a) With reference to my Question No. 99* in May 1911, and the answer of the Government thereto, will the Government be pleased to give for the last ten years the dates on which water was supplied from the Rushikulya project main and branch channels, for irrigation purposes?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is possible to supply Rushikulya water for irrigation purposes in June each year seeing especially that the drinking water tanks of Berhampur town have to be supplied first?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the supply of Rushikulya canal water was cut off at certain points in each distributary so that villages beyond which could not be supplied with water?

Answer.—(a) The dates of opening branch channels are not on record. A statement of the dates on which the main channels have been opened will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the rules which regulate the supply of Rushikulya water for irrigation. These rules were laid on the table at the meeting of this Council held on the 5th April 1910 and were afterwards published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* (Part IV) of the 3rd May 1910.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 34†.

Reason for
initial low
water-rates
under
Rushikulya
project

51 [51] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that wet cultivation in the Ganjam district ordinarily commences in June each year, and whether the ryots have not to make their own arrangements to provide water for agricultural operations for about 1½ to two months, or to depend on rain until Rushikulya water is supplied?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not probable that the water-rates imposed 18 years ago were fixed at lower rates, because water could not be supplied for the entire process of cultivation?

Answer.—(a) The date of commencement of wet cultivation in Ganjam varies from the middle of June to the end of July, and on application the ryots can obtain Rushikulya water subject to the rules to which the Honourable Member's attention has been drawn in the answer to Question No. 50.

(b) The Rushikulya water-rates were originally fixed at rates below those in force in the rest of the Presidency not because water could not be supplied for the entire process of cultivation, as the Honourable Member suggests, but because when the supply of channel water was a novelty it was desired to induce the ryots to avail themselves of this new source of supply.

* 658, Vol. III, page 176.

† Page 13 *supra*.

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52 [52] Question.—If the Government is satisfied that water from Rushikulya project cannot be supplied for entire process of cultivation, will it be pleased to revert to the old rates?

Reversion to
initial water-
rates under
Rushikulya
project.

Answer.—In the circumstances explained in the answer to Question No. 51 * no reason exists for reverting to the old rates of water-cess.

53 [53] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the Council table the correspondence between the Collector of Ganjam and the Board of Revenue and the Government between 1894 and 1896 relating to the determination of water-rate under the Rushikulya project?

Correspon-
dence
regarding
fixation of
initial water-
rates under
Rushikulya
project.

Answer.—The water-rates to be charged under the Rushikulya system were fixed by Government in 1893 and no correspondence of any importance relating to the determination of these rates is known to have occurred between 1894 and 1896.

54 [54] Question.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter published in the *Hindu*, dated 26th August 1911, under the heading "Season in Ganjam"; if so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to remedy the evil and, if not, will the Government be pleased to state whether the facts stated therein are correct and what action the Government proposes to take in the matter?

Remedial
measures
against
unfavourable
season in
Ganjam.

Answer.—The Government have perused the article referred to. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to Question No. 33.†

55 [55] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter headed "Uriyas in Ganjam" published in the *Hindu* of the 10th November 1911?

Appointment
of persons
knowing
Uriya to
certain police
appointments
in Ganjam
and Vizaga-
patam.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to order the appointment of a qualified officer with a thorough knowledge of Uriya as prosecuting inspector in the district of Ganjam, seeing that the Uriya-speaking people thereof preponderate in overwhelming majority?

(c) Is the Government aware of the recent appointment of a Telugu officer entirely ignorant of Uriya as prosecuting inspector of the district who can at best attend to cases in only two (Telugu) out of the six circles, the cases in the other four (Uriya) circles having to be attended to by the prosecuting sub-inspector irrespective of the importance of the cases and which gives the former no choice of selection of important cases from the unimportant ones in those areas?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order the appointment to the Vizianagaram police training school of an Uriya-knowing officer as chief law instructor, now that the Uriya constables of Ganjam and Agency tracts undergo training in that school?

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

(b) The suggestion will be considered.

(c) The Government have no information, but they will make enquiries.

(d) The Government are not prepared to take the course suggested as more than four-fifths of the pupils are Telugus. The appointment of a second Uriya-speaking assistant law instructor is however under consideration.

56 [56] Question.—Is the Government aware of the fact that at the recent selection of candidates so many as sixteen Telugu men were selected against one Uriya to serve in the Agency tracts where the language both official and colloquial is Uriya?

Telugu police
sub-inspectors
in Uriya
Agency
tracts.

* Page 16 *supra*.

† Page 12 *supra*.

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Answer.—At the last selection of sub-inspectors for the Agency tracts seventeen men were selected and out of these eight have declared themselves to be acquainted with Uriya colloquially or otherwise. Only one however of these eight came from the Ganjam district. It is not the case that sixteen Telugu men were selected as against one Uriya. It is not known why only one man from Ganjam was selected, but it may be stated that there was no vacancy in that district for a sub-inspector when the selection was made.

Need for
Uriya police
in Northern
Ganjam;

57 [57] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to order the appointment of Uriya constables and head constables in the police stations and out-posts situated in the northern parts of Ganjam which is populated entirely by Uriyas?

their
supersession
by Telugus;

(b) Is it a fact that Uriya constables who have qualified themselves as station-house officers have been superseded by Telugu men who are juniors both in point of service and qualifications?

use of
Telugu in
police
records.

(c) Is it a fact that although all complaints, reports, etc., tendered to the police in the northern parts of Ganjam are written in Uriya, all the vernacular records of the police are maintained in Telugu only?

Answer.—(a) The appointment of constables and head constables vests in the District Superintendent of Police and the Government are not prepared to fetter his discretion in the manner indicated.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information, but will institute enquiries.

Appointment
of non-Uriya
as chief Uriya
examiner.

58 [58] Question.—(c) Is it a fact that the chief Uriya examinership for Government examinations has been held by a non-Uriya for a number of years together?

(b) Are there not now several qualified Uriya candidates who might suitably be appointed to the post?

Answer.—The examiners in Uriya at the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations have for a number of years been persons who are not Uriyas. The selection of the examiners is in the hands of the Commissioner, and the Government have no reason to suppose that the examinations have not been conducted in an efficient manner.

Use of Uriya
language in
Aska district
munsif's
court.

59 [59] Question.—Is the Government aware that the district munsif's court at Aska is located in a purely Uriya-speaking area and that the language of almost all the original documents filed in that court and of the litigant public attending it is Uriya?

Answer.—The Government are not in possession of precise information on the subject.

Do.

60 [60] Question.—Is the Government aware that the option of using Telugu also in a purely Uriya-speaking area like the Aska district munsif's jurisdiction has led to the result that Uriya, the language of the litigant public, has fallen into desuetude?

Answer.—The Government are not aware that the option of using either Telugu or Uriya as the court language in the Aska district munsif's court has caused the latter language to fall into desuetude.

Telugu
teachers in
Uriya model
school,
Berhampur.

61 [61] Question.—(a) Is it the case that the Uriya model school attached to the training institution at Berhampur is staffed with Telugu teachers?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct that the school in question be staffed with Uriya teachers in compliance with G.O. No. 187, Educational, dated 28th March 1907?

Answer.—The staff of the model school attached to the Government Training school at Berhampur consists at present of three Uriyas and two Telugus. The Government have no reason to doubt its efficiency and do not propose to remove the Telugu teachers. It may be added that proposals to make this

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Institution a training school for Telugus are now under consideration. The Government order to which the Honourable Member refers merely recognizes the entrance examination of the Calcutta University as equivalent to the upper secondary or the matriculation examination so far as regards the admission of Uriya candidates to secondary training institutions.

62 [62] Question.—Is it a fact that Government has ordered the institution of a new examination in Sanskrit known as "Vidwat examination" for boys in Sanskrit schools of the Presidency, and that Uriya language does not find a place among the vernaculars prescribed for the said examination? If so, will the Government be pleased to recognize Uriya language as one of the vernaculars for the benefit of Uriyas?

Recognition
of Uriya as a
vernacular
for Vidwat
examination
in Sanskrit.

Answer.—The Government have not ordered the institution of any examination in Sanskrit for boys in Sanskrit schools. Full particulars of the regulations framed by the Senate of the University of Madras for the institution of an examination for titles in oriental learning including the title of Vidvan have been published in G.O. No. 170, Educational, dated 30th March 1910.

63 [63] Question.—With reference to the Question No. 20 * put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of this Council in March 1910, will Government be pleased to state whether steps are being taken to establish an English high school at Russellkonda, or preferably at Aska, to meet the wants of the Uriyas of Northern Ganjam?

High school
for Uriyas in
Northern
Ganjam.

Answer.—The further orders referred to at the end of the answer given to the question cited were issued in March 1910 and stated that, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining qualified Uriya teachers, the Government regretted their inability to accede to the requests of the inhabitants of Gumsur division that an English high school might be established at Russellkonda, that English schools of lower grade might be opened in large villages in the neighbourhood and that Uriya teachers might be employed in the proposed new schools. The question of raising the standard of the board secondary school at Russellkonda is now under consideration in connection with certain representations received in January 1912 from the Uriya Samaj, Ganjam.

64 [64] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Collector of every district and the Board of Revenue or either of them have been submitting reports every year to the Government on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908, and if so, will the Government be pleased to place on the Council table the reports or consolidated report of every year since 1908, and if not, will the Government be pleased to call for reports from Collectors and the Board of Revenue on the working of the Act during the last three years?

Working of
Madras
Estates Land
Act, 1908.

Answer.—An annual report on the working of the Act is received by Government who will be happy to supply the Honourable Member with a copy if he wishes for it.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVU :—"I should like to have a copy of the report."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member will be given a copy at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.

65 [65] Question.—(a) With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 77† of 12th March 1910, will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Board of Trichinopoly has decided on the construction of any line of railway?

District
Board
railway,
Trichinopoly
district.

(b) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state what they propose to do with the amount of railway cess already collected?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

Answer.—When reviewing the last administration report of the Trichinopoly District Board the Government referred to the accumulation of railway cess and remarked that the utilization of this special fund should engage the consideration of the Board. The Board has not, however, submitted any specific proposals for the construction of branch railways to be financed by local funds, the reason doubtless being that it is still awaiting the final decision in regard to the project of the South Indian Railway Company to build a line of its own from Trichinopoly to Panruti. The Company has just put forward a scheme for the financing of that and other projects, and if this proves successful the District Board will be in a position to frame proposals on the assumption that Trichinopoly and Panruti will be connected by a line of a specified gauge. Meanwhile the Government do not think it necessary to press for an immediate answer to the question what use should be made of the accumulated railway cess.

Re-organiza-
tion of
Provincial
Educational
service.

66 [66] *Question.*—With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 31 * of 29th November 1910 regarding a scheme for the improvement of the Provincial Educational service, will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals have been submitted to the Government of India and what reply, if any, has been received thereto?

Answer.—The Government of India have been addressed on the subject, but no reply has yet been received.

Indian and
European
inspectors in
educational
service.

67 [67] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which have led up to the proportion of Indian to European inspectors in the educational service being 2 : 7 while in 1897 it was 2 : 2?

Answer.—Experience has shown that the chief qualifications required of inspectors of schools are almost entirely confined to persons well acquainted with schools in England and in touch with the latest educational developments there.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—“If this is the settled policy of Government, will the Government give preference to persons who possess not only these qualifications, but also a knowledge of the vernaculars of the country?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“Certainly, that will be taken into consideration.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—“Has that been taken into consideration in the latest appointments?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“I have not the slightest doubt that has been taken into consideration; but there were other things taken into consideration too.”

Establishment
of model
schools.

68 [68] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the resolution moved by me on the establishment of model schools, on the 30th November 1910, has been sent up to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite proposals have been formulated regarding the establishment of model schools?

Answer.—(a) The resolution which the Honourable Member mentions did not form the subject of specific correspondence with the Government of India or the Secretary of State. It was communicated to both those authorities with the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council.

(b) Definite proposals have been formulated for the establishment of model schools.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—“The Government say that definite proposals have been formulated for the establishment of model schools. May I know for how many and whether they will be established this year?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“I am afraid that I cannot give the information. The papers are now before the Secretary of State and so I cannot say anything.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—“Have no orders been received from the Government of India yet?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“No.”

69 [69] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a paper on “Technical Education” read by the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton at the Allahabad Educational Conference held in February 1911?

Improvement
of technical
education and
re-organiza-
tion of
Engineering
College.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is under contemplation to re-organize the Civil Engineering College at Madras and whether any proposals for its re-organization have been submitted?

Answer.—The attention of Government was drawn last year to the paper referred to. They have long contemplated the development of the College of Engineering so as to embrace a wider range of instruction in technological subjects having their basis in mathematics and physics such as mechanical and electrical engineering, but no comprehensive proposals on the subject have been submitted. It may be mentioned however that in the revised rules published at pages 396 to 406 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, the age of admission to the college has been lowered from 22 to 20 and the period of instruction in the engineer and upper subordinate classes extended from three to four years, while certain changes have been made in the general educational qualifications for admission to those classes.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—“I wish to ask whether the college will be bifurcated, one dealing with education in higher engineering and the other dealing with the education of subordinates. Has the Government considered this proposition of Mr. Chatterton?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“The Government have considered, in regard to the future building of the Engineering College, the whole course to be undertaken. I don't think they have gone further. There are proposals in the air for having subordinate schools elsewhere, but we have not formally decided anything.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—“Will the Government be pleased to consider that point before pushing on the building operations?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“The building of the college has nothing to do with the proposal of the formation of the subordinate technical schools and there is nothing to change, as far as I know, in the arrangement of the building for the Engineering College, with regard to anything that Mr. Chatterton says.”

70 [70] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals for the expansion of the technical school at Madura into a fully equipped industrial school have been sanctioned?

Madura
technical
school.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why wood-carving has been abolished in the technical school at Madura?

Answer.—The proposals for the re-organization of the Madura Technical Institute are now under the consideration of Government. The teaching of wood-carving in the institute was discontinued as it was considered that the industry could be better taught in the Madras School of Arts which, in view of the limited and intermittent demand for fine carving, adequately meets the teaching needs of the whole Presidency.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

Extension of
ordinary laws
to certain
Agency
tracts.

71 [71] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to extend the ordinary laws and rules of procedure to such portions of the Agency tracts in Godavari and Vizagapatam as are sufficiently advanced, as suggested by me in my resolution of the 29th November 1910 on the Agency tracts?

Answer.—The Government are awaiting special reports from the Agents, Godavari and Vizagapatam, which are not expected until after their cold weather tours.

Department
of Industries.

72 [72] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Secretary of State has passed orders on the resolution regarding the establishment of a separate department of industries moved in this Council on the 22nd February 1911?

Answer.—The Secretary of State has not yet passed orders on the subject.

Reed planta-
tion for
protection of
Cauvery
bund near
Trichinopoly.

73 [73] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what expenditure has been incurred during the last ten years by the Public Works Department in planting reeds for the protection of the Cauvery bund within ten miles to the west of the Trichinopoly municipal limit?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that absolutely no plant has taken root during all those years within that limit?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which have led to such a result?

Answer.—(a) A sum of Rs. 5,976 was spent during the last ten years in planting reed within the limits referred to.

(b) & (c) As the result of the planting during the last ten years a *padugai* about 600 feet wide has been formed from mile 35½ to mile 36½ of the Cauvery right bank, and for an additional length of seven furlongs the deep channel has been diverted from the toe of the flood bank to the centre of the river.

Establish-
ment of
village
panchayats.

74 [74] Question.—(a) With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 54 * of 14th April 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission regarding the constitution of the village *panchayats*?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to legislate in regard to those recommendations?

Answer.—The proposals of the Commission are still under consideration.

Mortality
from *kala*
azar in
Madras.

75 [75] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics showing the number of deaths from *kala azar* in Madras during the last five years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take steps to combat the said disease which is spreading in an increasing degree in Madras?

Answer.—(a) The number of deaths registered as due to *kala azar* in the City of Madras during the last five years was as follows:—

1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37

(b) An officer of the Indian Medical Service has already been placed on special duty for six months from 15th January 1912 to investigate the causation and prevalence of *kala azar* at Rayapuram. It may be remarked that the statistics

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

available do not support the view that the disease is spreading in an increasing degree. It has shown a peculiar persistency in clinging to particular localities and it is partly to investigate this feature that a special inquiry has been ordered.

76 [76] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether steps are being taken to open up congested areas in crowded towns of this Presidency?

Opening up of
congested
area in crowd-
ed towns.

Answer.—The answer is in the affirmative. The attention of the Honourable member is drawn to the published reviews of municipal administration reports issued by Government in recent years. These contain detailed information as to the action taken, which has largely been rendered possible by subsidies from Provincial funds.

77 [77] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence published in the *Madras Mail* in its issues of 12th December 1911 and 6th January 1912, regarding the inconvenience caused to the public on account of the insufficient clerical establishment in the Small Cause Court?

Alleged in-
adequacy of
clerical estab-
lishment in
Small Cause
Court, Madras.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as they may think fit to avoid causing such inconvenience to the public?

Answer.—The Government have read the letters referred to. If the Chief Judge considers that there is any necessity for an increase in the establishment of the Small Cause Court, he will no doubt address Government on the matter.

78 [78] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the memorial of the ryots of the villages of Chinna Virasangali and Periya Virasangali, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district, to the Collector of Coimbatore regarding the difficulties they are put to on account of the withdrawal of permits for grazing cattle?

Withdrawal of
grazing per-
mits in Vira-
sangali
village, Erode
taluk, Coimba-
tore district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to remove the hardships complained of in the said memorial?

Answer.—The Government have not seen the memorial referred to but they presume that as it is addressed to the Collector he will pass such orders as may be called for. Until the Collector has passed orders the Government do not propose to intervene.

79 [79] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the editorial note in the *Hindu* of the 16th January 1912 entitled "The Salaam case" and to the "order of punishment of a head constable in St. Thomas' Mount passed by Mr. E. L. Skinner, acting Superintendent, Chingleput district, for the crime of wearing a caste-mark" published in the same issue?

The "Salaam
case" and the
punishment of
a policeman in
Chingleput
for wearing a
caste-mark.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in respect of the officers concerned?

Answer.—The two incidents mentioned in the question have attracted the attention of the Government and suitable notice is being taken of the conduct of the officers concerned. The punishment of reduction inflicted by the Superintendent of Police has been set aside on appeal by the Inspector-General of Police.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.

80 [80] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letters in the issues of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 6th and 9th September 1911, on the subject of over-crowding of third-class passengers in carriages on the South Indian Railway?

Over-crowd-
ing on South
Indian
Railway.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the South Indian Railway authorities to devise means for stopping the over-crowding?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

Answer. The Government have perused the letters referred to. They are informed that although over-crowding occasionally occurs it is by no means general on the South Indian Railway. The Company has taken steps to increase its rolling stock and the Government do not consider that any special measures are necessary at the present time.

Minor irrigation works in Malabar and South Canara.

81 [81] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to depute an expert engineer to investigate into the possibilities of introducing (in consultation with the Collectors of the districts and the leading landholders in Malabar and South Canara districts) minor irrigation works for irrigating second and third crops?

Answer. The Government will call for a preliminary report on the subject from the local officers and, if found necessary, a special officer will be deputed for the detailed investigation of the matter.

Proximity of reserved forests to *kumaki* lands in Malabar and South Canara.

82 [82] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it still considers that there is no sufficient reason to order the compilation of lists of reserved forests referred to in my interpellation No. 49 noted in the proceedings of the 15th May 1911?

If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to order for the present the clearing up of the jungle in reserved forests within 880 yards from the *kumaki* limits of cultivated lands of *wargdars*?

Answer. The Government find no reason to re-consider the answer given to the Honourable Member's Question No. 49 of May 1911, and, if they understand correctly the suggestion contained in the second portion of the present question, they can see no adequate reason for the proposed destruction of all forest growth within half a mile of the *kumaki* limits of every cultivated field belonging to a *wargdar* in South Canara.

Licenses to sell liquor during festivals.

83 [83] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to re-consider its answer to interpellation No. † 51 in the proceedings of 15th May 1911?

Answer.—The Government see no reason to re-consider the answer referred to, but the Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of G.O. No. 3539, Revenue, dated 28th November 1911, in which some further restrictions on the grant of occasional licenses have been imposed.

Legislation to prohibit smoking and drinking among children.

84 [84] Question.—On a perusal of the Act of the Baroda Government, sections 28 to 30 (herewith submitted), and in view of the answer to my interpellation No. 52, ‡ will the Government be pleased to frame a similar Act in this Presidency after obtaining sanction thereto of the Government of India if found necessary?

Answer.—The Government have perused the Baroda Act referred to. They do not propose to initiate legislation to introduce similar provisions in this Presidency.

Removal of Ullal railway station to another site.

85 [85] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the memorial of the inhabitants of Mangalore and Ullal to shift the present Ullal station?

Answer.—The Agent, South Indian Railway, reported that it was not practicable to open a station at the site originally selected by the memorialists as the line rises on a grade of 1 in 100. The memorialists again addressed the Government suggesting another site and the Agent was asked whether it was not practicable to comply with this request. The Agent has replied that although his enquiries are not complete he understands that it is impracticable to comply with the request to open a railway station even at the place now selected by the memorialists.

• 608, Vol. III, page 166.

† 610, Vol. III, page 166.

‡ 611, Vol. III page 166.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

86 [86] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to answer favourably the memorial of the Jains of South Canara to prohibit fishing in Elephant tank at Karkal.

Fishing in Elephant tank at Karkal, South Canara.

Answer.—The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of the latest Order of Government on the subject (G.O. No. 951, Revenue, dated 4th December 1911).

87 [87] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to recommend and press the Railway Board to take up in the next official year the construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore railway which is already included in the programme?

Construction of Arsikere-Mangalore railway.

Answer.—The Government of India in July last expressed their inability to find a place for this line in the railway construction programme in the near future owing to the prior claims of more important projects in the Madras Presidency and other parts of India. They are, however, prepared to consider any proposals made by a private company for the construction of this line. The Government see no necessity to address the Government of India again in the matter.

88 [88] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to publish all the correspondence relating to the Palghat Municipal Council other than that embodied in G.O. No. 1207 M., dated 1st August 1911, which led the Government to pass its resolution?

Publication of certain correspondence relating to Palghat Municipal Council.

Answer.—The proceedings referred to contain all the correspondence which the Government consider it necessary to publish.

89 [89] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether anything had happened between the dates of G.O. No. 866 M., dated 2nd June 1911, and G.O. No. 935 M., dated 14th June 1911, which made them to take the action of calling upon the eight councillors (within seven days from the receipt of a copy of paragraph 4 of the latter Government Order) to show cause why they should not be removed from the council—remembering that the former Government Order did not call upon the councillors to show cause and the latter Government Order directed the chairman to hold a second special meeting giving seven days' notice before the meeting?

Removal of councillors, Palghat municipality.

Answer.—The Government have nothing to add to the Order No. 1207 M., dated 1st August 1911, to which the Honourable Member is referred.

90 [90] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it thinks of taking action to reduce the proportion of elective seats in the Palghat Municipal Council as contemplated in G.O. No. 1207 M., dated 1st August 1911? If the answer be in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to place all the papers on the table and a memorandum of the opinion of Government at the next meeting of the Council?

Reduction of elective seats, Palghat municipality.

Answer.—The Government have decided that there is no longer any reason to alter the constitution of the council.

91 [91] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a commission consisting of one official and two non-officials to enquire into and report to Government about the state of affairs in the Palghat Municipal Council with a view to bring about a harmonious and efficient administration of it?

Commission to enquire into Palghat municipal administration.

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to appoint such a commission.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—“I wish to be informed whether the Government will be prepared to defer the appointment of a paid chairman for a year as it will otherwise throw on municipality a heavy expenditure of Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 a year, meanwhile giving a chance to the municipality to elect a competent and a public gentleman as the honorary chairman from among the municipal councillors or non-municipal councillors of Palghat.”

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“ I cannot make any promise of the kind referred to. We have not yet considered the proposals of the municipal council; they have not reached the Government yet. I cannot make any promise of any sort.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—“ I do not want any promise; but I should like to know whether your Excellency's Government will take into consideration any representations of the representatives of the district to give a chance to the Palghat municipality and to the people of Palghat town of having an honorary chairman instead of a paid chairman to be elected from among the members of the municipal councillors or non-municipal councillors.”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“ That does not arise out of the question put, which only relates to appointment of a commission. As regards the chairman, the Government will look into all the papers, which, I understand, will shortly come up before Government.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—“ Questions 87 to 91 are questions relating to the Palghat affair, and they will tend to show that an impartial body like a commission.”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK (interrupting) :—“ I rise to order. The Honourable Member is making a speech. If the Honourable Member asks any definite question, I shall be happy to give him an answer.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—“ I only want your Excellency's Government to inform me of the point.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ One of the rules says—“ No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or any answer given to a question.” ”

Midsummer
vacation of
district
munsifs.

92 [92] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the High Court to increase the period of midsummer vacation in district munsifs' courts to two months under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as in the case of district and sub-courts since the work of the district munsif is in no way lighter than that of district judges and of sub-judges?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to make the recommendation in question.

Improvement
of harbours
and back-
waters on the
west coast.

93 [93] Question.—In view of the large imports into and exports from Cochin, Mangalore, Malpe and other west coast ports, is Government prepared to depute an engineer with special experience about rivers, etc., to investigate into the possibilities of improving the harbour and back-water of the above ports?

Answer.—The question of creating a sheltered harbour at Cochin has recently been raised again and is under the consideration of Government, but matters have not advanced so far that any promise can be given in the direction indicated in the Honourable Member's question.

Training of
junior civil-
ians.

94 [94] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to order that all junior civilians should undergo tahsildar's training for a period of six months and that civilians be appointed sub-judges for a period of one year before they are appointed district judges.

Answer.—The instructions regarding the training of junior civilians upon first joining their districts are given in the Indian Civil Service Manual. The Government do not think it would be advisable to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion. The question of the training of Indian Civilians who elect for the judicial service is now being considered by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

Re-distribu-
tion of
taluks,
Ganjām.

95 [95] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposed revision of the revenue jurisdiction of certain taluks in the Ganjām district will affect the Chicacole taluk under any of the schemes now under consideration?

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

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state approximately in how many years the proposed revision is likely to come into force?

Answer.—(a) The Chicacole taluk is not affected by the scheme now under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government are unable at present to say when final orders will issue or from what date they will take effect.

96 [96] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of consulting local boards and not merely the presidents of the boards in the matter of selecting particular taluk boards for the extension of the franchise of election or nomination of a non-official president?

Answer.—The Government have already consulted the presidents of district boards on the subjects referred to and do not consider a further reference to the local boards concerned to be necessary.

97 [97] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table in a tabular form the maximum and minimum enhancements imposed on individual survey numbers wet as well as dry in the last re-settlements made in the taluks of Berhampur and Chingleput?

Answer.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for which could only be obtained by an examination of the assessment on every individual field in the two taluks. They regret therefore that the figures cannot be supplied, but the average sanctioned rates of enhancement were as follow, viz., in Chingleput 15 per cent. on wet lands, from 8½ to 12½ per cent. on the four higher classes of dry lands and nil on the five lower *turams*; in Berhampur the lands were re-classified and the estimated rates of enhancement were 25 per cent. on wet lands, 15 per cent. on dry lands and 13 per cent. on rainfed lands.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—“ Can this information be obtained before the next meeting?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“ No; certainly not, it might take years to collect the information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—“ Only two taluks?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“ But it refers to every field in the two taluks.”

98 [98] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table in a tabular form or otherwise a list of the protective irrigational projects intended to be taken up as famine works in each of the districts in this Presidency showing the estimated cost of each work and whether any of them were taken up and if so whether completed or not?

Answer.—The information available will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

The Government do not think it necessary to place it on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—“ Can I get the list now?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ It will be supplied.”

99 [99] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was failure of crops this year in the Government villages of the Gaujām *firka* and the *zamindari* estates of Biridi and Humma?

Answer.—The Collector reports that there has been some failure of crops this year both in some of the Government villages of the Ganjām *firka* and in the *zamindari* estates of Biridi and Humma.

100 [100] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether petitions were sent up by the ryots of the above taluks to the Government or the Board of Revenue complaining of the failure of crops and requesting the construction of the Mallada Tampara reservoir?

Appointment
of un-official
presidents of
taluk boards.

Re-settlement
of Berhampur
and Chingle-
put taluks.

Protective
irrigation
works for
famine relief.

Failure of
crops,
Ganjām.

Mallada
Tampara
reservoir.

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

Answer.—Petitions were received in 1907 and the petitioners were informed that the Mallada Tampara project was sanctioned as a famine relief work and that the Government could not undertake its execution as an ordinary work.

Classification of Mallada Tampara project as a protective work.

101 [101] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the income derivable from the Biridi estate villages irrigable by the Mallada Tampara project was taken into consideration before classing it under protective works?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to re-ascertain the income likely to be derived from those villages as there is a feeling in the said villages that the income now expected is under-estimated?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the enhanced water-rate now sanctioned by Government in the Ganjam district for all lands other than Government *jeragth* lands, in estimating the probable income from the Biridi estate villages likely to be benefited by the project?

Answer.—The revenue derivable from the Biridi estate villages irrigable by the Mallada Tampara project was taken into account in framing the financial forecast relating to that project. But since that forecast was framed the differential water-rate system has been introduced into the Ganjam district. It will therefore be necessary to revise the financial estimate with reference to the differential water-rates; and the whole question of the financial aspects of the project will accordingly be further considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—“May I ask the Government to make a further enquiry as regards the income derivable from the Biridi estate?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“As I said before, supplemental questions must merely ask for information.”

Rushikulya irrigation in Berhampur taluk in 1911-1912.

102 [102] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Rushikulya reservoirs were opened and water was let into canals in the year 1911-1912 for the irrigation of the Berhampur taluk?

Answer.—The reservoirs and the canals connected with the Rushikulya system were opened during 1911-1912 on the dates shown below:—

(1) Rushikulya canal	4th July
(2) Mahanadi canal	5th ..
(3) Galleri channel	6th ..
(4) Russellkonda reservoir	16th ..
(5) Surata reservoir	19th ..

Adequacy of Rushikulya irrigation.

103 [103] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether water could be supplied to all the villages taken under the Rushikulya *ayakat* in the re-settlement, for preserving seed-beds and for trans-plantation of paddy in the current year?

(b) If not, to what villages water could not be so supplied?

Answer.—As the Honourable Member will observe from the reply to Question No. 33 *, some delay occurred in the supply of Rushikulya water in 1911, but the Government are not in possession of details as to the dates on which supply was made to individual villages.

Do.

104 [104] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether an enquiry was held regarding the question of the adequacy of the supply in the Rushikulya reservoirs for the *ayakat* thereunder?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports received with orders thereon?

(c) If no such enquiry has been held, will the Government be pleased to direct such enquiry?

* Page 12 *supra*.

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

Answer.—The Government have no reason to suppose that the supply in the Rushikulya reservoirs in 1911 was inadequate. As already indicated in the reply to Question No. 33 *, the supply of Rushikulya water in that year was late, and as stated in the answer to Question No. 34 † a report has been called for on the subject.

105 [105] Question.—(a) Is the attention of the Government drawn to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 26th August 1911, under the heading “Season in Ganjam”? Unfavourable season in Ganjam.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the District Collector of Ganjam about the deputation that waited on him on the 23rd of August 1911 as referred to in the above article?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to place the report on the table?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answers already given to Questions Nos. 33 *, 34 †, 54 ‡ and 104 §. When the report which has been called for on this subject is received, it will be placed on the table.

106 [106] Question.—In view of the experience gained by this year's water-supply from the Rushikulya system, will the Government be pleased to re-consider the answers given to my Questions Nos. 75 || (d) and 79 || at the meeting of the Council held on 5th April 1910? Rushikulya irrigation in Berhampur taluk.

Answer.—The Government do not regard the occurrence of a single year of abnormally late rainfall the effect of which was enhanced by the occurrence of breaches in the canals as a sufficient reason for revising the settlement.

107 [107] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any Government home education classes for women in this Presidency? Home education classes for women.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the utility of starting such classes in every principal town in this Presidency?

Answer.—(a) There are no home education classes under Government management.

(b) The Government do not consider it advisable or possible to start such classes in every principal town of the Presidency. If home classes are started by private agency, the question of aiding them will of course be considered.

108 [108] Question.—Adverting to the requisition by the Government of India to submit a programme for a period of ten years for the development of female education in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen for the purpose of drawing up the programme called for? Ten years' programme of female education.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 37 ¶.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

109 [109] Question.—(a) To facilitate the practical application of paragraph 3 of Revenue Board's Standing Order No. 133, which directs that the past good work and character of Government servants should be taken into consideration when punishing them, will the Government be pleased to order the maintenance of a good service register in every office? Record of good work by Government servants and consideration thereof in connection with punitive orders.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to declare such registers to be public records, copies of which can be applied for and obtained by the Government servants concerned?

* Page 12 *supra*.

† Page 13 *supra*.

‡ Page 17 *supra*.

§ *Supra*.

¶ 156 and 160, Vol. III, pages 47 and 49.

¶ Page 13 *supra*.

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

(c) Will the Government further be pleased to order the insertion in all orders of suspension, reduction or dismissal a separate paragraph dealing with the previous good character and work of the officers concerned and stating what allowance is made therefor in determining punishment?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that in practice no reference to past good work is made in most cases of punishment for want of proper record of past good work of lower subordinates?

Answer.—The Government have no reason to think that full consideration is not given to past good work on the part of officials whose conduct is under enquiry; and see no reason to issue the orders proposed in the question.

Paucity of
Indian
settlement-
officers.

110 [110] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many officers of the Indian Civil Service are now employed as Settlement and Assistant Settlement officers and how many of them were on settlement duty 15 years ago, i.e., in 1895?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many native officers were employed as Deputy and Assistant Commissioners or Settlement or Assistant Settlement officers in 1895 and how many are now employed as such?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to note the decrease in the number of natives employed in this branch of service and to state whether it is intended to employ natives more largely in this branch of service hereafter?

Answer.—In 1895 the Settlement Department included four posts of Deputy Commissioner and two of Assistant Commissioner. None of these appointments was reserved for Indians, and the number of Indians holding them varied from time to time. In 1895 the number of Indians varied from four to five. One Indian Civil Service officer was employed in that year on settlement duties in addition to the sanctioned scale. Since 1895 the special posts of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner have been abolished, and the work is now being done by officers drawn either from the Indian Civil Service or from the Provincial Civil Service. At present nine Indian Civil Service officers and three Indian Members of the Provincial Civil Service are employed on settlement work. There is no present intention materially to vary these proportions; the Government attach great importance to the training of members of the Indian Civil Service in the operations of settlement.

Village pri-
mary schools,
Ganjām and
Vizagapatam.

111 [111] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of villages in Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts classified under (1) "Government" and (2) "zamindari and inam"?

(b) The total number of primary schools in the said villages?

Answer.—(a) The village statistics compiled at the 1911 census, which have not yet been finally revised, give the following classification:—

				Government villages.	Zamindari and inam villages.
Ganjām ..	..	..	..	1,828	4,735
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	793	12,883

(b) According to the latest returns available there were 1,546 recognized elementary schools in Ganjām and 1,162 in Vizagapatam.

Relations
between ryots
and proprie-
tors in certain
estates,
Ganjām and
Vizagapatam.

112 [112] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is aware—

(i) that in the zamindari and proprietary estates irrigated by the Langulya river in Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts the relations between the ryots and proprietors have been exceedingly unpleasant since the introduction of Estates Land Act?

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

(ii) That the chief reason for such state of things is the absence of uniformity in the principles adopted by the Government officers engaged in fixing rates of commutation for converting grain rents into money rents?

(iii) That the commutation rates fixed for lands irrigated by the same river by the several officers differ to the extent of *cent. per cent.*?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of taking such steps as may be necessary to remove, as far as possible, the causes which brought about this state of things?

Answer.—The Government are aware that there has been litigation under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, between the proprietors and ryots of various estates in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts and that the object of some of this litigation is to convert grain rents into money rents. In dealing with suits for such conversion the officers before whom the suits are filed have to apply the provisions of section 40 of the Act and an appeal lies to the District Court against their decisions. The Government have no information as to the manner in which the officers trying these suits and appeals have construed the Act and it would be impossible for Government to interfere with them in the performance of their judicial functions. The only manner in which Government could intervene would be by an amendment of the Act, and the question whether such amendment is called for is now under consideration.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

113 [113] *Question.*—(a) Has Government perused the article which appeared in the *Madras Standard* of the 3rd January 1912 under the heading "A ryot's grievance"?

(b) Will Government be pleased to expedite action on the grievance therein referred to?

Answer.—The Government have perused the article referred to. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to Question No. 3. * Steps will be taken to expedite the matter as far as possible.

114 [114] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that in the year 1908 Government contemplated connecting the Kandukur and Kanigiri taluks of the Nellore district with railway communication by means of new lines from Bitragunta or Kavali to Udayagiri and from Singarayakonda to Kanigiri?

(b) Is it a fact that the necessary notification under the Land Acquisition Act was also published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* authorizing Mr. Haffield, Executive Engineer, to exercise the necessary powers conferred by the Act for the purpose of locating the lines of railway referred to above?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state why these useful and highly necessary projects have not been completed until now and in what stage they are at present?

Answer.—These two lines were included in the list of lines recommended by this Government in 1906 for construction from the famine insurance grant. In September 1907 the Railway Board sanctioned the survey of the lines by the agency of the late Madras Railway. The survey was conducted by Mr. Haffield and his party who were authorized by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the purpose of locating the lines. Project reports and estimates were received by the Government in May 1909. In January 1910, the Government of India enquired of this Government whether there were clear grounds of urgency for the construction of these lines from the famine insurance grant. After a careful consideration of the conditions of the

Perunagar and
Kinnayavattam
channels,
Chingleput
district.

Railway
projects,
Nellore
district.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

tract of country that would be served by the two lines this Government arrived at the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds to justify their construction from the famine insurance grant and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

Telegraph office for Kanigiri, Nellore district.

115 [115] Question.—(a) Is Government aware that Kanigiri, which is the head-quarters of a taluk besides being the seat of the district munsif's court and numerous other public offices, does not contain any telegraph office?

(b) Is Government also aware that the public and the merchants of Kanigiri are put to much inconvenience as the nearest telegraph office is situated at a distance of 30 miles?

(c) Will Government be pleased to issue orders for the establishment of a telegraph office at that place and thus relieve inconvenience and trouble to the public?

Answer.—There is no telegraph office at Kanigiri. A proposal was made to open one at that station, but it was dropped in February 1911 as no guarantee was forthcoming.

Muhammadian burial-ground, Palni.

116 [116] Question.—(a) Has Government received a memorial from the Muhammadian inhabitants of Palni town, Madura district, in the matter of the provision of a suitable burial-ground for the Muhammadian community of that place in the place of the one which was ordered to be closed by the municipal council?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on these representations?

Answer.—Such a memorial was received early in September 1911 and on the 13th of that month the signatories were informed in accordance with the published rules laid down for the treatment of petitions addressed to the Local Government that “the Government will not receive a petition on any matter unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority and the petition addressed to such local authority or a copy of it and the answer given, if any, are annexed to the petition addressed to Government.” No further communication has been received from the memorialists.

Intermediate accommodation on railways.

117 [117] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles published in the *Indian Patriot* of the 13th June 1911 and in the *Madras Mail* of the 7th July 1911 in regard to the provision of intermediate railway carriages on the railway lines which do not possess them at present?

(b) Will Government be pleased to give the matter its favourable consideration in the light of the facts therein referred to?

Answer.—The Government have perused the articles referred to by the Honourable Member. His attention is invited to the answers given to Questions Nos. 77* and *90 at the meeting of this Council held on the 15th May 1911. A copy of the Honourable Member's question will be forwarded to the Railway Board for consideration.

Disafforestation in Tottitorai, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot.

118 [118] Question.—(a) Has Government received a memorial from the residents of Melvayattinankuppam, Agraharam, etc., villages of the Gudiyattam taluk in the matter of disafforestation of survey No. 373 measuring 1,130 acres in the Tottitorai village of the same taluk for reasons therein stated?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether they cannot see their way to comply with their request?

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

Answer.—The Government received the memorial referred to by the Honourable Member but it was rejected as it did not appear that the petitioners had had recourse to the duly constituted subordinate authorities, viz., the Collector of the district and the Board of Revenue. Until those authorities have been approached, the Government cannot undertake to go into the matter.

119 [119] Question.—In regard to the answer given by Government to Question No. 72* asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th day of May 1911, will Government be pleased to state whether any definite decision has been arrived at in regard to the reduction of salt cess in certain salt factories?

Reduction of salt cess.

Answer.—No final decision has yet been arrived at in the matter, but *ad interim* orders have issued for the reduction of the cess in the case of certain salt factories.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—“May I be permitted to know the names of those salt factories where the reduction of the cess is alleged to have taken place?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“I have not got the information available. I must ask for notice of the question.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

120 [120] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letters published in the *Madras Mail* of 25th November 1911, the *Hindu* of 5th January 1912 and the *Madras Times* of 11th January 1912 regarding the grant of famine allowance to local fund servants who draw a pay of above Rs. 16 and under Rs. 30 *per mensem*?

Compensation for dearness of food to local fund servants.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been or will be considered favourably?

Answer.—The Government have perused the correspondence to which the Honourable Member refers. His attention will be invited to the answer given to a similar question (No. 15†) put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on the 9th December 1908. The Government have nothing to add to that answer.

121 [121] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article published in the *Madras Mail* of 21st December 1911, the *Hindu* of 4th January 1912 and the *Madras Times* of 11th January 1912 regarding the grant in honour of the Coronation of Their Most Gracious Majesties of half a month's pay to local fund servants from their respective local funds?

Coronation bonus to local fund servants.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to sanction the grant of half a month's pay to them?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the correspondence to which the Honourable Member presumably refers.

(b) They do not consider that they would be justified in advising or permitting local boards to grant the bonus suggested.

122 [122] Question.—(a) Have Government perused the letter published in the *Hindu* newspaper of October 23th, 1911, above the signature of one Satakopachariyar, protesting against the illegal collection of the cost of survey stones from the ryots of Ullagaram village No. 217, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district?

Irregular survey charges at re-settlement, Chingleput district.

(b) If the allegations made therein are true, will Government be pleased to order an enquiry and see to what extent the ryots may be reimbursed for the losses sustained by them?

(c) Will Government be pleased to issue suitable instructions in the matter so that the same hardship may not be inflicted in other districts where settlement operations may be in progress?

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

Answer.—The Government have now read the letter in the newspaper. It shows that the writer is aware that the proper means of obtaining redress is to apply to the duly constituted district officials. Until such application has been made, the Government cannot undertake to interfere.

Revision of
Educational
Grant-in-Aid
Code.

123 [123] Question.—(a) Are Government aware that the existing Grant-in-Aid Code is giving considerable dissatisfaction to managers of private schools in this Presidency?

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to order its revision after conferring with the managers of schools?

Answer.—The Government have no reason to suppose that the existing Grant-in-Aid Code has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction among the managers of private schools.

Location of
Oriental
Manuscripts
Library

124 [124] Question.—(a) Are Government aware that their decision regarding the location of Government Oriental Manuscripts Library in the compound of the office of the Director of Public Instruction at Nungambaukam, conveyed in G.O. Mis. No. 563, dated 12th August 1911, has caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst those using it from day to day?

(b) Have Government perused the letter that appeared on the subject in the leading articles published in the *Madras Mail* of 1st May 1911, the *Madras Times* of 18th January 1912 and in a letter in the *Indian Patriot* of 28th August 1911?

(c) Are Government aware that the office of the Director of Public Instruction is inaccessible to the general public and that the tramway is far away from it?

(d) Are Government aware that the library is daily used by a large section of the Indian public coming mostly from Triplicane and Georgetown?

(e) Will Government be pleased having regard to all the circumstances of the case to direct that the library shall remain where it is or be located close by or in any other locality easily accessible to the public?

Answer.—The location of the Oriental Manuscripts Library is still under consideration. The original decision to transfer it to the Old College compound has been held in abeyance pending a further report from the Director of Public Instruction who has recently represented that suitable accommodation may become available in the buildings at Chempauk now occupied by the College of Engineering.

Closure of
firewood
depôt,
Madura.

125 [125] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the abolition of the firewood depôt at Madura is under contemplation?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to defer such abolition until they have ascertained whether such action is conducive to the public interest or not?

Answer.—The Government are not aware whether the closure of the firewood depôt at Madura is under contemplation, as the matter is one dealt with by the Collector and the Board of Revenue, who will doubtless carefully consider all representations on the subject. But it has been the declared policy of Government for some time to withdraw from the retail sale of firewood in order that it may be left to private enterprise, and it is unlikely that in a large centre such as Madura there are any special circumstances which would justify exceptional treatment.

Repairs to
minor irrigation
works,
Chingleput.

126 [126] Question.—(a) Have Government perused the communication of "A ryot," published in the *Hindu* newspaper of January 22nd, 1912, on the subject of irrigation in Chingleput?

(b) If the allegations made therein are true, will Government be pleased to take the steps suggested therein?

Answer.—The Government have read the letter. A report on the allegations and suggestions made therein has been called for from the Superintending Engineer.

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

127 [127] Question.—(a) Have Government received a petition from the Muhammadan inhabitants of Palni complaining against the unsuitability of the new burial-ground allotted to them? Muhammadan
burial-
ground,
Palni.

(b) Is it a fact that the district authorities selected a new burial-ground in an unsuitable part of the town and enclosed it with boundary walls and dug a well and built a prayer-hall in it?

(c) Is it a fact that Mr. Butterworth, I.C.S., formerly Collector of Madura, visited the place and condemned the new burial-ground and selected for temporary use another piece of land and enclosed it with mud walls?

(d) Is it also a fact that the mud walls of the ground enclosed in by Mr. Butterworth fell down during the last rains and that the ground is the water-spread of a tank where water stagnates for nearly six months in the year and that the enclosed ground does not contain the necessary prayer-hall and a well?

(e) Will Government be pleased to enquire into the matter, and direct, if necessary, the district authorities to select, in consultation with the Muhammadan inhabitants of the town, a more suitable site for use by them as a burial-ground and erect the necessary buildings and well on it?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 116.* The Government do not propose to make any enquiry into the matter until the memorialists have remedied the omissions pointed out to them on the 13th September 1911.

128 [128] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received, for forwarding to the Ceylon Government, a petition from Bangaru Subhammal, a Kandyan pensioner, of about 60 years of age and resident at Madura, requesting the grant of Rs. 1,000 for her obsequial ceremonies and for the due observance of certain alleged royal honours hitherto allowed to members of the old royal Kandyan family? Money grant
to a Kandyan
pensioner.

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to recommend her case for the favourable consideration of the Ceylon Government and themselves do anything that may be possible to gratify the old lady pensioner in her last wishes?

Answer.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is one for disposal by the Ceylon Government and this Government cannot make any recommendation in support of the petitioner's prayer.

129 [129] Question.—(a) Have Government perused the letters on the "School Final" that appeared in the *Madras Times* of 28th December 1911 and in the *Indian Patriot* of 4th January 1912 in which attention is drawn to the hardship caused to those candidates who went up to the matriculation examination of 1910 and 1911, after undergoing the prescribed course in recognized high schools with others preparing for the school final, and having failed in them sought admission in the school final class last year and were refused such admission by the heads of high schools? Admission
of failed
matriculates
to school
final class.

(b) If the allegations made therein are true, will Government take such action as may be necessary to redress the grievance complained of?

Answer.—The Government have now perused the letters to which the Honourable Member refers. The Honourable Member will be referred to the answer to his Question No. 39† at the Council meeting of the 15th May 1911 and to G.O. No. 435, Educational, dated 4th July 1911, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

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

Penal assess-
ment for
Periyar
irrigation.

130 [130] Question.—(a) Are Government aware that considerable dissatisfaction exists among ryots holding lands under the Periyar irrigated area in the Madura district in regard to the levy of penal assessments on their lands in consequence of the breaking open of the sluice lock by the watchman appointed to guard it or by other unknown persons?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to look into the matter and see lower riparian owners are not vicariously punished for the wanton acts of the watchmen or any other mischievous person?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject. It is open to the parties aggrieved to appeal against the order imposing enhanced water-rate if the facts are as alleged.

Conservation
of Tirumala
Nayak's
palace,
Madura.

131 [131] Question. (a) Have the Government passed orders on the suggestion of the Superintendent of Archaeology in his annual report for 1910-1911 to include a portion of the old Tirumala Nayak's palace at Madura, now in the occupation of the local municipal and taluk offices, amongst the conserved areas of the Presidency?

(b) In view of what is stated by the Superintendent, will Government be pleased to direct departmental enquiries to be conducted by him and see their way to vacate the buildings and maintain them in a manner worthy of their architectural merit?

Answer.—The Honourable Member apparently refers to the remains of Rani Mangammal's palace. Proposals for their inclusion in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation are under consideration. The question of vacating the buildings referred to will be considered.

Demolition
of a shrine in
Alagar
temple,
Madura;
regulation of
repairs in
ancient
temples.

132 [132] Question.—(a) With reference to the remarks of the Superintendent of Archaeology in his annual report for 1910-1911, in regard to the pulling down of the Amman shrine at the Alagar temple at Madura, will the Government be pleased to state whether any circulars or rules have yet been issued by them to prevent such action by Nattukottai Chetties and others who interest themselves in the repairing of old and historic temples without reference to the district authorities or the Archaeological Department?

(b) If the answer to question (a) is in the affirmative, will Government consider the desirability of once again directing the attention of district authorities to the circulars so that opportunities for violating them may be minimized as far as possible?

Answer.—No circulars or rules have been issued on the subject, but all Collectors have been instructed that when such re-construction is contemplated they should use their influence with the managers of temples to prevent the destruction of valuable inscriptions, and where re-construction cannot be prevented, should persuade the trustees if possible to have the work carried out under the skilled advice of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

Conservation
of Alagarkoil,
Melur taluk,
Madura.

133 [133] Question.—(a) Are Government aware of the existence of a *mantapam* within the enclosure of the Alagarkoil, Melur taluk, Madura district, in which are several life-size statues, two of which, according to the new Madura District Gazetteer, page 283, are said to represent the great Tirumala Nayak and his royal queen?

(b) Will Government be pleased to include this *mantapam* and the statues in it in the list of conserved monuments under the Indian Monuments Act of 1906?

Answer.—The Government are aware of the existence of the *mantapam* referred to by the Honourable Member. It is already included as part of the Alagarkoil in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation.

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

134 [134] Question.—Have Government perused the communication of one Mr. C. Velayudha Mudaliyar on "Inspection of *shavi*" in the Chingleput district published in the *Indian Patriot* newspaper of January 16th, 1912, and, if so, will Government take the measures necessary to expedite *shavi* inspections in the manner suggested or in any other manner that they may deem fit?

Answer.—The Government have now read the letter referred to. The suggestion which it contains is evidently impracticable as it would be impossible for the revenue inspector to visit all villages at once. The Board of Revenue will, however, be asked whether it can suggest any improvement upon the existing procedure.

135 [135] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that Madura district has had within the past eleven years over 15 Collectors, of whom only one served for two years?

(b) Will Government be pleased to see that the rules formulated by them in this behalf are adhered to in the future?

Answer.—(a) Since October 1901 there have been seven officers in permanent charge of the Madura collectorate, of whom one has had two periods of tenure. Only one of these officers held the appointment for more than two years. In addition to these seven officers, there have been another seven who have held temporary charge of the collectorate during short absences of the permanent incumbent.

(b) The Government have not formulated any rules on the subject, but they have always endeavoured to avoid unnecessary changes and will continue to do so.

136 [136] Question.—Will Government be pleased to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the desirability of providing the platform foot-passenger bridge at Madura junction with a covering against sun and rain?

Answer.—The Railway Administration has been addressed as desired by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

137 [137] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether their directions to the Vizagapatam District Board in G.O. No. 632, dated 5th May 1911, to re-open the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Vizagapatam, have been till now obeyed by the Board?

Answer.—In the proceedings to which the Honourable Member refers the Government intimated their regret at the temporary closure of the hospital and expressed the hope that the District Board would lose no time in providing quarters for a lady apothecary and reviving the institution as a hospital. From the budget proposals which reached Government in December last it appears that an estimate has been prepared for the construction of quarters for the medical officer at a cost of Rs. 9,200, of which it was expected that Rs. 4,000 would be expended in the current year, while a provision of Rupees 5,000 has been made for outlay in 1912-13. The Government presume that it is the intention of the District Board to employ a resident female apothecary as soon as the quarters are ready and then to re-convert the dispensary into a hospital.

138 [138] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the hospital building was presented by the late Maharaja Gajapati Rao?

(b) Whether the late Maharaja's family makes an annual contribution of Rs. 2,400 for the salary of the lady medical officer and her assistant?

(c) Whether, when the District Board took over the management of the hospital, the Board undertook to contribute an equal amount to its upkeep?

(d) Whether the hospital was worked with great success for seventeen years?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.)

Answer.—(a) The building was presented to the District Board by the late Maharaja Gajapati Rao.

(b) The Maharani has been making an annual contribution of Rs. 2,400 towards the pay of the medical staff.

(c) The Government are not aware whether the District Board ever made any specific undertaking to contribute an equal amount.

(d) The hospital has done useful work since its institution in 1894, but the District Board was dissatisfied with the out-turn during the period from June 1909 to March 1910 and considered that the hospital was not likely to be a success until arrangements had been made to provide accommodation for a resident medical officer.

Victoria
Hospital for
Women and
Children,
Vizagapatam.

139 [139] *Question.*—Whether considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the public of Vizagapatam and the neighbouring places, including several rajas and *zaminidars*, at the action of the Board—

(a) in resolving in August 1909 to close the hospital altogether;

(b) in resolving, next, in March 1910 to work the institution only as a dispensary in charge of a hospital assistant on Rs. 50 a month;

(c) lastly, in delaying to re-open the institution as directed by Government in their G.O. No. 632, dated 5th May 1911?

Answer.—The Government have received no complaints on the subject since January 1911. They are aware that the decision of the District Board temporarily to close the hospital gave rise to some dissatisfaction but local opinion was divided on the subject.

Do.

140 [140] *Question.*—Whether Government will be pleased to direct the Surgeon-General or some other independent officer to enquire into the whole matter and to report to Government?

Answer.—The Government do not propose to order any special enquiry.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Tuticorin
harbour work.

141 [141] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage is the progress of the Tuticorin harbour work at present and when it is likely to be completed?

Answer.—The new pile pier is practically completed. The remaining works should be completed in about six months with the exception of the dredging and marine survey which is not expected to be finished until March 1913.

Water-supply
for Tinne-
velly,
Palamecottah
and
Tuticorin.

142 [142] *Question.*—(a) Is it true that the result of the further investigation ordered of the Murappanad scheme of water-supply to the towns of Tinnevely, Palamecottah and Tuticorin was unfavourable?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any other scheme has been proposed by the Sanitary Engineer?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for fresh proposals?

Answer.—The Government are informed that the result of the investigation of the Murappanad scheme is favourable. In a progress report, dated 31st January 1912, the Sanitary Engineer stated that the plans and estimates were approaching completion and would be submitted in February.

Madura town
drainage.

143 [143] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the drainage of the Madura town have been approved and sanctioned by Government?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when the work will be put in hand and when is it likely to be completed?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer.—(a) The plans and estimates relating to the drainage of Madura were submitted to Government by the Sanitary Board on the 29th January 1912 and orders will be passed thereon when the municipal council has replied to a reference issued on the 3rd February calling for proposals as to the method of financing the scheme.

(b) The Government hope that it will be found practicable to start work in April next and to complete the execution of the project within five years.

144 [144] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite scheme for the improvement of water-supply to the Dindigul town has been proposed by the Sanitary Engineer?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to call on him to expedite his proposals?

Answer.—The Sanitary Engineer's proposals on the subject have not yet been received. In a progress report dated 31st January 1912 Mr. Hutton stated that plans and estimates would be submitted during the current month.

145 [145] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with reference to Question No. 98 * at the Council meeting of the 15th May last, any special arrangements have been proposed by the Collector of Tinnevely for extending and improving the existing sources of irrigation in the Nanguneri taluk and what orders have been passed thereon?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the Collector's reports recorded in G.O. No. 3210, dated 30th October 1911, a copy of which was communicated to him. This report shows that there is considerable scope for the extension of irrigation from wells and the Collector also indicated other directions in which improvement of irrigation sources is contemplated.

146 [146] *Question.*—(a) Are the Government aware that the rainfall and water-supply were deficient last year and also during the current year in parts of the Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk of the Tinnevely district and that the taluk is thus often affected by drought and water famine?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for proposals for extending and improving the existing sources of water-supply there for irrigation and drinking purposes?

Answer.—The Government are aware that the rainfall in the taluk is scanty and that the extent of land under irrigation is small. They fear, however, that there is no possibility of any considerable extension of irrigation in the taluk except by wells. Ryots anxious to dig wells for irrigation can get loans from Government through the tahsildar or divisional officer.

147 [147] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any sanitary measures are proposed to prevent the frequent outbreak of plague and malaria in and about the town of Palni in the Madura district?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for proposals of the same?

Answer.—The Government have no information showing that Palni is particularly subject to malarial outbreaks. Plague visited Palni taluk in 1905, but the town itself was affected only in 1910-1911, when the Sanitary Commissioner recommended as a permanent remedial measure the complete demolition of the big *paracheri* and the re-construction of that quarter on sanitary lines. With reference to this recommendation proposals were recently submitted for a partial relief of the congested condition of the *paracheri*, but on the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner the council was informed that the Government were not satisfied as to the utility of half measures and it was requested to work out a more comprehensive scheme on lines indicated by

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

the Sanitary Board in proceedings issued in 1909. The Government presume that the Council is now engaged in preparing revised proposals in pursuance of this request. It may be added that a scheme for the introduction of a protected supply of water is now under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

Bridging of the Vaippar river, Tinnevely district.

148 [148] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that during rains the wheeled traffic which is heavy on the road from Koilpatti to Vilatikulam in the Tinnevely district often seriously suffers from want of a bridge or road-dam across the river Vaippar?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject?

Answer.—The need for a bridge or road-dam across the Vaippar is a matter in regard to which the Honourable Member should address the Tinnevely District Board, of which he is himself a member.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal.

Training of civilians in judicial work.

149 [149] Question.—With reference to the reply of Government to Question No. 77 * put by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th November 1910, will the Government be pleased to state if they have come to any decision in the matter?

Answer.—No final decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

Payments by local bodies on account of central audit and control.

150 [150] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that municipal councils were till some years ago made to pay a contribution towards the cost of the audit and secretariat establishments and they have since been relieved of such contribution?

(b) Is it a fact they are still paying a contribution towards the maintenance of an establishment in the offices of the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and will the Government be pleased to relieve them of the said contributions?

Answer.—(a) All municipal councils have been relieved of such charges.

(b) Certain councils contribute towards the cost of establishments employed in the offices of Collectors and District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The feasibility of abolishing these contributions will be examined; but it should be stated that where the establishment in issue is controlled by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the contribution is paid to the district board concerned and not to Government.

Purchase of medical stores for local bodies.

151 [151] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that local boards and municipal councils are now obliged to get their medical stores and other appliances needed for the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by them from the Government medical stores?

(b) Is it a fact that in regard to other articles also, such as uniforms of the sanitary inspectors and the like, they have to get them through the Government stores?

(c) Were local bodies permitted till a few years ago to obtain the medicines and medical appliances needed for the institutions under their charge and other stores in the open market, and will the Government be now pleased to relieve them of the obligation of getting them from the Government stores?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The rules regarding supplies of the character referred to will be found in the Local Fund Code (article 249 and clauses 34 and 36 of article 248), and the Municipal Account Code (articles 281, 282, 285-B and 285-C).

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(c) Local bodies were at one time temporarily debarred from procuring supplies from the Government Medical Depot, but this privilege was restored because the alternative plan of meeting requirements of that description by dealing with approved private firms proved much more expensive and was in practice found to be in other respects unsatisfactory. In regard to other classes of stores the rules now in force—which in certain cases permit local purchases—have been issued from time to time as the result of practical experience and with the object of promoting economy and efficiency. The subject in issue has repeatedly received careful consideration and as at present advised the Government do not propose to alter the rules. If any local body desires that any change should be made and addresses the Government, the matter will be considered.

152 [152] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state by whom the hospitals at the head-quarters of the districts are now maintained?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in this matter (paragraph 758)?

Answer.—(a) Of 23 hospitals at the head-quarters of districts, seventeen are municipal institutions, four are maintained by district boards and two are private institutions.

(b) The question whether effect should be given to the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission was fully considered by Government in 1910, but it was finally decided not to proceed with the scheme.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—“Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Government Order finally deciding not to proceed with the scheme?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“It is impossible to place that order on the table.”

153 [153] Question.—With reference to Question No. * 57 put by me at the meeting of the 29th November 1910 and the answer of Government thereto—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the report of the Superintending Engineer in regard to the *Kattuvai* channel has been received and any action has been taken thereon?

(b) Whether any and what improvements have since been made to the Marudur *Nattu Vaikkal*?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the proposals made and of the action taken and whether they would give adequate relief?

Answer.—(a) Yes; an estimate for the construction of the Panjampatti reservoir is now under consideration of Government. Till the question of executing this work is settled, nothing can be done to the *kattuvai*.

(b) & (c) No improvements have been made to the *Nattu Vaikkal* as the Superintending Engineer has reported that there are differences of opinion regarding details proposed by the Executive Engineer, and that arrangements have been made to settle them after a joint inspection of the channel by officers of both the Public Works and the Revenue Department and after personal discussion with the important *mirasidars* owning lands under the channel. No further report has been received.

154 [154] Question.—(a) Have the *mirasidars* affected by the channels referred to in Question No. 153 † submitted many memorials to the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments since November 1910?

Do.

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

(b) If no action has been taken in regard to the improvement of the said channels since November 1910, will the Government, in view to the fact that *mirasidars* have been inconvenienced since 1905, order speedy steps to be taken in the next working season, so that relief may be granted before the next cultivation season?

Answer.—(a) No petitions have been received by Government since November 1910.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 153. * In the circumstances Government can hold out no hope of carrying out any work before the next cultivation season.

Irrigation
from
Marudur
channel.

155 [155] Question.—Are the Government aware that holders of lands at the tail end of the Marudur channel do not receive adequate supply of water for cultivating their lands? Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector in regard to the matter?

Answer.—The Government are aware that the channel requires improvement and as stated in the answer to Question No. 153 * the matter is under investigation.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"With regard to Questions 153, 154 and † 155 will the Government be pleased to order the investigation to be expedited, as the matter has been pending for over six years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The Government will have the report expedited."

Appointment
of special sub-
overseer for
Marudur
channel.

156 [156] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place one of the five special sub-overseers appointed for *korambu* works in special charge of the Marudur channel so as to secure to the tail end villages an adequate supply of water?

Answer.—One sub-overseer is already solely in charge of the channel.

Re-distrib-
ution of
divisions,
Trichinopoly
district.

157 [157] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in consequence of the incorporation of the Namakkal and Karur taluks with Trichinopoly district, there has been a re-distribution of the divisions in the Trichinopoly district?

(b) Whether such re-distribution has been complained of by the public as inconvenient and whether any representations have been received in the matter?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for a special report in regard to the inconvenience to the people pointed out in the representations aforesaid and re-consider the matter?

(d) Are the Government aware that there is a great disparity in the magisterial work of the Namakkal and Karur divisions and have the Government taken this into consideration in deciding upon the distribution?

Answer.—(a) On the transfer of the Namakkal and Karur taluks to the Trichinopoly district two new divisions were formed, viz., the Karur division comprising the taluks of Karur and Kulittalai and the Namakkal division comprising the taluks of Musiri and Namakkal.

(b) & (c) The Government received two memorials one complaining against the constitution of the divisions as above and the other advocating it. The divisions were duly constituted after careful consideration and the Government see no reason to re-open the matter now.

(d) The new divisions were only constituted with effect from the 15th November 1910, and there is consequently only a limited experience as to the amount of magisterial work falling on the divisional officers, but the amount of such work was duly taken into consideration before the constitution of the divisions was decided on.

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

158 [158] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that *padugai* lands in the Trichinopoly district have recently been transferred from the Public Works Department to the Forest Department? Control of
padugai lands,
Trichinopoly
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to the said transfer?

(c) Are the Government aware that since the said transfer there have been numerous memorials to the Collector complaining of the hardship to which the ryots are subject in consequence. If not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Certain *padugais* have recently been transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department to the Forest Department, because the charge of Government lands is not part of the legitimate duties of the Public Works Department except in cases in which there is serious danger of erosion by the river.

(c) The Government have no information on the subject and see no reason to call for a report. If any ryot is aggrieved, he is at liberty to represent the matter to the Collector and the Board of Revenue and if dissatisfied with the orders received he can then approach the Government.

159 [159] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any order in the Police Department forbidding the use of caste-marks by the officers and men serving in the department while in uniform and to place the same on the table? Wearing of
caste-marks
by police.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 42. *

160 [160] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers relating to the grant of increased salaries to the deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates and to the mode of their recruitment? Pay and
recruitment
of deputy
tahsildars and
sub-magis-
trates.

Answer.—The proposals which have been submitted to the Government of India relate only to the improvement of the pay of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates and do not contemplate any change in the method of their recruitment. The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals of this Government have not yet been received and therefore, under standing orders, the correspondence with the Government of India cannot be made public.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

161 [161] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the case in which Mr. Jackson, Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, convicted a boy aged seven years for salaaming him? The "Sala-
am case,"
Chingleput.

(b) Does Government consider the course adopted by the magistrate legal or justifiable? If not, what action does Government propose to take in the matter?

Answer.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 79. †

162 [162] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "Policeman's caste-mark" that appeared in the *Indian Patriot*, dated 26th January 1912? Punishment
of a policeman
in Chingleput
for wearing a
caste-mark.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of Police punished third-class constable Tepperumal Aiyangar with degradation to the fourth class for "appearing untidy with a large *namam* on his forehead when he was in uniform," and if so, whether Government considers his action justifiable?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Questions Nos. 42 * and 79. †

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Recruitment
of deputy
superintend-
ents of
police.

163 [163] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to state on what principles recruitment by direct appointment of outsiders to the post of deputy superintendent of police is based?

(b) Is any minimum educational qualification prescribed for persons so appointed?

(c) What is the proportion of such appointments to the number of officers promoted from the rank of inspectors?

Answer.—(a) & (b) A copy of the Judicial Department notification,* No. 652, dated 27th September 1911, which contains the information asked for is placed on the table.

(c) Not less than half of the vacancies are filled up by selection from inspectors of police and the other half from candidates for direct appointment and officers of the Provincial services other than the police.

Paid
chairmen in
municipalities.

164 [164] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to give a list of the municipalities in this Presidency which are presided over by paid chairmen?

(b) Of the paid chairmen existing, how many are officials and how many non-officials, and what is the pay of each?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether the administration of municipalities under paid chairmen has proved more successful than that under honorary chairmen?

Answer.—(a) The following municipalities are now presided over by paid chairmen:—

(i) Coimbatore,	(iv) Ootacamund, and
(ii) Coonoor,	(v) Vellore.
(iii) Madura,	

(b) Except in Coimbatore, where the chairman is a deputy collector whose services have been lent to the municipality, the paid chairmen are non-officials. Their pay and allowances are as follows:—

	Pay per mensem.	Allowances per mensem.
Coimbatore	RS. 400	RS. ..
Coonoor	200	{ 50 (personal). 30 (conveyance).
Madura	400—50—600	..
Ootacamund	700	50 (horse).
Vellore	250—10—300	25 (conveyance).

(c) The appointment of paid chairmen has ordinarily led to improvement in the municipal administration.

Increased
powers for
municipal
councils.

165 [165] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal to amend the District Municipalities Act with a view to give increased powers to municipal councils as recommended by the Decentralization Commission?

Answer.—The amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, will become necessary when final orders are passed on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The views of this Government regarding these recommendations are now before the Government of India.

Elective
privilege for
union
panchayats.

166 [166] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to confer the right to elect their own chairmen on major union *panchayats* and to accord the privileges of electing a certain proportion of the members of union *panchayats* to the people?

* Vide Appendix IV *infra*, page 131.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—The attention of the Honourable Member will be drawn to notification No. 1480 published at pages 531—533 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1911, in which draft rules for the election of members of union *panchayats* have been published for information and criticism. The Government have now under consideration the confirmation of those rules and the selection of the unions to which they shall in the first instance be applied. Until experience has been gained of the working of the elective system in the case of members of *panchayats*, the Government are not prepared to permit *panchayats* to elect their chairmen.

The Honourable Member is reminded that the distinction between major and minor unions was abolished by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Act, 1900.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to permit one or two unions in the Presidency to elect their chairman as an experimental measure?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—“I am afraid I cannot make that promise to the Honourable Member at present.”

167 [167] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to increase the number of district judgements thrown open to Provincial service men consistently with the increase in the number of districts in the Presidency?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 68 * at the meeting of this Council held on the 29th November 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to say whether any increase has been made in the number of district judgements thrown open to the Provincial service?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—“Since when?”

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—“Now there are four district judgements. The question is whether there is any increase made or whether any increase is under contemplation?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—“No.”

168 [168] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state whether any final orders have been passed in regard to the question of converting the Coimbatore College into a Government second-grade college?

Answer.—Final orders have not yet been passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to expedite orders being passed?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—“We cannot expedite the orders, because they depend upon the Secretary of State's orders on the Model School scheme.”

2. MEETING OF THE 2ND APRIL 1912.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

Expenditure
on Coleroon
conservancy.

169 [1] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what amount has been expended on the conservancy of the Coleroon river during the past ten years and with what result?

Answer.—A sum of Rs. 15,20,918 has been spent on the conservancy of the Coleroon river during the ten years commencing from 1902-03. The reports received show that most of the erosions in the several reaches of the river have been reclaimed by groynes and *naal* plantations and that several serious and dangerous erosions that caused some anxiety have been rendered safe.

Reduction of
price of salt.

170 [2] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the reduction in the price of salt has made the manufacture of earth salt for sale impossible, and, if not, will the Government be pleased to recommend further reduction in the price of salt to reach to that point?

Answer.—It is presumed that the Honourable Member means to refer in his question to the duty on salt and not to the price of salt. The reductions of the duty which have taken place in recent years have been accompanied by a marked and continuous decline in the number of offences against the provisions of the Salt Act, the number of persons concerned in such offences having fallen from 5,245 in 1902 to 133 in 1910. The Government do not propose to make any recommendation to the Government of India.

Village
forests,
Tanjore and
Trichinopoly
districts.

171 [3] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any information why no village forests were formed in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly in the year 1911, and, if not, will they be pleased to call for it?

Answer.—An experiment is being made in handing over village forests for management to village panchayats in three districts, namely, Coimbatore, South Canara and Chingleput, and a similar experiment is under consideration in regard to two more districts—Guntūr and Kistna. It is not proposed to extend the system till the working of the experiment in the above-mentioned districts has been watched and experience gained.

Village bench
courts,
Tanjore
district.

172 [4] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any information why no village bench courts were established in the district of Tanjore in the year 1911, and, if not, will they be pleased to call for it?

Answer.—The practice is for the Government to establish bench courts on the recommendation of the Collector of the district. No such recommendation was received from the Collector of Tanjore during 1911. There are already five bench courts in the district, and the Collector will no doubt move the Government if he considers any additions necessary. The Government see no reason to call for information on the point.

Water-rate
for supposed
percolation to
high-level
lands.

173 [5] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has sanctioned the system of charging water-rate for lands which are higher in level than the high flood of Government water-courses passing by such lands, since the date of the unappealed decision of the District Court of Tanjore which held in appeal No. 60 of 1908 that the order of Government laid down that “it is clear that water-rate is to be charged . . . only when it can be shown that dry crops have been grown by the aid of Government water when it is manifest that without such irrigation the land must have remained waste or the crop on it must have perished.

2nd April 1912.]

47

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

“In cases of doubt as to whether the crop could have been successfully raised without the assistance of Government water, no charge should be made”; that “as the Cauvery did not overflow its bank . . . the trenches could only have held rain-water”; and that “as to the third contention of the defendant that the plaintiff land received a supply of Government water by percolation from the Cauvery, it is sufficient to point out that the evidence shows that the land in question is at a higher level than the bank of the river, and is at a distance of 250 or 300 feet from it. In the circumstances irrigation by percolation as described in Exhibit B was “out of question”? Against this decision the Government have not appealed.

Answer.—Neither before nor after the judgment in A.S. No. 60 of 1908 have Government ever sanctioned any system of charging water-cess for a supply of water from a Government source to lands which are too high to receive water from such source. The Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, expressly provides that in order that a wet crop shall be liable to water-cess on account of water from a Government source such irrigation must be beneficial to and sufficient for the requirements of the crop. The courts found in A.S. No. 60 of 1908 that in the case then in question no supply was in fact received, but that finding in the individual case under trial has no bearing on the law or on the rules made by Government in accordance with the law.

174 [6] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to order that the Board's Standing Orders be placed on the Editors' Table, and published in the district gazettes concerned, as these orders very often relate to the rules to be observed by people and ryots?

Publication of
Board's
Standing
Orders.

Answer.—The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue and the correction slips thereto have been published and are available for sale to the public, while under paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 194 all circulars issued by local authorities when of the nature of Standing Orders and the circular orders of the Board of Revenue should be published in the district gazette. The Government will moreover be ready to place on the Editors' Table all important amendments of the Board's Standing Orders which may hereafter be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

175 [7] Question.—Referring to answer 25 * given on the 4th April 1911, will Government be pleased to state if any progress has been made with the proposal to apply certain sections of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898, to the city of Madras? •

Extension of
Lepers Act
to Madras
city

Answer.—The Surgeon-General is collecting information on various points connected with the proposal and the receipt of this is awaited.

176 [8] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state --

(a) Why the precedent of having a European as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court has been departed from in the latest appointment?

European
judges in
Small Cause
Court,
Madras.

(b) Why no European judge is on the permanent staff of that court?

Answer.—There is no law or rule which limits the field of selection for judges of the Small Cause Court in the manner suggested in the question and in making the recent appointments to that court the Government acted in accordance with what they considered to be the best interests of the public service.

177 [9] Question.—Does Government propose to take any measures, executive or legislative, for the standardization of weights and measures in this Presidency?

Standardiza-
tion of
weights and
measures.

Answer.—The Government have prescribed the maund of 40 seers of 24 tolas each as the standard weight and the pukka seer (80 tolas) and the Madras measure (120 tolas) as standard measures. To popularize the use of standard weights and measures the Government have ordered that only the standard

(The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.)

weights and measures and their sub-multiples should be stamped by the official stamping establishment maintained in each district. They have also arranged for the departmental sale of standard weights and measures so that they may be easily procurable by merchants and tradesmen. No legislative action is contemplated.

Hospital for
infectious
diseases,
Madras city.

178 [10] *Question*.—(a) With reference to G.O. No. 909 M. of 11th May 1905, will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to enforce the provision of a hospital for infectious diseases by the Corporation of Madras?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state why there has been a delay of nearly seven years and when the hospital may be expected to be completed?

Answer.—In the Government Order cited a committee was convened for the purpose of submitting practical proposals for the site and construction of a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases. The report of the committee was received in November 1905 and referred for remarks to the Sanitary Board, which after consulting the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer submitted its recommendations in May 1906. These were communicated by Government to the Corporation of Madras in June with the request that that body would—

- (i) state as early as possible whether or not it endorsed the proposals of the Sanitary Board, and
- (ii) report how it proposed to find the funds required for the initial outlay and annual maintenance charges involved.

The Corporation replied to this reference in August 1906, disapproving of the site selected, demurring to the amalgamation of cholera and small-pox hospitals which had been proposed and advocating the construction of two small-pox hospitals, one for the northern and one for the southern portion of the city. The view taken by the commissioners apparently was that there was no *immediate* necessity to consider the question of hospital accommodation for infectious diseases other than small-pox in view of the provision already existing in the old military hospital and the Kistnampet hospital. The Sanitary Board was again consulted, and while adhering to the view that two hospitals side by side represented the ideal arrangement, recognized that want of funds necessitated less expensive measures and therefore recommended as an alternative the immediate provision of a single central small-pox hospital and the appointment of a committee to select a site for it. This proposal was referred to the Corporation in November 1906 and substantially accepted by that body in March 1907. A committee was appointed in April and in June it recommended a site in the Madras salt depôt, which, after consulting the Board of Revenue, the Government found itself unable to grant. The committee was accordingly requested in August to make another selection. This resulted in a recommendation in favour of a site adjoining the Harness and Saddlery Factory and ascertained to be under the control of the Military Department. This site having been approved by the Sanitary Board in January 1908, the military authorities were addressed on the subject and after repeated communications pressing for an early disposal of the case sanctioned the assignment of the land in March 1909. It was then formally made over to the Corporation in G.O. No. 985, Revenue, dated 12th April 1909, and in the following month the Sanitary Engineer was instructed to revise the original plans and estimates for the small-pox hospital with reference to certain recommendations made by the committee appointed to select the site. In April 1910 this revision had been carried out after consultation with the Surgeon-General and the result as embodied in a portfolio of 13 plans and estimates was communicated to the Corporation, which in July expressed its approval and passed the papers on to the Public Works Department for technical

(The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.)

scrutiny. The Chief Engineer's scrutiny was completed in November and Government in their Order No. 1849 M., dated 16th November 1910 sanctioned the estimates, the amount of which was Rs. 1,12,334. With reference to certain remarks made by the Chief Engineer regarding the unstable nature of the soil the standing committee of the Corporation caused a fresh examination of the site to be made by the health officer, who, while accepting it as the best location available, took the opportunity to suggest various additions to and alterations in the buildings, estimated by the Corporation engineer to cost Rs. 72,000. Proposals to this effect were submitted in the end of March and the Government after consulting the Surgeon-General invited the Corporation to reconsider the proposed outlay in the light of the criticisms embodied in G.O. No. 766 M., dated 17th May 1911. No reply having yet been received to those proceedings, it is not possible for Government to frame any anticipation as to the date when the hospital will be completely constructed.

179 [11] *Question*.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what have been the practical results of the State technical scholarships from their inception?

State
technical
scholarships.

(b) Have any new industries been promoted or old industries received as a direct result of the provision of such scholarships?

(c) How many scholarships have been awarded and at what cost?

Answer.—Since the establishment of the State technical scholarships seven candidates from this Presidency have been granted scholarships. Of these only two have returned to India after completing their technical course, one a month ago and the other in December 1909. The latter scholar was employed under Government for about a year as a weaving expert and on the termination of his appointment proceeded to Bombay. In these circumstances it is too soon yet to say what have been the practical results of the scholarships. The expenditure on scholarships, exclusive of fees and travelling allowances, has been about Rs. 33,000.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.

180 [12] *Question*.—Will Government consent to supplement the meagre details afforded in paragraph 356, page 63 of the Madras Administration Report for 1910-1911, by furnishing information on the following points:—

Construction
and financing
of district
board
railways.

(a) How many of the 25 district boards in this Presidency, and which of them, have arranged to raise the three-pie railway cess under clause 57 of the Madras District Boards Act?

(b) How much does each district collect annually and to what did the collection of each amount up to the end of 1910-1911?

(c) How many and which of the districts have got out preliminary schemes and rough estimates for lines in which they are interested?

(d) Does the Government of India's offer still hold good to lend money to the boards for their proposed railways on the security of the cess?

(e) Is money so lent treated as coming within what is known as the "Railway Programme"?

(f) If a board raises debentures in the open market on the security of its cess, is the money so raised treated as coming within the "Railway Programme"?

(g) If a board utilizes its cess as a guarantee of interest to a railway company proposing to construct a district railway, is the money spent by the company under such guarantee considered as coming within the "Railway Programme"?

(h) If a board raises debentures in the open market on the security of its cess, may trustees under the Indian Trusts Act handle the securities so raised?

(The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.)

(i) May Presidency banks handle them under the Presidency Banks Act?

(j) If an existing main line of railway passing through a district consents to accept the cess as a guarantee of interest on the capital required for a branch which the board of the district desires to see constructed, must the capital so guaranteed be included in the "Railway Programme" if—

(i) it is raised by the company independently of Government, or

(ii) it is supplied to the company by Government on conditions similar to those on which capital is supplied for the company's own line?

Answer.—(a) The special cess permissible under clause (ii) of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, is now levied by nine of the 25 district boards in the Presidency, namely, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Ramnad, Salem and Tinnevely. In Trichinopoly it was formerly levied but was suspended with effect from 1st July 1906 pending a decision as to a defined programme of railway construction. In Tanjore the revenue set aside for railway purposes is not a special cess but a proportion of the ordinary land cess leviable under clause (i) of section 57.

(b) The following figures give the latest estimates of the annual collections of the special cess and the actual amount to the credit of each board on the 1st April 1911:—

Name of district board.	Estimated income from railway cess in		Total amount to credit on 1st April 1911.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
South Arcot	69,370	68,200	4,46,691
Coimbatore	48,990	49,000	5,30,050
Guntur	1,04,510	1,04,510	8,70,929
Kistna	1,39,900	1,39,900	7,83,758
Kurnool	38,550	38,250	3,08,971
Madura	49,370	51,540	2,31,839
Ramnad	62,620	61,390	1,79,992
Salem	42,400	42,400	4,49,992
Tinnevely	57,010	57,410	5,28,383

(c) Project estimates have been prepared for the following schemes of railway:—

Name of district board.	Proposed line.
South Arcot	From Ulundurpet to Chinnasalem.
Coimbatore	From Podanur to Pollachi.
Guntur	From Tenali to Repalli.
Kurnool	From Nandyal to Atmakur.
Madura	From Kodaikanal to Uttamapalayam.
Ramnad	From Ramnad to Kilakarai.
Salem	From Salem to Attur.
Tanjore	From Nidamangalam to Mannargudi and from Tirutturaippundi to Vedaranyam.
Tinnevely	From Tinnevely to Tiruchendur.

(d) The offer of the Government of India to lend money to the boards on the security of the cess still holds good.

(e) Projects financed with the aid of such loans come within the "Railway Programme."

(f) Projects financed with funds raised in the open market are outside the "Railway Programme."

(g) If the money spent under such a guarantee has been raised in the open market, the project is considered as outside the "Railway Programme"; but if it has been borrowed from Government, the line is treated as coming within the programme.

(The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.)

(h) The Government have been advised that in the absence of express authority as to the force of the word "municipal" in clause (d) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, trustees could not be recommended to handle debentures raised by a district board in the open market on the security of the special cess.

(i) Under section 36 (a) (4) of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, as amended in 1907, Presidency banks are empowered to invest in district board debentures.

(j) (i) If the capital required by the company working the main line of railway is raised independently of Government, the line to be constructed will not come within the "Railway Programme."

(ii) If, however, it is supplied by Government, the line is regarded as coming within the "Railway Programme."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"Will the Government be pleased to move the Government of India to amend the Indian Trusts Act, so as to allow trustees to handle the securities in question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"The Government will consider the Honourable Member's suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

181 [13] *Question.*—(a) With reference to the provision made in the budget estimates for 1912-1913 under 25. POLITICAL—Refugees and State prisoners, will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the names of the 41 Mappillas and other prisoners, the districts they belong to, the circumstances which led to their detention, the provision of law under which and the period during which they have been so detained? Detention of State prisoners.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the date, if any, on which the question of the release of each of these prisoners was last considered?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether these 41 prisoners have any, if so what, means of livelihood other than the allowances granted by Government?

(d) Is it a fact that 27 of these prisoners are now in receipt of allowances from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 *per mensem*, and will the Government be pleased to state the basis on which these allowances have been fixed? Are any of these prisoners supplementing these allowances by earning any wages or salaries?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so what, provision was made for the maintenance of the families of each of these prisoners?

Answer.—A * statement containing the particulars required by the Honourable Member is placed on the table. There are now only 40 political détenus. Their cases are considered every six months in accordance with section 3 of the Madras Regulation No. II of 1819. They were last considered in January 1912. There are 25 prisoners who are in receipt of allowances ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 *per mensem*. The allowances granted for their support have been fixed by Government with due regard to their rank in life, their own wants and those of their family and are in many cases supplemental to private earnings.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to the answer of Government about the detention of State prisoners, may I know whether the persons mentioned in the statement who are employed as *dalayats*, *muchs* and peons in public offices get any allowance from Government in addition to the salaries which they draw as peons, etc.?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I cannot speak with absolute certainty, but I believe they are not in receipt of any allowance."

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

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Except their salaries ? "

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Yes, as a rule. "

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know whether the allowances are made with reference to their own wants and those of their families ? "

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" The allowances, I imagine, are of long standing and were fixed so as to bring a total income to the State prisoners which would be sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Are the Government in a position to state the number of persons in the families of each of the prisoners and the principles with reference to which the allowances were fixed ? "

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" The Government acted on the information supplied to them by the Collector. "

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know whether the allowances were revised with reference to the rise in prices or any other circumstances brought to their notice ? "

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" The State prisoners get grain compensation allowances "

Appointment of Mr. R. W. Chester as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor.

182 [14] Question.—(a) Is Dr. R. W. Chester, who has been appointed to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor, the senior civil assistant surgeon for promotion to the grade of civil surgeon ?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to state why this officer has been given special advancement ?

Answer.—Civil assistant surgeons are promoted to the grade of civil surgeon for exceptional qualifications and ability. Dr. Chester was specially selected on those grounds.

Direct recruitment to Provincial Civil Service, executive branch.

183 [15] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have permitted the direct recruitment of one officer to the Provincial Civil Service, executive branch, for the next three years ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any person has been appointed this year ? If not, will the Government be pleased to state the method of selection, if any, which the Government intend adopting in making this appointment ?

Answer.—The Government of India have lately sanctioned the creation of three probationary deputy collectorships, one to be ordinarily filled each year, but no person has yet been selected for appointment, and the method of selection has not yet been settled.

Tiruppattur and Berhampur riots.

184 [16] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the causes that led to the riots at Tiruppattur and Berhampur and also as regards any measures taken or proposed to be taken for restoring order ?

Answer.—The disturbances in both cases arose out of disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans regarding their rights in respect of religious processions. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the number of persons charged with participation in the riots and the police force in both towns has been strengthened.

Village-service cess, Bhadrachalam estate.

185 [17] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the authority under which the cess known as the " Bhadrachalam estate village-service cess " is collected and the purposes for which it is levied or applied ?

Answer.—The " Bhadrachalam estates village-service cess " is a payment made by the proprietors of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli under the terms of the *sanads* granted to them at the time of the settlement of the estates. It is intended to meet the cost of village officers in the two estates.

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

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" With reference to the cess known as the " Bhadrachalam estates village-service cess " I should like to know how it is being utilized at present—whether it is utilized to meet the cost of the village officers in the two estates ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" It is utilized in paying the salaries of village officers. "

186 [18] Question.—With reference to the answer given to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 7th instant in regard to the recruitment of the Provincial Civil Service, executive branch, will the Government be pleased to state whether, under the rules as amended in 1910, this Government has complete discretion in adopting any method of recruitment it may consider suitable to the requirements of this Presidency ?

Recruitment of Provincial Civil Service, executive branch.

Answer.—Under the Provincial Civil Service rules as amended in 1910, the Local Government have the power to make rules for the recruitment to that service without the previous sanction of the Government of India, but subject to their general control and subject to certain general conditions governing such recruitment which are formulated in the resolution of the Government of India, Home Department No. 1046-1058, dated 19th August 1910, published at pages 23 and 24 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th January 1911.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus
Badsha Sahib Bahadur.

187 [19] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the discontinuance of the time-gun at 8 P.M. ?

Discontinuance of the 8 o'clock time-gun, Madras city.

(b) Having regard to the state of public feeling in favour of its continuance, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of restoring this gun ?

Answer.—The Government are unaware of the reasons for the discontinuance by the military authorities of the 8 P.M. time-gun and have addressed the Adjutant-General on the subject.

188 [20] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they have received any representation urging the appointment of additional constables for private service under section 21 of the City Police Act on the application of private parties ?

Additional police for private service.

(b) If the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, will the Government be so good as to state the substance of any orders they might have passed thereon and the grounds on which those orders were based ?

Answer.—The Government received a communication on the subject from the President of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and in reply expressed their regret that they were unable to sanction the employment of constables beyond the scope of the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

189 [21] Question.—With reference to G.O. No. 306, Financial, dated 23rd June 1911, will the Government of Madras be pleased to move the Government of India in view of obtaining their sanction for the grant of a daily allowance of Rs. 10 to the additional members of the Provincial Legislative Council resident in Madras for each day of attendance at the Council ?

Allowances during sessions of Legislative Council to members resident in Madras.

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to move the Government of India to extend to additional members of the Provincial Legislative Council resident in Madras the grant of the daily allowance of Rs. 10 allowed to members not resident in Madras, as this allowance is intended to meet the out-of-pocket expenses incidental to a temporary change of residence which those permanently resident in Madras would not incur.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

Medical
indents for
mufassal and
head-quarter
hospitals.

190 [22] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are two kinds of medical indents, one for Presidency and head-quarter hospitals and the other for mufassal hospitals?

(b) Is it a fact that the former kind of indent contains a list of 515 drugs and other appliances, and the latter only 160 drugs, etc.?

(c) As the nature of diseases and their treatment is the same in all places, will the Government be pleased to order that the indents in all cases shall be prepared uniformly?

Answer.—(a) & (b) There are two forms of medical indents in use for hospitals in the Presidency, one containing a list of 456 drugs besides instruments and other appliances and the other containing 187 drugs. The former is used for Presidency and head-quarter hospitals, the latter for mufassal hospitals.

(c) The smaller form has been found in practice to be quite sufficient for all the ordinary needs of hospitals in the mufassal. No restriction is placed at present on the local bodies indenting for any specified drugs they may require for particular institutions in their charge, provided that they can pay for them. In the circumstances the Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by the adoption of the Honourable Member's suggestion. They apprehend indeed that the indiscriminate use of the larger form would encourage extravagant indents on the part of medical subordinates in charge of smaller institutions and increase the cost of medical stores to local bodies.

Indiar
appraisers in
Customs
department.

191 [23] Question.—In view of the duties which appraisers have to perform in the Madras Customs Department and having regard to the fact that the merchants who have to transact business with them are mostly Indians, will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of qualified Indians equally with those of Europeans for such appointments at least in the future?

Answer.—It is essential that appraisers in the Madras custom-house should possess expert knowledge derived from practical trade experience. Provided that a candidate possesses this qualification the Government are prepared to consider the claims of Indians equally with those of Europeans.

**The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.**

Water-cess on
zamindari
lands.

192 [24] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that in the recent case of *Kottalinga Selu Rayar v. Sahasranama Ayyar*, reported in the I.L.R., 34 Madras, pages 520 to 526, the High Court of Madras has held that where water-cess is leviable on zamindari land under the provisions of Madras Act VII of 1865 (Irrigation Cess Act) the person bound to pay such cess is the zamindar and not the tenant in occupation of such land?

(b) Are Government aware that the practice in such cases hitherto has been for Government to collect the water-cess direct from the tenant using the water?

(c) Are Government aware that this decision makes the zamindar primarily liable for the cess and that his only remedy is a suit for enhancement under section 30 (iii) under the Estates Land Act?

(d) Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of giving statutory sanction to the existing custom thereby restoring the *status quo ante*?

Answer.—The matter will receive the attention of Government.

Rental value
of zamindari
lands,
Madura and
Ramnad.

193 [25] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the manager to the lessees of the Sivaganga zamindari has been informed by the Collector of Ramnad that Government have, in consideration of the high prices prevailing in the quinquennium ending fasli 1318, ordered (in G.O. No. 2530 of the 2nd August 1910, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2975 of 12th August 1910) that the annual rental value of the wet lands in the

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zamindari should be calculated at an assumed uniform rate of assessment of Rs. 10 per acre for first crop and Rs. 5 per acre for second crop and have further directed that no undertaking should be given that the rates now introduced will be adhered to for any specified period?

(b) Is it a fact that the Collector of Ramnad accordingly brought the new rates into force in the last fasli and called for land-cess accounts from the manager for fasli 1320 on the basis of the new rates?

(c) Are the Government aware that the order referred to in question (a) has caused great dissatisfaction amongst zamindars in the Madura and Ramnad districts?

(d) In view of the hardships inflicted on zamindars by Government in modifying an element of uncertainty by their order referred to in question (a), will Government be pleased to re-consider the order, if not withdraw it altogether?

Answer.—In view of the great increase in the price of paddy during the quinquennium ending fasli 1318 the Government proposed to adopt a uniform rate of Rs. 10 per acre in the case of first crop and Rs. 5 in the case of second crop as the rent value of wet land in the Sivaganga zamindari, but on the objection of the manager to the lessees of Sivaganga the Government later reduced the rates to Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 4-4-0 per acre, respectively, for fasli 1320 and directed that in future the procedure prescribed in sections 64 to 70 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, should be followed. As this direction is in accordance with the law it cannot be re-considered.

194 [26] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that the recent grouping of villages in the Ramnad district has resulted in the appointment of one set of village officials to five or six villages on the average even in warapat villages?

(Grouping
of villages,
Ramnad
district.)

(b) Are Government aware that this has caused and is causing inconvenience to zamindars who cannot command the services of the village servants for purposes for which they have a right to look to their aid, such as in the settlement of accounts, in the sharing of the produce, etc.?

(c) Having regard to what is stated in questions (a) and (b) will Government be pleased to consider the expediency of appointing one more kanakkan and one more ambalakaran for each group of villages as recently re-formed?

Answer.—Under sections 6 and 7 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, clubbing of villages and revision of village establishments are carried out by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The Government are not aware that the revision of establishments in Ramnad has caused any inconvenience and they do not propose to take any action in the matter unless specific instances in which inconvenience has been caused are brought to their notice.

195 [27] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that Government have declined to interfere with the orders of the Board of Revenue cancelling the permanent appointment of one Talaiakutti Muniyappan to the post of the munsif-monigar of Chembarasamipalli, etc., villages, which had been originally made by the head assistant collector in his capacity as agent to the Court of Wards representing the proprietor of the estate?

Appointment
of zamindari
village
officers.

(b) Is it a fact that the villages referred to in question (a) are in the palaiyam of Shulagiri?

(c) Are the Government aware that the decision of Government has given cause for dissatisfaction amongst zamindars generally in the Presidency in regard to appointment of village heads in their areas?

(d) In view of the existing dissatisfaction will the Government be pleased to re-consider the matter referred to in question (a)?

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Answer.—It is a fact that the Government declined to interfere with the Board's orders cancelling the appointment of Talaikutti Muniyappan to the post of munsif-monigar of Chembarasamipalli village in the Shulagiri estate. The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, which regulates the appointment and removal of village officers in estates does not provide for any appeal to Government against the decision of subordinate authorities and the Government cannot therefore undertake to re-consider the decision arrived at.

Allowances to Panchalamkurichi ex-poligar's family.

196 [28] Question.—(a) Have Government received a memorial from Kumarasami Durai, son of Company Selvan Durai, ex-zamindar of Panchalamkurichi, Tinnevely district, and his son Jagavirarama Kottabommu Company Selvan Durai, residing at Chakkarakudi village, Srivaikuntam taluk?

(b) Are Government aware that monthly payment made to them by Government is only Rs. 52½?

(c) Having regard to the fact that their present pecuniary difficulties are great and that prices have risen high in recent years, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of raising it to a suitable extent so that they may be able to go so far as their daily needs go?

Answer.—(a) The Government received last year a petition from Kumarasami Durai and his son praying for the restoration of the estate of the Panchalamkurichi poligar which was forfeited in 1801 for rebellion and other crimes. The petition was rejected.

(b) & (c) The Government are aware that a compassionate monthly allowance of Rs. 52-8-0 is paid to Kumarasami Durai. They see no reason to raise this allowance.

Anicut across Uttaramerur tank, Chingleput district.

197 [29] Question.—(a) Have Government in their Order No. 390, dated 10th September 1907, considered the question of the construction of an anicut across the Uttaramerur tank in Chingleput district?

(b) Have Government ordered the said anicut's construction as a famine-relief measure?

(c) Is it a fact that the superintending engineer has represented that a return of 2·37 per cent. on the outlay may be expected from the execution of the work?

(d) Are Government aware that since the re-settlement operations in the Chingleput district, the return on the outlay would be even greater than that mentioned in question (c)?

(e) In these circumstances will the Government be pleased to take up the construction of the anicut at an early date?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given to Question No. 50, * clauses (a), (b) & (c).

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 50, * clause (d).

Diversion of Cheyyar freshes to tanks near Uttaramerur.

198 [30] Question.—(a) Have Government received within the last four years or so any memorials from the ryots of the villages adjoining Uttaramerur requesting the diversion of the freshes of the Cheyyar river running to waste to their tanks?

(b) If the answer to question (a) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how Government propose to deal with the matter referred to in the memorials?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Questions Nos. 29 † and 50 * with regard to the action taken on the subject.

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199 [31] Question.—Have Government received a memorial from one K. R. Sesha Aiyar, formerly district board clerk, Chingleput district, praying for restoration to the post from which he was compelled to resign by Mr. Vibert, Collector of that district? Resignation of a district board clerk, Chingleput.

Answer.—No such memorial has been received.

200 [32] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Madura between 1898 and 1902 refused to assign some lands under the Periyar and other places to some agricultural graduates who wanted the same for the opening up of certain experimental farms at their own expense? Assignment of Periyar land to agricultural graduates.

(b) If the answer to the above question be in the negative, will Government be pleased to consider the expediency of assigning lands to agricultural graduates hereafter, on terms more favourable than the *darkhast* rules allow in view of the results which would accrue by such action?

Answer.—(a) In 1899 a graduate of the Saidapet Agricultural College who was employed in the Cawnpore Agricultural School applied for land for the purpose of a demonstration farm. He proposed to work the farm through his agents. The Government declined to grant the request as he resided outside the Presidency.

(b) The Government do not propose to make any general rules on the subject. Individual applications will be considered and dealt with on their merits.

201 [33] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that Kakappan, the village munsif of Terkutteru, Melur taluk, Madura, was, on 29th March 1910, suspended by the Collector of Madura from service for not taking steps to detect the culprits who removed the lock of sluice No. 2, Periyar channel? Watching of sluice locks in Periyar channels.

(b) Is it a fact that frequent complaints have been heard of similar removing of locks of sluices on the Periyar system and that it has not been possible to fix the responsibility on the right shoulders?

(c) If the answers to the above questions (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing departmental full-timed watchmen to guard these sluices and relieve the village munsifs from the performance of a duty that they cannot perform?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information regarding the case referred to in clause (a) of the question. But it is open to the village munsif mentioned to present an appeal to constituted authorities if he is not satisfied with the Collector's order.

(b) & (c) It is a fact that numerous cases occur in which locks, shutters, sluices, masonry works and channels of irrigation works are wilfully damaged or interfered with by ryots with the object of obtaining an additional supply of water. The Government are not prepared to relieve the village officers of their present responsibilities in this respect.

202 [34] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether *inam* landholders are liable to pay double assessment for two crops in a year (short and long crops) as in the case of purchasers of waste lands under Periyar, whether they cultivate their *inam* lands or not? Water-supply to *inam* lands under the Periyar.

(b) Are not the purchasers of waste lands under the Periyar put to great disadvantage by allowing *inam* landholders to raise two crops in a year especially when there is scarcity of water?

(c) Are Government bound to supply water for two crops to *inam* lands as in the case of purchasers of waste lands?

(d) Are there special officers in the Periyar-affected parts specially deputed to supervise and control the water-supply so that the *inam* landholders may not use more water to their lands in times of scarcity than required?

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(e) If the answers to questions (a) and (b) are in the negative, will Government be pleased to discontinue water-supply to *inam* lands during times of scarcity at least in the interest of the purchasers of waste lands under the Periyar and to make enquiries about the alleged grievance of purchasers in getting water-supply in all places where *inam* lands are also included in the same channel for irrigation?

Answer.—(a) *Inam* lands are liable to pay water-rate for two crops if they take water for two crops, unless as is sometimes the case they are entitled to exemption from the charge in virtue of an engagement with the Government.

(b) The Government have no reason to suppose that this is so.

(c) The claim of an *inamdar* to a supply of water for two crops will be dealt with in accordance with the terms of his title-deed and those of a purchaser of waste land in accordance with the rules ordinarily applicable to holders of ordinary ryotwari land.

(d) It is the duty of the officers entrusted with the distribution of water to see that no water is wasted. No officers are employed specially to watch the irrigation of *inam* lands.

(e) The Government do not see any reason to issue any such general orders or to start any general enquiry. Any person having a grievance is at liberty to address the local officers and subordinate authorities and if dissatisfied with the answers received from them to represent the facts to the Government.

203 [35] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the time of opening the head-sluice at Tekkadi for letting water in plain for irrigational purposes every year for summer crops;

(b) the time when Puthukudi tank, Madura taluk, receives its water-supply;

(c) the time when water is supplied to the channel which takes its origin from Putbukudi tank and irrigates Survey Nos. 2, 3 and other fields of Molakaranai village, Madura taluk;

(d) whether there is time to raise a short or summer crop by the purchasers of waste lands which are classified as the double crop land;

(e) the total number of acres which were intended originally to be irrigated by the channel which takes its origin in Puthukudi tank, Madura taluk, and the number of acres which form its present *ayakat*;

(f) under the *ayakat* of this channel how many acres of lands are *inam* lands and how many acres ryotwari;

(g) whether these *inam* lands were included in the original *ayakat* of this channel;

(h) whether the sluices which are constructed in the banks of this channel for *inam* lands are constructed by the Public Works Department or left in the hands of owners of *inam* lands themselves;

(i) whether the dimensions of these sluices which are intended for *inam* lands are in proportion to the area to be irrigated and whether they are constructed by masonry or mud-work;

(j) whether the lands purchased by the ryots from Government in sales are fully cultivated every year without leaving any portion fallow owing to want of adequate water-supply;

(k) Is it a fact that complaints have been made by the purchasers of waste lands, which are situated in the tail end of the said channel, to the engineering department for want of adequate water-supply caused by the inclusion of *inam* lands under this *ayakat*?

(l) Considering all the disadvantages which purchasers of waste lands have experienced every year in the matter of getting an adequate water-supply to their lands on account of the interference of *inam* landholders who take water in the same

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

channel, will the Government be pleased to see that the lands sold by Government get adequate water-supply every year by widening the channel as early as may be practicable?

Answer.—(a) A statement showing the dates on which the head-sluice at Tekkadi was opened during each of the last 15 years will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

(b) to (l) The Government have no information. The matter is one which should be dealt with by the local officers, and if the persons affected are not satisfied with their orders, it is open to them to appeal.

THE SECRETARY :—“With reference to the answer to Question No. 35 * I have here a statement showing the dates on which the head-sluice at Tekkadi was opened during each of the last 15 years.”

[The statement was then handed to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.]

204 [36] Question.—(a) What was the original condition of the saline soil which was taken up for experimental purposes at Terkutteru?

(b) What is the present state of said land?

(c) Has it been in any manner improved and is there any vegetation on it now?

(d) What methods have been adopted by Government in the attempts at reclamation made on the lands at Terkutteru, Melur taluk, Madura district?

(e) Will Government be pleased to publish the methods adopted there for the information of the public?

(f) Have the causes that led to the unsatisfactory results in the reclamation of saline lands at Terkutteru been ascertained, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state them?

(g) Considering the difficulties which even Government experts experience in reclaiming saline lands in Periyar-affected parts, will Government be pleased to classify all saline lands which were embodied in the report of Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, from double-cropped to single-cropped land in the interests of purchasers of waste lands under Periyar?

Answer.—(a) All the soils taken up for experimental purposes at Terkutteru contained saline impurities in sufficient quantities to interfere materially with the growth of crops.

(b) to (f) Various methods of treatment of these soils were tried, such as the application of gypsum, lime, green manure, red earth, etc., and before the abandonment of the experiment in 1910 crops were raised on part of the land, the soils in some cases showing improvement under treatment, while in other cases they remained infertile. Government have no information as to the condition of the land since the abandonment of the experiment in 1910.

Copies of the following Government Orders bearing on the subject of the experiments conducted will be furnished to the Honourable Member :—

(1)	G.O. No. 861,	Revenue,	dated	22nd September	1902.
(2)	“	“	“	28th January	1904.
(3)	“	“	“	30th October	1905.
(4)	“	“	“	20th September	1906.
(5)	“	“	“	27th March	1908.
(6)	“	“	“	27th November	“
(7)	“	“	“	4th June	1910.

From the last of these papers it will be observed that the officers of the Agricultural Department came to the conclusion that what is required for the reclamation of such lands as those at Terkutteru is improved drainage, the feasibility of which must be a question of expense in each case.

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- (g) The purchasers of land under the Periyar system bought their land with a view to profit. If they have found in any case that the land they purchased is saline in character, it is for them to consider whether it is worth while for them to spend money on thoroughly draining the land or whether it would pay them better to relinquish the land. The Government cannot accept the suggestion that the purchasers should be relieved of the liability subject to which they elected to purchase.

The SECRETARY:—“With reference to the answer to Question No. 36 I have here all the Government Orders which have been promised to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.”

[The papers in question were then handed to the Honourable Member.]

Improvement of Uttamuttu channel (Periyar system).

205 [37] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of acres irrigated by the Uttamuttu channel, Cumbum valley, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district, and also the amount of land revenue collected from the lands irrigated by this channel?

(b) Is it a fact that this channel is silted up now and then by two jungle streams known as Kosantiri (கொசாந்திரி) odai and Gori (கொரி) odai, respectively, causing breaches in the right and left banks of the channel with great damage to the crops?

(c) Is it a fact that ryots owning lands under this channel have sent petitions to the Collector of the district stating their grievances?

(d) Are these sluices which are carried away by the streams re-built again?

(e) Is it also a fact that the clearing away of silt and sand caused by the jungle streams is always done by *kudimaramat*?

(f) Considering the difficulties and troubles which ryots encounter every year in clearing the sand and silt in the said Uttamuttu channel, will the Government be pleased to order the Executive Engineer, Madura district, to inspect the spots and send reports suggesting means to remedy the evils complained of?

Answer.—The Government have no information but will call for a report provided that it is found that the persons interested have addressed the local officers and the subordinate controlling authorities for relief.

Regulation of water-supply from Uttamuttu channel (Periyar system).

206 [38] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages through which the said channel (Uttamuttu channel) passes?

(b) Do the inhabitants of Cumbum, Puthupatti and Hanumantampatti depend solely upon the water of this channel for their cattle and drinking purposes?

(c) Are there any other sources for getting water for drinking and other purposes?

(d) Is the water-supply to this channel regulated by the custom known as the *morai*?

(e) Owing to this custom are not the inhabitants of these villages who are depending entirely on this channel for their water-supply getting their fresh water-supply once in three days?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to cancel the *morai* system and allow more water in the said channel so that the inhabitants generally and those who resort to the Uttamapalaiyam magistrate's court may have a good supply of fresh water daily for their drinking purposes?

Answer.—The Government have no information but will call for a report provided it appears that the persons concerned have first addressed the local officers and the subordinate controlling authorities for relief.

* Supra.

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

207 [39] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if Government intend to re-construct the Palaiyamparavu anicut which was washed away in the year 1908 by flood?

(b) Is it a fact that a temporary channel has been dug at Tottamavadi where the Periyar river and the Suruli river unite for irrigating all the lands which were once under the said Palaiyamparavu anicut (Periyakulam taluk)?

(c) Is there any intention on the part of the Government to make this temporary channel permanent?

(d) If the answer to the question (c) be in the affirmative, would Government be pleased to make it a rule that the spring water running at Tottamavadi may be utilized by the ryots of Uttamuttu channel above as hitherto so that there may not be any dispute upon the subject hereafter between the ryots owning lands under Palaiyamparavu anicut and Uttamuttu channel of Periyakulam taluk, respectively?

Answer.—(a) It is not proposed to re-construct the Palaiyamparavu anicut.

(b) & (c) A temporary channel was excavated from the right flank of the river from the Uttamuttu anicut for the irrigation of lands under the ruined Palaiyamparavu anicut and as it proved successful orders have already been issued to construct a new permanent channel on the same alignment.

(d) The new channel will be only open during the Periyar supply season and Government do not see the necessity for making any rule with regard to the use of the hot weather flow at Tottamavadi.

208 [40] Question.—(a) Was there a time when the ryots were allowed to fell trees in a reserved forest of Cumbum valley for making agricultural implements without paying any fee whatever to the Forest Department?

(b) If the answer to the question be affirmative, will Government be pleased to continue the same practice in the interest of the ryots considering that agriculture is the chief industry in these parts?

(c) Is it also a fact that in the Cumbum valley cattle are not allowed by the Forest Department to graze in all tank-beds, though they were once grazing grounds?

(d) Will Government be pleased to make enquiries and order the Forest Department to restore to the villagers their old grazing privileges in tank-beds?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that the ryots were ever allowed to fell trees free of charge in reserved forests, and in any case they are not prepared to admit that practice now.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information regarding the reservation of grazing in tank-beds in the area mentioned, but if the Honourable Member will specify the names of the tank-beds to which he refers, a report will be called for from the local authorities. Ordinarily the grazing of cattle on unreserved land is permitted free of charge under rule 7 of the rules made under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

209 [41] Question.—(a) Were not four district judgements thrown open to the members of the Provincial judicial service 17 years ago?

(b) Is it a fact that only two such posts are held by members of the Provincial judicial service now?

(c) Has not the *personnel* of the Provincial judicial service considerably improved these 17 years, and if so, will Government be pleased to appoint a member of the Provincial judicial service to district judgeship when the next non-provincial service man retires?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Four posts of district and sessions judge were in 1892 thrown open to, but not completely reserved for, members of the Provincial Civil Service, and two of these posts are now held by members of that service,

Re-construction of Palaiyamparavu anicut (Periyar system).

Free grants of forest produce in Cumbum valley, Madura.

District judgements open to Provincial civil service.

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

the other two being filled by Indian gentlemen who formerly held the office of Judge of the Madras City Civil Court, an appointment not technically included in the Provincial service.

(c) The Government do not think it is desirable to make any announcement beforehand on the manner in which a particular appointment will be filled or to discuss in this Council individual claim to an appointment.

Appointment of Mr. P. C. Lobo as sub-judge, Ootacamund.

210 [42] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what the special circumstances of the Ootacamund sub-court are, which led to the appointment of Mr. P. C. Lobo in preference to Mr. V. C. Mascarenhas and Mr. Solomon Nadar who are believed to possess the requisite qualifications for the appointment and are already acting as sub-judges?

(b) Are the Government aware that Mr. Lobo's appointment involves the supersession of 27 of his seniors who have put in upwards of fifteen years' service?

Answer.—The Government consider it desirable that the officer appointed to the Ootacamund sub-court should, on account of the special local conditions, be either a European or Eurasian, or an Indian who has been educated in England. Mr. P. C. Lobo was selected because he was in the opinion of Government best fitted for the appointment.

Grading of district munsifs.

211 [43] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state how the re-grading of district munsifs referred to in the budget estimate for 1912-13 is proposed to be carried out?

Answer.—The effect of the re-grading sanctioned in 1911 has been to increase by two the number of appointments in each of the first three grades and to reduce the number in the fourth grade by six.

Dismissal of salt sub-inspector C. Madhava Rao.

212 [44] *Question.*—(a) Have Government received any memorial from one C. Madhava Rao, formerly acting salt sub-inspector, Chingleput range, Covelong circle, Central division, now residing at No. 1, Sri Rama's Car Street, Tirupati, Chittoor district?

(b) Is it a fact that his former memorials were not disposed of on the merits of the case?

(c) In the circumstances stated will Government be pleased to take a merciful view of the case of the memorialist and now dispose of his petition on the merits?

Answer.—The Government have received from C. Madhava Rao, late acting sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkūri Department, a copy of a memorial said to have been submitted by him through the proper channel. His former memorials to the Government were rejected as he had not complied with the Board's order to delete all irrelevant matter from his appeal petition and to submit it to the Board through the proper channel. If and when he complies with the orders of the Board, his case will be considered.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

Reduction of salt cess in certain factories.

213 [45] *Question.*—With reference to the answer to Question No. 119 * asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912, will Government be pleased to state in which of the factories in this Presidency *ad interim* orders have been issued for the reduction of the salt cess?

Answer.—*Ad interim* orders have issued for the reduction of the salt cess in the case of the following factories:—Kuppili, Cheyyur, Cuddalore, Kadaikkadu, Morekolam and Kuttanguli.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

214 [46] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what action has been taken in the direction of raising the pay of sub-assistant surgeons to the scale obtaining in some other provinces, a matter as to which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson promised consideration at the budget debate in April 1911?

Answer.—The question has been fully considered and the Government have recently decided that there are no grounds justifying any immediate further increase in the scale of pay but that any sub-assistant surgeons possessing the L.M.S. degree or any higher qualification shall be entitled to pay on the maximum scale sanctioned by the Government of India.

Pay of sub-assistant surgeons.

215 [47] *Question.*—(a) With reference to the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th March in regard to an increase during the next official year in the number of supervisors and sub-assistant inspectors of schools, will Government be pleased to state whether such increase is intended to benefit these classes of officers appertaining to Muhammadan schools also?

Muhammadan supervisors and sub-assistant inspectors of schools.

(b) If so, the total number of supervisors and sub-assistant inspectors to be added to the existing number?

(c) If not, will Government be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of doing so in connection with a general increase in these classes of officers?

Answer.—The special case of Muhammadan schools will be considered by the Director of Public Instruction, when he is engaged in framing his proposals for the additions to the inspecting staff to which Sir Murray Hammick referred as one essential item in the programme yet to be drawn up for the utilization of the Imperial grant for the expansion of elementary education.

216 [48] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to put an end to the present system under which a supervisor of Muhammadan schools is in charge of more districts than one and thus afford him sufficient scope to develop elementary education among the Muhammadans?

Jurisdiction of supervisors of Muhammadan schools.

Answer.—The charges of these special supervisors have been fixed with reference to existing local requirements. The Government have no present intention of increasing the number of supervisors of Muhammadan schools but the question will receive the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction when he is engaged in framing the proposals for the expansion of elementary education referred to in the answer to Question No. 47.*

217 [49] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the Mopad project in the Nellore district was sanctioned some years ago as likely to benefit two or three dry taluks of this district?

Mopad project, Nellore district.

(b) Is it also a fact that some work in connection therewith was executed about two years ago at a cost of about one lakh?

(c) Is it also a fact that compensation was paid to the people whose lands had to be acquired for the proposed bed?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state why work on this project has since stopped and whether they will issue orders for the early execution of the same?

Answer.—(a) Yes, the original estimate for the project was sanctioned in 1904.

(b) A portion of the work was executed in the years 1905 and 1906 at a cost of 5-10 lakhs.

(c) Certain lands were acquired compensation for which has been paid.

(d) The work has stopped as changes in design were found necessary during execution which necessitated the submission of a revised estimate to the Secretary of State, whose orders thereon are awaited.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

Anicut across the Cheyyar river near Uttaramerur, Chingleput district.

218 [50] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that in their order No. 390 I., dated 10th September 1907, Government had decided to take up the work of constructing an anicut across the Cheyyar river for feeding the Uttaramerur tank in the Chingleput district?

(b) Is it also a fact that the then superintending engineer who investigated the matter was of opinion that a return of 2.37 per cent. could be expected on the total outlay on this work?

(c) Has not the recent settlement of the Chingleput district resulted in an enhancement of the assessment on wet lands by about 15 per cent.?

(d) In view of the importance of the work and the large return on outlay which may be expected now, will the Government be pleased to sanction the Uttaramerur project at once?

Answer.—(a) No, in the order referred to it was stated that the project was under consideration.

(b) Yes, the return anticipated by the superintending engineer was 2.37 per cent. on the total outlay.

(c) Yes, during the recent settlement the rates of wet assessment were enhanced by about 15 per cent.

(d) The plans and estimates are under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and will be submitted in due course for the orders of Government.

Do.

219 [51] *Question.*—Has Government received any petitions for the last four years from the ryots of villages adjoining Uttaramerur to divert to their tanks the freshes of the Cheyyar river which are now wasted, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 30.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

Re-organization of Public Works establishments.

220 [52] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any possibility of the recommendation of the Public Works Department establishment committee made in 1907 being sanctioned in the near future?

(b) Considering that a period of about four years has elapsed since the date of the committee's report, will the Government be pleased to expedite the sanction of the scheme?

(c) Is it a fact that the clerical portion of the establishments of the two chief Public Works Department offices, Roads and Buildings branch and Irrigation branch, only have been re-organized and revised rates of pay sanctioned to them over two years ago?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take up at an early date the question of re-organizing the drawing establishments of the two chief offices and also the clerical and drawing staffs of the several *mufassal* Public Works Department offices?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (d) The report of the Public Works establishment committee covers a wide range of subjects affecting the inner working of the whole Public Works Department and the re-organization of almost all classes of establishments employed in the department. A comprehensive scheme for the re-organization of the upper subordinate establishment has been worked out and will shortly be placed before the Government of India for sanction. The other subjects dealt with by the committee are still under the consideration of Government and will be disposed of as early as practicable.

(c) Yes.

* 198, *supra*, page 56.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal.)

221 [53] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders of the Government of India regarding weights and measures made mention of in the last paragraph of G.O. No. 210, Revenue, dated 4th March 1893, have since been made?

Standardization of weights and measures.

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay a copy of the said orders on the table?

Answer.—No orders have been received from the Government of India with reference to the last paragraph of G.O. No. 210, Revenue, dated 4th March 1893.

The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.

222 [54] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the senior medical officer of the General Hospital should not take up private practice when he is also the principal of the Medical College?

Private practice by principal of Medical College.

(b) Is it a fact that in other provinces such a restriction does not exist?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to relax the rule and allow the officer to take up private cases also?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of relieving the senior medical officer from the work of the principal and of appointing a separate principal for the Medical College?

Answer.—A copy of * G.O. No. 303, Public, dated 7th March 1912, containing revised arrangements sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the administration of the General Hospital and the Medical College will be placed on the table. The appointment of principal, Medical College, has been separated from that of senior medical officer, General Hospital, and the officer holding the latter post is restricted to consulting practice. In Calcutta, it is understood, the surgeon superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital and the senior medical officer of the Medical College Hospital are similarly debarred from all but consulting practice.

223 [55] *Question.*—Is it a fact that the Tanjore municipality has passed a resolution to the effect that the council did not want a paid chairman for that municipality and that the Government have asked that municipality to re-consider the resolution?

Protest against a paid chairman, Tanjore municipality.

Answer.—The facts of the case will be apparent from G.O. No. 1349 M., dated 21st August 1911, which is laid on the table.† In response to the enquiry whether in the circumstances stated in those proceedings the council was prepared to entertain a paid chairman, a resolution was passed on the 28th September in the following terms:—

“The council is taking active steps to improve the work and hopes to show “satisfactory progress next April and requests that meanwhile the existing state of things may be allowed to continue.”

On receipt of this resolution the Government intimated that they would wait until April 1912 for the final reply of the council to the suggestion made in August 1911. The reply has not yet been received. Since July 1911 the chairmanship has been held *ex-officio* by the revenue divisional officer.

224 [56] *Question.*—Is it a fact that the Coimbatore municipality has also expressed its unwillingness to have a paid chairman even though the Government have offered to contribute to the pay of the chairman?

Protest against a paid chairman, Coimbatore municipality.

Answer.—Yes.

* *Vide* Appendix VI *infra* page 135.

† *Vide* Appendix VII *infra* pages 135 and 136.

(The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja.)

The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider the representations made by Coimbatore for the privilege of electing a non-official chairman to that municipality?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that question is out of order. It is not a request for information."

Protest
against a paid
chairman,
Palghat
municipality.

225 [57] Question.—Is it a fact that a memorial signed by about 600 rate-payers has been submitted from Palghat praying that a paid chairman may not be appointed to that municipality?

Answer.—A memorial to that effect has been submitted to Government. It bears over 500 signatures, but how many of the signatories are rate-payers is not known.

The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode:—"Will the Government be pleased to state, if any, and if so what, orders have been passed on the memorial?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"No orders have yet issued on the memorial."

Failure of
crops,
Malabar.

226 [58] Question.—Has the Government received any report from the Collector of Malabar regarding the failure of crops in several parts of the district this year and if not will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the extent of such failure of crops and consider whether the conditions do not justify some remission in assessments being granted in those parts?

Answer.—The Government receive weekly reports from the Collectors of all districts as to the state of the season and crops and they find no reason in those reports to suppose that any special measures are required on the part of Government in regard to the Malabar district. The Standing Orders invest the Collector with ample power to deal with all ordinary cases in which remission may be necessary.

Land revenue
remissions,
Malabar.

227 [59] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications for remissions have been received in Malabar this year and in how many cases remissions have been granted and what the total of such remissions amount to?

Answer.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to the last preceding question, from which he will observe that the Collector has authority to deal with applications for remission.

Punitive
police for
Tiruppattur,
Salem
district.

228 [60] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that on account of the recent riots in Tiruppattur proposals are before Government for the quartering of a punitive police on the inhabitants of that town and the imposition of a punitive tax on a section of them?

(b) Is it a fact that the disturbances were due entirely to temporary causes, and that the town is now perfectly quiet for the last two months and that there is no reasonable apprehension of any disturbance happening so as to warrant or justify the quartering of the punitive police on the locality?

Answer.—The Government have decided that the additional police force posted at Tiruppattur should not be made a charge upon the inhabitants of the town.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Disposal of
petitions to
Revenue
Board under
Madras
Estates Land
Act, 1908.

229 [61] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Board of Revenue have framed any rules regarding the procedure to be adopted in the hearing of petitions under section 205 of the Estates Land Act?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether notices fixing dates for the hearing of all such petitions are served on the parties?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

(c) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how many revision petitions were disposed of by the Board of Revenue during the last year and in how many of them notices of the hearing were given to the parties concerned?

(d) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to rule 16 of the rules framed by the Board of Revenue in 1910 (Rules for the submission of petitions to the Board of Revenue)? Will the Government be pleased to take the opinion of their law officers as to whether the said rule is not *ultra vires* of the powers of the Board of Revenue, having regard to the provisions of section 205 of the Estates Land Act?

Answer.—(a) The Board of Revenue has not framed any rules regarding the procedure to be adopted in the hearing of petitions under section 205 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

(b) When petitions have been admitted, notices are given to the parties regarding the dates fixed for the hearing.

(c) Eight batches of 266 petitions were disposed of during the last year. Of these, five batches of 125 petitions were not admitted. The remaining three batches of 141 petitions were admitted and disposed of after giving notice to the parties and hearing their vakils.

(d) It has been ascertained that rule 16 of the rules framed by the Board of Revenue in 1910 for the submission of memorials to that authority is not applied to proceedings under section 205 of the Estates Land Act. The question of amending that rule and the procedure under section 205 will be further considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"With reference to answer (c) where it is stated that five batches of 125 petitions were not admitted, I should like to know whether notice was given to the petitioners that, unless they show cause to the contrary, their petitions will be rejected?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I understand not."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of giving notice to parties before rejecting their petitions?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The matter will be considered."

230 [62] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what sum of money was allotted to this Presidency during the last ten years by the Government of India from the amount provided for expenditure on protective irrigation works as recommended by the Irrigation Commission?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any special officer was deputed to report to the Government on the number of protective irrigation works to be undertaken in this Presidency?

(c) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state when the report was submitted?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state further how many schemes were recommended, how many of them were accepted by the Government and how many have been taken in hand?

Answer.—(a) Rs. 26,94,007.

(b) & (c) A superintending engineer was put on special duty in 1901 to collect all available information regarding irrigation schemes and he submitted a report in 1902. The same officer subsequently investigated certain irrigation projects and submitted a final report in 1907.

(d) Fifty-five projects were investigated of which 16 were abandoned, 11 sanctioned and 28 are under revision or consideration. Of the 11 sanctioned items four have been sanctioned as famine-relief works and the other seven have already been put in hand.

Outlay on
protective
irrigation
works.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

Outlay on civil buildings and productive irrigation works.

231 [63] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how much money has been spent on the construction of civil buildings in charge of Public Works officers during the last ten years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how much money has been spent on productive irrigation works (original) during the last ten years?

Answer.—The total expenditure has been (a) 199.71 lakhs and (b) 114.31 lakhs, respectively.

Printing charges in the High Court.

232 [64] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any surplus was derived from the printing charges levied by the High Court during the last five years?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether such surplus is utilized for any special purpose?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to address the High Court on the subject of reducing the rate of printing charges?

Answer.—A statement* of the receipts and expenditure on account of translation and printing in the years specified by the Honourable Member is placed on the table. A reference will be made to the High Court on the subject of the manner in which the surplus is utilized and the feasibility of reducing the printing charges.

Recruitment of Public Works Department staff from Engineering College.

233 [65] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many engineers were directly recruited from England for this Presidency during the last five years?

(b) Are the Government aware that posts of assistant engineer thrown open directly for the passed students of the Roorkee Engineering College are four and five alternately every year and for the passed students of the Sibpur and Poona colleges two and three, and one and two, respectively?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state why only one post of assistant engineer is thrown open directly for the passed students of the local Engineering College?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of recruiting more largely from the passed students of the local Engineering College, now that the Cooper's Hill College from which engineers from England were directly recruited for India has been abolished?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain how many engineers are directly recruited from England for Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab and what proportion the number of engineers directly recruited from England bears to the number of engineers directly recruited locally in each province?

Answer.—(a) Eighteen engineers have been directly recruited from England for this Presidency during the last five years as follows:—

1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total									18

(b) & (c) The Honourable Member is referred to the Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, paragraph 149, the numbers laid down in which are as follows:—

Roorkee—Six and seven appointments in alternate years.
Sibpur—One appointment every year.
Poona—One appointment every year.
Madras—One appointment every year.

* Vide Appendix VIII infra page 136.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

This distribution of appointments has been fixed to suit the probable requirements of the Provincial service.

(d) The question of the future strength of the Imperial and Provincial services, respectively, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

(e) The Government do not think it necessary to obtain the information asked for by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—“In their answer, the Government say: ‘This distribution of appointments has been fixed to suit the probable requirements of the Provincial service’. May I ask whether the Government are in a position to explain what they mean? If your Excellency will allow me to do so, I will state the facts. At present 30 appointments have been provided for Madras. Of these, only 21 appointments have been recruited from the Provincial service and if the recruitment is to answer the requirements of the Provincial service, should not the Government ask for more than one appointment being guaranteed each year for the Civil Engineering College as is done in the case of Roorkee.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“The answer is that the recruitment—the number of appointments given each year—is based upon the normal rate of requirements that is necessary to keep the Provincial service at its sanctioned strength. That recruitment is partly direct from the College of Civil Engineering—one appointment every year direct from the college—and one appointment every alternate year by promotion from upper subordinates. That is, what is calculated to be the normal rate; if we were to recruit at once to the full strength, it would eventually result in a block and that is not desirable.”

234 [66] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that a committee was appointed in 1906 to enquire into the working of the office establishments of the Public Works Department?

Re-organization of Public Works office establishments.

(b) Is it a fact that the committee submitted a report in 1907 after touring throughout the Presidency and making enquiries at the several head-quarters of the Public Works Department offices?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed any orders on the recommendations made by the committee?

(d) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to pass orders at an early date on the recommendations made by the committee?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to Question No. 52,* clauses (a), (b) and (d) put by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

235 [67] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been passed regarding the head-quarters of the newly constituted Rāmnād district?

Head-quarters, Rāmnād district.

(b) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to come to an early conclusion on the matter?

Answer.—The location of the head-quarters of the new Rāmnād district has not yet been settled, but the question is engaging the attention of Government and a decision will be arrived at as early as possible.

236 [68] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have resolved to lease to contractors the right to fell forest trees for firewood in the Kanavaipatti range, Madura district?

Fuel supply of Madura town.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

(b) Are the Government aware that the District Forest officer gave a distinct assurance to the residents of Madura that after 31st March 1912 the Government will have their own fuel depôts and will not allow private contractors to fell trees for firewood?

(c) Are the Government aware that the public of Madura agreed not to press their request to allow cattle to graze on the forests on the understanding that the Government were to establish their own fuel depôts?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of opening a few more Government fuel depôts in Madura to enable the public to get firewood at a cheap rate?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the points raised. A report has been called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

Qualifications of jurors and assessors in sessions courts.

237 [69] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any educational or property qualification is prescribed for the persons to be selected as jurors or assessors in cases tried by the courts of sessions and, if so, what those qualifications are?

(b) If the answer to the first part of the question is in the negative, will Government be pleased to prescribe some such qualifications?

Answer.—(a) The Government have not prescribed any qualifications for the persons to be selected as jurors or assessors.

(b) The law does not confer upon Government the power to make rules regarding the qualifications of jurors and assessors.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will this Government be pleased to recommend to the Government of India to prescribe qualifications?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid that is not a request for information and I must therefore rule that question out.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is a request.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ It is a request to the Government to give an opinion which we do not desire to give at this moment.”

Intermediate accommodation on local railways.

238 [70] Question.—Will Government be pleased to direct the Southern Maharashtra Railway and South Indian Railway Companies to introduce intermediate class carriages on all their lines with a view to prevent over-crowding in the third-class carriages?

Answer.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 117 * at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th February 1912. The attention of the Railway Board has been drawn to the matter.

Reserved accommodation for Indian women on mail trains between Madras and Mettupalaiyam.

239 [71] Question.—Will Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway Company to reserve one or two full third-class compartments provided with a lavatory for Indian women in the mail trains running between Madras and Mettupalaiyam and to indicate such reservation by affixing a permanent board to such compartments?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to section 64 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

240 [72] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recommendation of the Police Commission to grant house allowance or to provide free quarters has been given effect to in respect of European and Eurasian sub-inspectors and sergeants only and not in respect of Indian sub-inspectors? House-rent allowance to Indian sub-inspectors of police.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to grant similar allowance to Indian sub-inspectors or provide them with free quarters?

Answer.—In the provision of free quarters no distinction is made between European and Indian police officers. The Police Commission's report contained no recommendation with regard to house-rent allowances and the Government of India have ruled that such allowances shall not be granted in lieu of free quarters.

241 [73] Question.—Will Government be pleased to constitute village courts invested with powers to try petty offences and civil suits in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore? Establishment of village courts, Salem and Coimbatore.

Answer.—Every village munsif and village magistrate in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore is invested with the powers mentioned in the question. If the Honourable Member refers to bench courts the answer is that there are a number of such benches for the trial of civil suits and the Government are always prepared to create more benches when there are good grounds for that course. There is no provision of law under which benches can be constituted for the trial of petty offences.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I request the Government to let me know whether there are any village bench courts established in Coimbatore?”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ I think there are some bench courts in the district of Coimbatore.”

242 [74] Question.—Are Government considering the question of appointing special honorary magistrates invested with first or second-class powers in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore from among retired officials or vakils with a view to give relief to stipendiary magistrates? Appointment of special honorary magistrates, Salem and Coimbatore.

Answer.—The Government have already made appointments of the kind referred to in some districts and are considering the question of similar appointments in Coimbatore. They are prepared to take similar steps in Salem also, if suitable men are forthcoming for appointment.

243 [75] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state whether the proposed contract with the South Indian Railway Company in regard to the construction of a railway between Podanur and Pollachi has been concluded and if not, what the reason for the delay is and whether there is any near prospect of the work being started? Podanur-Pollachi Railway.

Answer.—No contract for the construction and working of the Podanur-Pollachi line has yet been concluded with the South Indian Railway Company. The project report and estimate for the line have just been received from the railway administration and are under the consideration of Government. When the Railway Board was recently asked to sanction the construction of the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions, they stated that the result of the proposal of the Board of Directors, South Indian Railway Company, to absorb all the district board lines in the Madras Presidency into a separate company to be known as the “ Madras District Boards Railway Company ” might be awaited. It is therefore not likely that the Railway Board will sanction the construction of this line until the result of the above proposal is known.

244 [76] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received for the proposed increase in the salaries of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates and if so, when it will be given effect to? Increased pay to deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received and the revised scale of pay will be given effect to from the 1st March 1912.

Recruitment of deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates from legal profession.

245 [77] Question.—Will Government be pleased to direct the appointment of a certain proportion of sub-magistrates and deputy tahsildars in each district from among High Court vakils or first-grade pleaders of at least three years' standing?

Answer.—The Government cannot undertake to reserve any fixed proportion of the appointments of sub-magistrates and deputy tahsildars for High Court vakils or first-grade pleaders of three years' standing.

Official residences for deputy collectors and district munsifs.

246 [78] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that deputy collectors and district munsifs experience considerable difficulty in securing suitable lodgings in many *mufassal* stations and if so, whether Government will construct suitable quarters for them in such places?

Answer.—The Government have no reason to believe that deputy collectors and district munsifs commonly find considerable difficulty in securing suitable lodgings in *mufassal* stations. In exceptional circumstances the Government have provided quarters and they are always prepared to make such provision when it is shown to be really necessary.

Indian appraisers, Customs department.

247 [79] Question. Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leading article in the *Hindu* regarding appraisers in the Customs department? Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact as stated in the said article that the number of Europeans holding such appointments is much larger than the number of Indians and if so, will Government be pleased to consider the claims of qualified Indians for such appointments?

Answer.—The Government have perused the article in the *Hindu*. It is the case that the posts of appraisers in the Madras Custom-House are held mainly by Europeans. With regard to the claims of qualified Indians the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 23*.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to say how many Indians there are in the Customs department holding the appointment of appraiser?”

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“There is only one just now.”

Enhancement of assessment in Udumalpet and Pollachi taluks, Coimbatore district.

248 [80] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Special Settlement Officer, Coimbatore district, has submitted proposals to Government to enhance the assessment on *nanjai* and *punjai* lands in Udumalpet taluk and in portions of Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, by about 30 *per cent.* and if so, will Government be pleased to order that the enhancement may not exceed 15 and 12½ *per cent.*, respectively, which rate has been sanctioned by Government?

Answer.—The Special Settlement Officer has not proposed to enhance the assessment on dry lands by more than 12½ *per cent.* He has proposed an enhancement of about 30 *per cent.* in the case of the wet lands under certain channels in the two taluks, Udumalpet and Pollachi. His proposals are under consideration.

Un-official visitors for *mufassal* sub-jails.

249 [81] Question.—Will Government be pleased to appoint non-official visitors for the inspection of the sub-jails in *mufassal* stations as in the case of central jails?

Answer.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

Cattle mortality, Coimbatore and Salem districts.

250 [82] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the cattle mortality in Coimbatore and Salem districts between the years 1908 to 1911?

(b) Will Government consider the desirability of establishing veterinary hospitals in every taluk by the respective district boards?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—(a) The recorded deaths of cattle from disease in the Salem and Coimbatore districts between 1908 and 1911 have been as follows:—

		Coimbatore.	Salem.
1908-09	.. .. .	17,745	6,575
1909-10	.. .. .	6,969	3,878
1910-11	.. .. .	2,878	1,031
Half year ending 30th September 1911	.. .. .	903	586
Total	.. .. .	28,495	12,070

(b) The proposal to open new veterinary hospitals in every taluk in these two districts must be considered with reference to the supply of trained veterinary officers, the needs of other districts of the Presidency and the willingness and ability of local boards and councils to contribute towards the upkeep of veterinary hospitals. In view of the fact that the supply of trained veterinary officers is still very limited and that few districts in the Presidency have as yet got more than one veterinary hospital while in some districts there are none at all, the Government regret that they see no prospect of establishing a veterinary hospital in every taluk of Salem and Coimbatore for some time to come.

251 [83] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any memorial from the ryots of Kollogal taluk, Coimbatore district, dated 29th January 1912, soliciting Government to construct a dam across the Gundal river? If so, will Government be pleased to favourably consider the said memorial?

Dam across the Gundal river, Coimbatore district.

Answer.—The Government have not received the memorial referred to. The superintending engineer on special duty investigating protective irrigation projects reported that the construction of a reservoir on the Gundal river was not feasible.

252 [84] Question.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the memorial, dated 2nd January 1912, submitted to Government by the ryots of Periyavattam Avudaparai of Erode taluk, Coimbatore district, and of Vellaiyanpalaiyam, etc., villages in Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district? And will Government be pleased to state if any enquiry has been made *in re* the allegations in the said memorial and with what result?

Extension of Kalingarayan channel across Noyel river.

Answer.—The memorial referred to has been received by Government. The question of extending the Kalingarayan channel cannot be considered until the effect of the improvements now under consideration for the Pugalur and Vangal channels has been ascertained, as these channels are partly dependent on the flow at the tail of the Kalingarayan channel.

253 [85] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if they have received a memorial from the clerks in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Petition from clerks of Madras Small Cause Court.

Answer.—Memorials praying for an increase of pay have been received from certain clerks of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and are under consideration.

254 [86] Question.—Will Government be pleased to restrict the further extension of *nanjai* cultivation over and above the settled *nanjai* lands in Udumalpet taluk and to reserve the forests at the head of the Amaravati river above Kallapuram anicut where it enters and debouches into the plains?

Limitation of wet cultivation and conservation of Amaravati head-waters, Udumalpet taluk, Coimbatore district.

Answer.—The subject of the question will be referred to the Collector for remarks.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Use of surplus water of Kadattur channel (Coimbatore) for irrigation in Madura.

255 [87] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the surplus water in Kadattur channel in Coimbatore district is taken to irrigate the *nanjai* crops raised on *punjai* lands in the Madura district detrimental to the interest of the *paimashi nanjai* lands of the lower riparian owners of the Dharapuram channels, and state the extent of such cultivation in the Madura district and the conditions under which extensions are allowed?

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

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to refer the matter to the Collector and obtain information from him, as the answer of the Government is that there is no information on the subject?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“ The Government see no reason to call for a report from the Collector. Any one aggrieved may move in the matter.”

Record of water supplied by Coimbatore channels.

256 [88] Question.—With a view to ascertain the exact quantity of water used in the channels and to redress the grievances of the poor ryots, will the Government be pleased to introduce an automatic water-recorder at the head of each channel over 500 acres in Dharapuram and Karur taluks or issue orders to the *nir-monigars* of the said channels to make daily reports of their “irrigation and water accounts” in their respective channels consistent with Public Works Department measurements?

Answer.—The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by the provision of automatic water-recorders in these channels. The suggestion in the latter part of the question is not understood.

Baling of Amaravati water by oil-engines, Coimbatore district.

257 [89] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the conditions under which the oil-engines at Kolumam and Dharapuram, Coimbatore district, are permitted to be used for baling water from the Amaravati river?

Answer.—The Government have no information as to the conditions on which baling is allowed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar :—“ Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the conditions?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson :—“ I must give the same answer as was given to the last supplemental question of the Honourable Member.”

Amaravati reservoir scheme.

258 [90] Question.—Considering the liberal “grant of 275 lakhs of rupees “devoted to irrigation works for 1912–1913 for India,” and considering the triennial and annual remissions for lands irrigated by the channels of Dharapuram and Karur taluks to the extent of twenty-five thousand and fifty thousand rupees, respectively, within the last thirty years, will the Government be pleased to give early orders for commencing the Amaravati reservoir scheme?

Answer.—The Government have given their most careful consideration to the subject and have decided to abandon the project.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.

Abolition of proprietary estates' village-service cess.

259 [91] Question.—With reference to the abolition of the proprietary estates' village-service cess with effect from 1st April 1912, will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the cess has been demanded from proprietary estates and whole inam villages for the whole *fasli* ending June 30th, 1912, and if so,

(b) whether orders have been or are proposed to be issued not to collect the cess for the three months between April and June 1912?

(The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.)

Answer.—The orders of the Local Government abolishing the proprietary estates' village-service cess with effect from the 1st April 1912 and directing the discontinuance of the levy of the cess on and after that date were issued on the 19th March 1912. Any instalment of the cess which falls due before the 1st April 1912 will be collected and any instalment which falls due on or after that date will not be levied.

260 [92] Question.—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of modifying section 18 of the Madras Act II of 1894 so as to relieve landholders from the duty of collecting quit-rent on enfranchised village-service *inams* in all cases where landholders request to be exempted from the collection?

Collection of quit-rent on enfranchised village-service *inams*.

Answer.—The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered.

261 [93] Question.—Having regard to the difficulties caused to landholders by intermediate under-tenure holders, who collect rents from their ryots directly, in furnishing rent-value statements for fixing land-cess as required by section 64 of Act V of 1884, will the Government be pleased to modify sections 65 and 73 of the Act so as to authorize the Collector to require such intermediate landholders to furnish the rent-value statements and to collect the local tax from the ryots direct?

Collection of land-cess from holders of under-tenures.

Answer.—The legislature has imposed on the landholder the duty of supplying to Government officers certain information regarding his tenants and of collecting certain local taxes from them for the reason that the landholder has himself created these tenancies, and is therefore best able to supply the information and to make the collection. Moreover the landholder is himself liable for one half of the cess levied under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. The Government see no reason to relieve landholders from the obligations which their ownership involves.

The SECRETARY :—“ I have this morning received a letter from the Hon'ble Raja of Vizianagram intimating that owing to a clerical error in the manuscript of this question, there is a mistake in the printed form. At the last place where the word ‘ryots’ occurs, it should be ‘intermediate landholders’ so that the final words of the question will run thus ‘so as to authorize the Collector to require such intermediate landholders to furnish the rent-value statements and to collect the local tax from the intermediate landholders direct.’”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal.

262 [94] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The amount recovered by the High Court from the suitors as printing charges in each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910?

Printing charges in High Court.

(b) The amount actually spent in that behalf?

(c) How the savings have been utilized?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 64 *

263 [95] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the inspectors of schools in charge of the circles during the last five years?

Personnel of inspectors of schools.

Answer.—The statement † desired by the Honourable Member has been prepared and is laid on the table.

264 [96] Question.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement in the Madras dailies that the Tahsildar of Musiri had suddenly disappeared while the Collector of Trichinopoly was in camp there for *jamabandi*? Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which he disappeared?

Disappearance of Tahsildar of Musiri, Trichinopoly district.

* 232 *supra*, page 68.

† Vide Appendix IX, *infra*, page 137.

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

Answer.—The Government have received no official information on the subject, but they observe from the newspapers that the tahsildar is said to be in Madras, and they presume therefore that he has obtained leave of absence.

Kulittalai
kattuvai
channel,
Trichinopoly
district.

265 [97] Question.—With reference to the reply of Government to Question No. 153*, put by me on the 14th February last, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the sub-divisional officer, Public Works Department, Musiri, has reported to the Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly, the urgent necessity for making temporary repairs to the *kattuvai* channel pending the execution of the Panjampatti scheme,

(b) whether successive Collectors and officers of the Public Works Department have inspected the lands irrigated by the channel and reported on the necessity of carrying out temporary repairs pending the investigation and execution of the big scheme, and

(c) whether, in view to the hardships pointed out in the numerous memorials of the ryots concerned and the opinion of the local officers, the Government will be pleased to order the execution of such temporary repairs as may be necessary to minimize the hardships felt by the ryots pending the execution of the bigger scheme?

Answer.—The Government have no information regarding the reports referred to but are aware that several inspections have been made by the local officers with a view to improve the *kattuvai*. The attention of the superintending engineer will be drawn to the Honourable Member's question.

Marudur
Nattu Vakkal
channel,
Trichinopoly
district.

266 [98] Question.—With reference to the Marudur channel referred to in my Question No. 153* put at the meeting of the Council held on the 14th February last, will the Government be pleased to state whether the sub-divisional officer, Public Works Department, of Karur has made his final report in consultation with the Executive Engineer early in December 1911 and whether the investigation has been completed?

Answer.—The Government have no further information on the subject, but will enquire.

Duties of sub-
overseers in
charge of
korambu
works,
Marudur
channel,
Trichinopoly
district.

267 [99] Question.—Is it a fact that the sub-overseers referred to in my Question No. 156† put at the meeting of the 14th February last are in charge of other works also than *korambu*, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to order them to be relieved of those other duties?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 61‡ (b) put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.

Closure of
irrigation
channels,
Trichinopoly
district.

268 [100] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that a notification has been published in the district gazette of Trichinopoly, that the channels in that district will be closed for annual repairs from the 1st March 1912?

(b) Is it a fact that *valan* crops have been cultivated on a large scale this year and the closing of the channels will affect them injuriously?

(c) Were the officers of the Revenue Department consulted before the issue of the notification, and if not will the Government be pleased to order that the revenue officers should in future be consulted before irrigation channels are closed for repairs?

(d) Whether in view to the answer of Government to my Question No. 154§ put at the meeting of the 14th February last, will the Government be pleased to order the notification to be cancelled so far as the Marudur channel is concerned, as no repairs have to be done in the current working season in that channel?

Answer.—(a) A notification was published in the *Trichinopoly district gazette* that certain channels would be closed for annual repairs from various dates ranging from the 16th March to the 1st June 1912.

* Page 41 *supra*.

† Page 42 *supra*.

‡ 252, Vol. III, page 75.

§ Pages 41 and 42 *supra*.

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

(b) It is believed that some *valan* cultivation has been started, notwithstanding the notification, and that the closing of the channel would affect such cultivation injuriously.

(c) The officers of the Revenue Department were consulted.

(d) The Government will make enquiries and order the channel to be opened if there is no objection to that course.

269 [101] Question.—(a) With reference to the answer of Government to Question No. 12*(b) put at the meeting of the 29th November 1910, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to construct a bridge across the Cauvery between Musiri and Kulittalai?

Location of
new bridge
over Cauvery,
Trichinopoly
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was at any time proposed to construct a bridge at Kattalai?

(c) Will not a bridge at Kattalai serve the public better than one between Musiri and Kulittalai?

(d) What are the rents of the ferries at Kattalai and Musiri, respectively?

Answer.—(a) No decision has yet been arrived at. The recommendations of the Board of Revenue in regard to the construction of this and other bridges resulted in the issue of a general order (G.O. No. 1095 L., dated 21st August 1911) intimating that the Government were anxious so far as their funds permitted to come to the aid of district boards desirous of meeting urgent demands for the re-construction of old bridges and the construction of new ones but unable to make the requisite provision solely out of their own resources. Presidents of district boards were accordingly requested to report what works of this nature were most required in their respective districts with information as to the approximate cost and length of time which each work would involve and the extent to which contributions to the cost would be forthcoming from local funds. No reply to this reference has yet been received from the President of the Trichinopoly District Board.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware whether it has ever been proposed to construct a bridge at Kattalai and are not in a position to express any opinion as to the relative merits of the two locations. It is open to the district board, if so advised, to ask for assistance for a bridge at Kattalai in preference to one between Musiri and Kulittalai.

(d) The district board reports for the triennium ending with March 1911 show that the average annual rental realized from the ferry at Kattalai was Rs. 986. The ferry between Kulittalai and Musiri fetched Rs. 2,976 in 1908–09 and Rs. 3,051 in 1909–10; in 1910–11 it was leased out together with the Marudur ferry and separate particulars of the rental are therefore not available.

270 [102] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Legislative Council held in each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 and the duration of such meetings?

Legislative
Council
meetings from
1905 to 1911.

Answer.—Including adjourned meetings the total number of days on which the Legislative Council met during the period 1905–1911 was 55 distributed as follows:—

	DAYS.							
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

No exact record of the duration of each meeting has been kept but the Council as a rule sat from noon until 5 o'clock or a little later.

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

Original work
of district
judges.

271 [103] *Question.*—With reference to the remarks of the High Court “that only about a quarter of the important original suits in the *mufassal* should be tried by district judges is not satisfactory” *vide* paragraph 11 of the introductory note to the statistics of the civil courts for the year 1910, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the High Court as to the best way by which the district judges may be enabled to take up more original work than they are able to do at present?

Answer.—Measures for relieving district and sessions judges of a part of their criminal work are undertaken from time to time and the Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by asking the High Court for a special report upon the subject.

Process
service in
civil courts.

272 [104] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have any scheme before them for the improvement of process service in civil courts and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place the details thereof on the table of the Council before passing final orders?

Answer.—The Government have now under their consideration certain suggestions for improving the process-serving establishments and their work. They see no reason to place those suggestions before this Council before passing orders on them.

Night duties
of assistant
station-
masters,
South
Indian
Railway.

273 [105] *Question.*—Is it a fact that on the South Indian Railway assistant station-masters are continuously posted for night duty throughout the year?

Answer.—Yes; as a general rule assistant station-masters on the South Indian Railway have night duty only.

Collision at
Anaitandava-
puram, South
Indian
Railway.

274 [106] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the judgment of the Joint Magistrate, Kumbakonam, and of the Court of Sessions, Tanjore, in the Anaitandavapuram railway collision case?

(b) Is it a fact that Sundaresa Aiyar, the assistant station-master of Anaitandavapuram, who was in charge of the station when the collision occurred and who was convicted by the joint magistrate, had been declared by the railway medical officer a few weeks before the accident to be unfit for duty as he was suffering from “acute mania” and put on leave in consequence?

(c) Is it a fact that he was asked to join even before the expiry of his leave and joined a day or two before the accident without any medical certificate of fitness?

(d) Is it a fact that during all his service as assistant station-master he had been posted to night duty only and that was the cause of his mental derangement?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to guard against the same man being posted to continuous night duty for long periods?

Answer.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The assistant station-master was passed as “fit for duty” by the railway apothecary three days before the date of the accident.

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

(e) The matter has already been brought to the notice of the Railway Board.

Closure of
Prince of
Wales’
Medical
School,
Tanjore.

275 [107] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any representation has been made by the District Board of Tanjore in the matter of the closure of the Prince of Wales Medical School at Tanjore and have Government passed any and what orders in the matter?

(c) In view to the fact that the institution is a public trust, will the Government give the public an opportunity to make any representation before they finally resolve upon closing the institution?

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

Answer.—The District Board of Tanjore requested Government last year to give it an opportunity of re-considering its resolution approving of the proposal to abolish the Prince of Wales Medical School at Tanjore before a final decision was arrived at in the matter. The Government agreed to this request and informed the Board accordingly. All the usual modes of representing their desires are open to the public; and the Government cannot undertake to postpone their decision indefinitely.

276 [108] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the construction of the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi and Tirutturaippundi-Vedaranyam sections of the Tanjore District Board Railway will be taken on hand in the near future and why it has been so long delayed?

Nidaman-
galam-
Mannargudi
and Tirutta-
raippundi-
Vedaranyam
branch rail-
ways, Tan-
jore district.

Answer.—The Government hope that the construction of the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi and Tirutturaippundi-Vedaranyam sections of the Tanjore District Board Railway will be taken on hand in the near future. They have telegraphed pressing the Railway Board to give the sanction required and await a reply to their telegram. The delay which has taken place is due to the extreme difficulty experienced in arriving at a settlement, acceptable both to the Tanjore District Board and to the South Indian Railway Company in regard to the terms for the construction and working of these lines, a matter which has been the subject of protracted correspondence and more than one personal conference.

3. MEETING OF THE 24TH MAY 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Description of imprisonment undergone by Chidambaram Pillai.

277 [1] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. O'Grady, M.P., with reference to his question about the detention of V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, convicted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code in 1908, and the article in the *Hindu* of the 25th March 1912 on the same?

(b) Is it a fact that Chidambaram Pillai is treated as a prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment?

(c) Is it not a fact that section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code does not include rigorous imprisonment as a punishment?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the authority and the provisions of law under which the said Chidambaram Pillai has been treated as a prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment?

Answer.—The Government have perused both the statement made in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for India and the article in the *Hindu*. The treatment of the convict Chidambaram Pillai has been in no way exceptional or contrary to the law. Under section 52 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, the Governor-General in Council may appoint places within British India to which persons under sentence of transportation shall be sent and he has appointed the central jails in this Presidency to be such places. At the time of Chidambaram Pillai's conviction the removal to the Andamans of persons sentenced to transportations for a term only was forbidden by the Government of India and the convict had therefore to serve his sentence in a central jail. Under the rules made under the Prisons Act, 1894, offenders sentenced to transportation who are confined in Indian jails are dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and the convict Chidambaram Pillai has been so treated. It is not a fact that section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code does not include rigorous imprisonment as a punishment. The word used is "imprisonment," and under item (26) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, which is applicable to section 124-A of the Penal Code by virtue of clause (i) of section 4 of the Act, "imprisonment" means "imprisonment of either description as defined in "the Indian Penal Code."

Sale of babul pods, Trichinopoly district.

278 [2] Question.—(a) In regard to the answer of Government to my Question No. 15* in the meeting of the Council on the 21st February 1911 will the Government be pleased to inform whether it is a fact that the usufruct of babul pods in the reserve forests consisting of *padugai* lands near Karaippakkam and Manjamedu villages in Trichinopoly district was sold in auction on or about the 7th January 1911?

(b) If so, whether the contractor is allowed to collect anything on the cattle grazing in these reserves on permits?

(c) Whether the system of selling babul pods in auction obtains in all the forests open to grazing, or is confined to reserves consisting of *padugai* lands only?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to stop the auction of babul pods in the reserves open to grazing on permits?

Answer.—(a) The usufruct of babul pods in the reserved forest of Karaippakkam and its extensions was sold on the 7th January 1911.

(b) The contractor is not permitted to levy any fee on the cattle grazing in these reserves on permits.

(c) In the Trichinopoly district the system obtains both in the reserved forest *padugais* and in reserves other than *padugais*.

(d) The Government see no reason to stop the auction of the right to collect babul pods in the reserves open to grazing.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

279 [3] Question.—(a) With reference to my interpellation No. 18* in the same meeting about the auction of pasture lands, will the Government be pleased to state whether Government received the report on the subject called for from the Board of Revenue and passed any order?

Auctioning of grazing rights.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

Answer.—The Government have not received a final report from the Board on the subject of auctioning pasture lands. That subject will come under the consideration of the committee which the Government propose to appoint to report on grazing and other kindred subjects.

280 [4] Question.—With reference to my interpellation No. 20† in the same meeting about the assistant station-masters' working hours on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and my interpellation No. 17‡ in the meeting of 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiry which they promised to make and find out the action taken by the Railway Board?

Assistant station-masters' working hours, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Answer.—The Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway informed the Railway Board that he was satisfied that the present arrangement of the working hours of assistant station-masters is as satisfactory from the point of view of the safety of the public as was the old Madras Railway system. The Railway Board added that they were of opinion that this assurance should be accepted. The matter is, however, still the subject of correspondence with the Railway Board.

281 [5] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to inform with reference to the announcement made in the *Madras Mail* of the 14th March 1912 under the heading "The First Indian Bishop"—

The first Indian Bishop.

(a) Whether the first Indian Bishop will hold the legal position of an assistant to the Bishop of Madras to minister to Indian congregations and to meet the needs of the church in the Telugu country?

(b) Whether the Assistant Bishop will be a servant of Government?

(c) Whether his duty will also consist of propagating the tenets of his church among the people of the country? and

(d) Whether his stipend will be paid from public revenues; if so, from Provincial or Imperial funds?

Answer.—The Assistant Bishop, if appointed, will not be a Government servant and his salary will not be paid from public revenues. The Government are not aware of the exact legal position he will occupy in relation to the Bishop of Madras, but his sphere of work will be determined from time to time by the latter.

282 to 284—282. [6] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to inform, with reference to Rs. 6, compounding fee ordered to be collected by the District Forest Officer of Salem on the report of the ranger of South Arur, No. 57, dated 5th February 1912, from Arjunan and others for removing fuel,—

Compounding fees levied for illicit removal of fuel in South Arur, Salem district.

(a) The number of men and women concerned in it, and their status in life? and

(b) Whether the parties paid the sum within the fixed time, and what steps were taken to recover the fee from defaulter, if any?

283. [7] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether for eight head-loads of fuel in Nagasamudram reserve in Gooty taluk, Anantapur district, Rs. 16 were levied as compounding fee?

Ditto. in Gooty taluk, Anantapur district.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(b) Whether it is a fact that five rupees were levied for removing a head-load of *tangedu* sticks from Jakkalacheruvu reserve in Gooty taluk on 16th September 1911?

Limitation of
compounding
fees for head-
loads of grass
or fuel.

284 [8] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the permit system existed in the Salem and Anantapur districts and if the seigniorage fee used to be three pies only per head-load?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to limit, in consideration of the poverty of the people generally concerned in such offences, the power of the District Forest Officers in levying compounding fees for head-loads of grass or fuel as in the case of grazing offences?

Answers 282 to 284.—The Government have not complete information as to the cases referred to, but the question of limiting the compounding fees for head-loads of grass is now under consideration and in that connection the question of head-loads of fuel will also be examined.

285 [9] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

Levy of
compounding
fees by dis-
trict fore-
sters.

(a) Whether it is a fact that the District Forest Officer of Anantapur has been levying two rupees per goat, as in the case of Chatremaigudu of Palaiyam Tanda who was made to pay Rs. 40 as compounding fee for illicit grazing of 20 goats in Katri-mala open reserve on 11th March 1912?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the District Forest Officer of Salem levied Rs. 69 for 46 goats as *per* receipt No. 52, dated 21st November 1911, issued by the ranger, from Manian alias Chinnan of Bothanad in Uttankarai taluk?

(c) Whether the rules, limiting the power of the district forest officers that the compounding fee shall not exceed 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, announced in the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910, have not been in force in the districts?

(d) If so, did the district forest officers act contrary to the rules laid down for their guidance; if so, why?

Answer.—The rules referred to in clause (c) of the question are in force in the districts specified. If the district forest officers have acted contrary to the rules and the cases are brought to the notice of the Collector or the Board, they will no doubt take remedial action.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on this subject?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“There is no necessity to do that.”

Resumption
of certain
lands by Gov-
ernment in
Kanavaipu-
dur, Omalur
taluk, Salem
district.

286 [10] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the lands bearing survey Nos. 334, 335, 344, 346, 347, 351, 352, etc., in Virachiyur, hamlet of Kanavaipudur village No. 262, Omalur taluk, Salem district, were in the enjoyment of the ryots, with full rights, from time immemorial according to *paimash* accounts and *pattas* granted till 1906, and whether these lands were, together with the trees in them, taken possession of by Government for the Forest department without paying any compensation?

(b) If it is a fact, the authority under which the lands were so taken possession of?

(c) Whether there had been any correspondence between the Collector and higher authorities, previous to the date of ousting the ryots from the possession and enjoyment of the lands, as to the necessity of acquiring the said lands to enlarge the forest areas near the village; if so, when?

(d) Whether the lands so acquired have been lying waste without any improvement? and

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(e) Whether the ryots concerned have been petitioning the authorities for redress; if so, with what result?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject. The parties aggrieved are at liberty to represent the facts to the Collector and the Board, and if dissatisfied with the orders received, they can then approach the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject, considering the poverty of the people and their ignorance?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“No. I must repeat the same answer as I gave to the last question.”

287 [11] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) If it is not a fact that a sub-registrar, when appointed to act for a registrar, is given acting allowance?

Allowances to
joint sub-
registrars
acting as
registrars.

(b) If it is a fact that a joint sub-registrar at the head-quarters is not given any allowance when appointed to do, in addition to his own work, the work of the permanent registrar on leave?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased, in consideration of the additional work and responsibility imposed on a joint sub-registrar to grant him some allowance?

Answer.—(a) & (b) A sub-registrar when appointed to act as district registrar is given acting allowance, but a joint sub-registrar placed in charge of the district registrar's office in addition to his own duties for short periods is not entitled to acting allowance.

(c) In view of the facts that the responsibilities of joint sub-registrars are not sensibly increased and that they do no touring or inspections when in charge of the registrar's office Government are not prepared to make any change in the present system.

288 [12] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a matriculate, who has obtained diploma in commerce, is permitted to appear for Criminal Judicial test, Lower grade?

Admission of
matriculates
to the
Criminal
Judicial test.

(b) Whether it is a fact that matriculates, who are sub-registrars, are allowed to appear for the Criminal Judicial test, Lower grade?

(c) Whether it is a fact that matriculates in several other departments in public service are prohibited to appear for the same test?

(d) Whether it is a fact that a matriculate otherwise qualified has the possibility of rising to the post of a Collector's sarishtadar without passing the said test?

(e) Whether it is a fact that a matriculate in the subordinate judicial service has not this possibility of being appointed even as head clerk of the district court on Rs. 100?

(f) Whether the Government will not extend the privilege of appearing for the Criminal Judicial test, Lower grade, to matriculates in the subordinate judicial service and in several other departments of public service to qualify themselves for promotion?

Answer.—(a) to (e) Information as to the persons who may appear for the Criminal Judicial test, Lower grade, and the offices or appointments for which it is prescribed will be found in notes 1 to 5 to article 4 of the Special Test Notification published on pages 313 to 323 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th May 1911, and the schedule appended to that notification. Tahsildars, from which grade huzur sarishtadars are almost invariably selected, are required to pass the Criminal Judicial test, Lower grade.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(1) The Government are not prepared to relax the rules any further in favour of matriculates.

Inspecting staff of schools for depressed classes.

289 [13] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number of schools existing for the depressed classes in this Presidency and the number of appointments held by men of depressed classes on the inspecting staff of these schools?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing men of the depressed classes on the inspecting staff for the schools established for the children of the depressed classes and take measures to secure this object?

Answer.—(a) According to the latest return available the number of schools intended for the depressed classes was 3,936 on the 31st March 1911. No appointments on the inspecting staff of these schools are at present held by persons known to belong to the depressed classes.

(b) The appointment of a separate inspecting staff for these schools would, in the opinion of the Government, be both impracticable and undesirable, but the claims of qualified members of the depressed classes for employment on the general inspecting agency will be considered when they become available.

Fines for cattle trespass in Cannanore municipality.

290 [14] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) The circumstances under which the Government issued the notification, dated 31st January 1911, No. 108, directing that a fine not exceeding double the fine mentioned in section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, be levied within the limits of the municipality of Cannanore?

(b) The circumstances under which the Government issued the notification, dated 24th May 1911, No. 375, issued in modification of that of 31st January 1911, No. 108?

(c) Whether the Government had before them any report or reports that cattle were habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon within the municipality of Cannanore to justify this exceptional measure?

(d) Whether the Government consulted their law officers before issuing these notifications?

(e) If so, whether they will lay on the table the report or reports on which the Government doubled the fine at Cannanore on impounded cattle?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (d) The earlier notification was issued by Government at the instance of the District Magistrate in order to abate the nuisance, damage and danger caused by the straying of large numbers of cattle within the municipality; and the later one in order to specify the rates at which fines might be levied, as the first notification was defective in this respect. The law officers of Government were not consulted regarding either notification.

(c) & (e) A copy of the District Magistrate's report upon which action was taken will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Leasing of pasturage, Cannanore municipality.

291 [15] Question.—(a) with reference to my Question No. 28* and the answer given thereto at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 21st February 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and what, scale of fees has been fixed for the grazing of cattle in the *maidans* at Cannanore?

(b) If no fees have yet been fixed, will the Government be pleased to fix them, as the leasing season is approaching?

Answer.—The Government have not yet come to a decision on the matter, but a communication regarding their intentions will be made to the Honourable Member as soon as possible.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

292 [16] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to inform the extent of the curtailment of provision for goat-browsing which contributed to the sale of goats by the ryots in large numbers as stated in paragraph 32 on page 36 of the annual administration report of the Forest Department for 1910-11? Decrease in provision for goat-browsing.

Answer.—The area of reserved forests open to goat-browsing was reduced from 391 to 374 square miles, i.e., by 17 square miles in the year 1910-11.

293 [17] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) The nature of the responsibility imposed on the villagers adjacent to particular reserves to protect the reserves against illicit grazing, and other offences on a large scale, the penalties threatened to be inflicted on them for the non-fulfilment of the imposed responsibility to protect the reserves from such offences? Responsibility of villagers for forest offences.

(b) The authority and the sort of evidence to decide that particular offences are committed on a large scale in order to punish the villagers?

Answer.—(a) In the villages to which the Honourable Member refers the villagers are held responsible for the prevention or, if that be impossible, for the immediate report to the nearest forest officer of the occurrence of illicit grazing or other offences on a large scale in the adjacent forests in which they regularly graze their cattle. In case of failure on their part the forest may be wholly or partially closed to grazing.

(b) The decision rests with the Collector on report from the district forest officer subject to immediate report to and confirmation by the Board of Revenue. No instructions have been issued as regards the sort of evidence required.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“In regard to clause (b) I should like to know if the district officer made any enquiry and, if so, what was the result?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“I presume he did but I have no information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for information?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“There is no necessity to call for information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“It is only to make us understand what sort of enquiry is made before villagers are punished.”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“If a party is not satisfied with the enquiry, he can appeal.”

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Is the Government satisfied that any enquiry is made?”

294. [18] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a Collector is not bound to obtain the sanction of Government before issuing notices warning the villagers in regard to their responsibilities to guard the defined reserves? Notice by Collectors to villagers with reference to guarding forest reserves.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to lay down a rule under which no such notice may be issued by a Collector?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the notice, issued by the Collector of Cuddapah, referred to in paragraph 64 on page 43 of the Forest administration report for 1910-11?

Answer.—(a) A Collector is not bound to obtain sanction of Government before issuing notices warning the villagers.

(b) The Government see no reason to lay down such a rule.

(c) A copy of the notice will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Will the Government be pleased to furnish a copy of the enquiry made by the district officer in this case?”

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to give notice of that question."

Diet of
European and
Eurasian
prisoners.

295 [19] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the present scale of diet prescribed for European and Eurasian prisoners?

Answer.—The diet scale for European and Eurasian convicts, which will be found in paragraph 458 of the Jail Code, is now under revision. As soon as final orders are passed, a statement of the revised scale will be communicated to the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

Europeans in
Government
service.

296 [20] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Europeans employed in the various Government departments in the years 1881-1891-1901-1911?

Answer.—A statement is under compilation and will be furnished to the Honourable Member as soon as completed.

Appointment
of Advocate-
General,
Madras.

297 to 299—297 [21] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state why the acting Advocate-General of Madras was not confirmed in the appointment, or why no other member of the Indian Bar was selected for the post?

Do.

298 [22] *Question.*—Was the selection of an Advocate-General from England made at the suggestion, or with the knowledge, of the Madras Government?

Do.

299 [23] *Question.*—If the answer to No. 22 be in the negative, then does the Government not consider it very necessary that it should be consulted in the appointment of its chief law officer, and will it take steps to press this view upon the Secretary of State for India?

Answers 297 to 299.—The appointment of Advocate-General is made by the Crown under section 29 of 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, and the Government are not prepared to furnish any further information on the subject.

Sittings of the
Judges of the
High Court
in 1911.

300 [24] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state on how many days in 1911 the Judges sat in the High Court (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and vacations excluded)?

Answer.—The number of regular court days in the year was 184, exclusive of sittings during the vacation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Shortage of
rolling-stock
on railways.

301 [25] *Question.*—(a) Is the Government aware that serious inconvenience and loss are being caused to the public by the shortage of rolling-stock, specially goods vehicles, on the railway systems in this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of vehicles, coaching stock and goods stock, that were added in 1910 and 1911, and the number proposed to be added in 1912?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of making, after due enquiry, suitable representations to the Government of India to secure an adequate addition to the rolling-stock?

Answer.—(a) Occasional complaints about deficiency of rolling-stock, especially goods stock, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways have been received.

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

(b) On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway the additions to coaching stock were 129 vehicles in 1910 and 116 in 1911, while it is proposed to add 180 in 1912. The corresponding figures for goods wagons are 148, 244 and 60. On the South Indian Railway 64 and 120 additions were made to coaching stock in 1910 and 1911, and it is proposed to add 183 coaches in 1912. The figures for goods stock are 126, 178 and 188.

(c) As regards goods stock on the South Indian Railway the Government have recently ascertained from the Railway Board that 100 new wagons are being obtained in 1912-13 and 175 in 1913-14. It is not proposed to address the Railway Board further on this matter at present. With regard to goods stock on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Government will communicate with the Agent and will then address the Railway Board if it appears necessary to do so. The Government have received no complaints of a deficiency of coaching stock on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and with regard to the South Indian Railway they are informed that it is exceptional but propose to make further enquiries.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have asked for a greater number of rolling-stock than that mentioned in the answer to Question No. 25, clause (b), * and whether the Government is in a position to state whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have got all that they asked for from the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have no information on that point."

302 [26] *Question.*—With reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at the time of the budget debate on the 4th April last that the proposals for the formation of a subsidiary company known as the District Boards Railway Company were referred to the boards, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the various opinions received from them on the subject?

District
Boards
Railway
Company.

Answer.—The file of opinions † received from the district boards concerned on the proposal to form a company for the construction of district board railways is placed on the Council table.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know whether the Government have considered the opinions of the district boards and whether any orders have been passed on their proposals?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"No."

303 [27] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many schemes of re-settlement are now pending before Government for final orders?

(b) The taluks and districts in which the schemes of re-settlement are likely to be introduced in 1912?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the suggestion made at the budget discussion in April last by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Adinarayana Ayya Garu that schemes of re-settlement should be placed before this Council before they are introduced, and also that the said schemes should be published in the districts concerned for criticism?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to give effect to the above suggestion in regard to schemes now pending before Government or likely to be ready in 1912?

Answer.—(a) The scheme of re-settlement for the Pollachi, Udumalpet and Kollegal taluks of the Coimbatore district is the only one now pending before Government for final orders.

Pending
re-settlement
schemes.

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

(b) The following are the districts and taluks in which re-settlement may be introduced in 1912-13:—

Districts.	Taluks.
(1) North Arcot	{ Walajapet. Arkonam. Cheyyar (a portion) Pollachi.
(2) Coimbatore	{ Udumalpet. Kollegal.
(3) Chittoor	{ Vayalpad.
(4) Rannād	{ Srivilliputtur.

(c) & (d) The Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion that schemes of re-settlement should be placed before this Council before they are introduced. They will, however, direct the Special Settlement officers to publish the schemes of re-settlement in future in the gazettes of the districts concerned at the same time that they submit them to the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Is the Government aware that the proposals of the Board of Revenue in regard to re-settlement have been communicated to the public before final orders were passed in the case of Tanjore and Gōdāvari? Will they also communicate to the public the proposals of the Board of Revenue before final orders are passed on re-settlement schemes?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The Government are not prepared to go beyond what is stated in the answer to the question."

304 [28] Question.—With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 13 * asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April last will the Government be pleased to state—

Detention of State prisoner Kandapadi Muhammad.

(a) The Government allowance now being given to Kandapadi Muhammad (No. 9 in the list of political detenus) and his estimated income from his tobacco and snuff shop?

(b) The place and district at which this person has been under detention since 1873?

(c) Whether it is still considered necessary that he should be under detention under Regulation II of 1819?

Answer.—(a) The Government allowance is Rs. 6 *per mensem*. The Government have no exact information as to Kandapadi Muhammad's income from other sources, but he is reported to make a good living out of his tobacco and snuff shop.

(b) He was detained in Rajahmundry jail until 1878 when he was released and has since lived subject only to police surveillance in Rajahmundry town.

(c) The question will be considered in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, when the next half-yearly report is received.

Release of certain State prisoners.

305 [29] Question.—In regard to State prisoners Nos. 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 26, 27, 30 and 36 mentioned in the list of political detenus and now employed as peons, *dalayats* and *muchs* in various public offices for several years, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of releasing them from detention?

Answer.—The cases of the State prisoners referred to will be considered when the next half-yearly reports are received.

Detention of State prisoner Narayanasing Lal.

306 [30] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is still considered necessary to detain Narayanasing Lal under Regulation II of 1819 and India Act XXIV of 1839?

* 181, pages 51 and 52 *supra*.

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

(b) What the disturbances are to prevent which he has been placed under restraint, and whether there were any disturbances at the time at which he was taken into custody?

Answer.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government cannot consistently with the public interest add to the information contained in the statement already furnished to the Honourable Member.

307 [31] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Cholakil Alavi (No. 26 in the list of political detenus) was ever brought to trial in the courts of law for being concerned in the murder referred to in the statement; and, if so, with what result?

Trial of State prisoner Cholakil Alavi for murder.

Answer.—Cholakil Alavi was tried and acquitted by the Sessions Court of South Malabar but the Government were of opinion, on consideration of additional information regarding this man's complicity in the outbreak, that it was necessary in the public interests to order his removal from the district under the provisions of the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859, and the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

308 [32] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the long contemplated scheme of diverting from Vaippar river the supply required for the Periyakulam tank in the village of Vilatikulam, Ottapidaram taluk, Tinnevely district, has been sanctioned?

Diversion of Vaippar river water to Vilatikulam tank, Tinnevely district.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to state in what stage is the progress of investigation of the scheme?

Answer.—(a) The scheme in question has not been sanctioned.

(b) Plans and estimates for improving the supply to Periyakulam tank have been revised by the Executive Engineer and are under consideration by the Superintending Engineer. The Government much regret the great delay that has occurred in the disposal of this matter and they will see that a decision is reached as quickly as possible.

309 [33] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that, under the present rules, the High Court Judges have to retire on their attaining their sixtieth year?

Age-limit for retirement of Government law officers.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of framing rules also for the retirement of Government law officers, Madras?

Answer.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Secretary of State can determine the appointment of the Advocate-General at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment by giving six months' notice. The Government will consider what action, if any, is necessary in respect of the other law officers at Madras.

310 [34] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what amount is annually expended in this Presidency on the conservation of the temples through its Archaeological Department and whether the amount so expended is considered sufficient for the purpose?

Expenditure on conservation of temples by Archaeological Department.

Answer.—The total expenditure from State funds upon the conservation of ancient monuments in this Presidency during the last three years has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1909-10	31,551
1910-11	33,533
1911-12	37,821

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

No separate accounts are kept of the sums spent on the conservation of temples. The Government do not consider the allotment, though supplemented by private contributions, sufficient and are addressing the Government of India for an enhanced subsidy from Imperial funds.

Reservation of higher appointments in Archaeological Survey for Europeans.

311 [35] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the posts of superintendent, archaeological survey, and those of their assistants are reserved for Europeans?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements are made for the superintendents or assistant superintendents examining the interiors of temples which form the bulk of the ancient monuments and which alone are likely to throw light on the antiquities of such buildings?

Answer.—(a) The posts in question are not reserved for Europeans.

(b) In this Presidency where the superintendent and the additional superintendent are Europeans the interiors of temples are examined and reported upon by the Brahman manager of the office.

Applications for sale of ryots' holdings under Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

312 [36] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to their notification No. 475, dated 17th October 1911, whether the revised draft rule therein referred to requiring landholders to specify, as far as possible, in their application for sale of ryots' holdings every encumbrance in respect of such holdings has been passed, the two months' time fixed for the purpose having expired?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to pass early orders on this subject?

Answer.—Orders have been passed and will issue as soon as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Measures to lessen the death-rate in the Presidency.

313 [37] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on vital statistics for the month of January 1912?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take to lessen the abnormal death-rate therein indicated?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks.

(b) The high death-rate in January 1912 was mainly due to exceptional mortality from cholera, which was prevalent in the districts of Tanjore, South Arcot and Madura, and from fevers. Such outbreaks constitute no new problem, and measures for dealing with these and other diseases are constantly under the consideration of the Government. The advice and assistance of the medical and sanitary authorities are freely placed at the disposal of local bodies; large grants are made to supplement their resources for improving sanitation and extending medical relief, and their responsibility towards these services is constantly impressed upon them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

Police duties in municipal towns.

314 [38] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any means at present to ascertain whether the police in municipal towns are discharging the duties imposed on them by the Municipal Act, Towns Nuisance Act and other rules and regulations efficiently?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of calling upon the municipal councils to devote a paragraph in their administration reports commenting on the work done by the police within the municipal limits?

Answer.—(a) Yes, the supervision by the superior officers of police and the power of the municipal authorities to bring to the notice of those officers any neglect of duty on the part of the subordinate police.

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

(b) The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

315 [39] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any obligation at present on the local boards to spend any specific portion of their budget allotment for communications on laying out new rural roads? Expenditure on rural roads by local boards.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of making it obligatory on them to spend a definite portion of the allotment on laying out such roads?

Answer.—There is no such obligation and the Government do not consider it desirable to fetter the discretion of district boards in the manner suggested. The district boards are aware of the importance which the Government attach to the improvement of village communications.

316 [40] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the committees formed under the Religious Endowments Act of 1863 in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts with the names of the present members in each committee? Working of committees under Religious Endowments Act, 1863, in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

(b) Are the said committees submitting to any responsible Government authorities any annual report showing the work done and the number of meetings held by them?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to pass orders for their doing so?

Answer.—(a) A list * of the committees formed under the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, in the Ganjam district, with the names of their members, obtained by the Government in April 1911, is placed on the table. There is no committee appointed under the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, in the Vizagapatam district.

(b) & (c) No reports are submitted by the committees to Government and the Government have no power under the Act to order their submission.

317 [41] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to direct the educational authorities to maintain a list of qualified females ready and willing to be employed as teachers in girls' schools with a specification of their qualifications? Qualified women teachers for girls schools.

Answer.—Lists of persons qualified to be teachers and of all applicants for posts as teachers are maintained by the Education department.

318 [42] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that memorials were sent to Government and the Director of Public Instruction by the ladies of Berhampur objecting to the appointment of a Muhammadan gentleman as a teacher for Berhampur Government Girls' school when there were female applicants for the post? Appointment of a Muhammadan as teacher in the Berhampur Government Girls' school.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any action was taken on the said memorials?

Answer.—No memorials such as are referred to by the Honourable Member have been received either by the Government or by the Director of Public Instruction. If the Honourable Member will give more definite information, enquiries will be made.

319 [43] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the report of the Collector of Ganjam referred to in their answer to my Question No. 105 † at the meeting of the Council held on 14th February 1912 was received; and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place it on the table? Unfavourable season in Ganjam.

Answer.—The Collector's report has been received and is under consideration. The Government are unable to lay it on the table at present.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal.

Transfers of district judges and sub-judges.

320 [44] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of transferring district judges and sub-judges from one station to another after a stay of three years as is the practice in the case of munsifs?

Answer.—The Government do not consider that it is necessary to fetter their discretion in the manner proposed.

Alleged grievances regarding darkhasts for land in Dalipalaiyam, Coimbatore district.

321 [45] Question.—With reference to my Question No. 64* put at the meeting of the Council on the 4th April 1911 and the reply of Government thereto, will the Government be pleased to state if the memorial therein referred to has been considered and disposed of by the Government, and with what result?

Answer.—The memorial has been considered. The Government saw no reason to interfere.

Training of junior civilians in judicial work.

322 [46] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the orders of Government regarding the training of junior civilians for judicial work may be expected?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 149 † asked by him at the meeting of the Council on February 14th last.

Accommodation in long distance trains on the South Indian Railway.

323 [47] Question.—(a) With reference to the reply of Government to my Question No. 65 put at the meeting of the Council on the 4th April 1911, will the Government be pleased to state the number of new coaches constructed by the South Indian Railway Company since?

(b) Are the Government aware that the complaint of want of accommodation still continues, and will they take early steps to secure better facilities for passengers?

Answer.—In 1911, 120 coaching vehicles were added to the stock and it is proposed to add 183 in 1912. It is hoped that these additions will sensibly relieve whatever pressure there may be at present, and Government are already in correspondence on the subject with a view to ascertaining what further relief may be necessary.

Honorary first-class magistrates, Tanjore district.

324 [48] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when Messrs. P. Narayanaswami Ayyar and T. N. Ramachandra Ayyar were appointed honorary first-class magistrates in the Tanjore district?

(b) Whether they have exercised their powers as such till now? and

(c) If not, the reasons for the same?

Answer.—(a) On the 6th February 1912.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. §

Conversion of Art school, Kumbakonam, into industrial school.

325 [49] Question.—With reference to Question No. 67 put by me at the meeting of the 4th April 1911 and the reply of Government thereto, will the Government be now pleased to state—

(a) Whether the matter has been since considered by Government?

(b) With what result? and

(c) Whether there is any near prospect of opening any weaving schools in accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Conference at Ootacamund in 1908? and

(d) If so, in what places?

Answer.—The question of opening weaving schools has been considered by the Government and it is contemplated to open a weaving school at Madura. The Government have also recently sanctioned the organization of a peripatetic party to demonstrate the use of new appliances in weaving in different centres of the Presidency.

* 546, Vol. III, pages 152 and 153.
† 547, Vol. III, page 153.

† Page 40 *supra*.
§ 549, Vol. III, page 153.

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

326 [50] Question.—In view of the Government having recently granted to a few taluk boards the privilege of electing the president, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of nominating such presidents as *ex-officio* members of the respective district boards?

Nomination of elected presidents of taluk boards as *ex-officio* members of district boards.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, under which the appointment of *ex-officio* members of the district board is restricted to persons holding salaried offices under Government.

327 [51] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the scheme in regard to the re-organization of sub-magistrates is likely to take effect, and will the Government publish the details thereof?

Re-organization of subordinate magistracy.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is furnished with a copy of the press note, dated 10th April 1912, issued on the subject.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"The paper is not furnished to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Here is the paper."

[The paper was then handed over to the Honourable Member.]

328 [52] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if final orders have been passed in the matter of the trial of the system of appointing by nomination un-official presidents to selected taluk Boards and the places at which the experiment will be tried?

Nomination of un-official presidents to selected taluk boards.

Answer.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

329 [53] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how many of the district boards in this Presidency have appointed sanitary assistants for their districts under G.O. No. 1131, dated 11th September 1903?

Sanitary assistants for district boards.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the district boards have not yet appointed sanitary assistants owing to the paucity of qualified men?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to order that experienced deputy inspectors of vaccination with minor sanitary engineering qualifications and possessing group certificates in sanitary science may be selected for the posts of sanitary assistants?

Answer.—(a) Sanitary assistants are employed under five district boards.

(b) & (c) The Government have no reason to suppose that there is a lack of men qualified to hold these posts.

330 [54] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that deputy inspectors of vaccination, even in the trial scheme areas, have not yet been given the increased rates of pay sanctioned in G.O. No. 1005 L., dated 13th September 1905, notwithstanding the heavy work they are required to turn out under the new scheme, and whether it is a fact that the vaccinators working under them are receiving the higher pay and emoluments sanctioned in the same Government Order?

Increased pay to deputy inspectors of vaccination.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to order that the increased rates of pay sanctioned for deputy inspectors of vaccination in G.O. No. 1005 L., dated 13th September 1905, may be given effect to at once at least in respect of deputy inspectors of vaccination working in trial scheme areas?

Answer.—(a) The increased rates of pay contemplated in G.O. No. 1005 L., dated 13th September 1905, have been given effect to in trial scheme areas in the case of vaccinators but not in the case of deputy inspectors of vaccination.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

- (b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to his Question No. 78* at the meeting of the Council held on the 15th May 1911 and to G.O. No. 1435 L., dated 27th October 1911, a copy of which has been communicated to him. The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion now made.

331 [55] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is true that after the recent re-distribution of districts the work of the District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly has become so heavy that the Government have found it necessary to establish a second sub-court in that town in addition to the one already working there?
- (b) What the estimated annual expenditure for the second sub-court is?
- (c) If it is true that, after the recent re-distribution of districts, the work of the District and Sessions Judge of Salem has fallen down considerably?
- (d) If it is true that to a very large proportion of the people of Namakkal, Salem is much more easily accessible than Trichinopoly?
- (e) If Government have received memorials from the people of the taluk of Namakkal complaining of the inaccessibility of Trichinopoly as compared with Salem?
- (f) If it is true that the work in the Trichinopoly Collectorate has also become heavy after the re-distribution of districts and that proposals have been made for giving a personal assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly?

Answer.—(a) An additional temporary subordinate judge has been sanctioned for Trichinopoly for a period of six months from 17th June 1912.

(b) Rupees 730 *per mensem*.

(c) The Government have as yet no information regarding the result of the transfer of Namakkal taluk upon the work of the District and Sessions Judge of Salem.

(d) From the central portion of the taluk only is Salem more accessible than Trichinopoly; from the other portions of the taluk, Trichinopoly is more easy of access.

(e) The Government have not received any such memorial since the transfer was carried out.

(f) The Collector has not reported that his work is heavy nor applied for the services of a personal assistant.

332 [56] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of restoring the taluk of Namakkal to the Salem district?

Answer.—The Namakkal taluk was transferred from the Salem to the Trichinopoly district after careful consideration and the Government see no reason to reconsider the decision now.

333 [57] *Question*.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn—

(a) to a resolution of the Municipal Council of Salem, dated 25th March 1912, requesting Government, for reasons stated therein, to increase the total strength of the council from 20 to 24 and to allow the voters of the municipality to elect three-fourths of the total strength, *viz.*, 18 councillors; and

(b) to the resolution passed on the same date requesting Government to permit the council to elect a vice-chairman under the Municipal Act?

(c) Will Government be pleased to favourably consider the resolutions and give effect to them?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—(a) & (c) The resolution of the Municipal Council of Salem referred to has not yet been received.

(b) The request of the municipal council has been granted.

334 [58] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to favourably consider the resolution of the Salem Municipal Council, dated 13th March 1912, requesting Government for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for providing suitable buildings for municipal elementary schools and for effecting improvements pointed out in the said resolution?

Answer.—The resolution of the Salem Municipal Council has not yet reached the Government. When received, it will be considered.

335 [59] *Question*.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the value of cart-load of forest manure in Salem district has been increased from As. 6 to Rs. 3½?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to reduce the rate sufficiently to enable poor ryots to purchase the same without hardship?

Answer.—The price charged for a cart-load of green-leaf manure from the forests in Salem was raised by the Board of Revenue from five annas to three rupees in January 1912, as the result of the recommendations of a committee which sat to consider the question of the supply of green-leaf manure. The Government Order containing the recommendations of that committee has been placed on the Editors' Table and furnished to the Honourable Member. On further consideration the Board of Revenue reduced the price from three rupees to one rupee a cart-load. The question of the supply of green-leaf manure from the reserved forests has been referred to the committee to be appointed to enquire into the question of grazing in the forests and kindred subjects. Pending receipt of the committee's report, the Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

336 [60] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the over-crowding of passengers in third-class compartments in the south-west mail trains of the South Indian Railway running between Madras, Mettupalaiyam and Mangalore?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of suggesting to the South Indian Railway Company to run another passenger train immediately prior to or after the present mail trains similar to the Madura express running on the metre-gauge line?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 80* verified at the Legislative Council meeting held on the 14th February 1912. No further complaints have been received.

337 [61] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to allow travelling allowance and batta to assessors and jurors who attend sessions courts from *mufassal* stations?

Answer.—The Government have already decided to allow jurors and assessors who have to travel more than five miles to attend sessions courts allowances on the scale admissible to witnesses of the second class, and rules in the terms of this decision will issue shortly.

338 [62] *Question*.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed on the proposal submitted by the Special Settlement Officer, Coimbatore district, to increase the assessment on *nanja* lands in Udampalpet and Pollachi taluks?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay the whole papers on the table for information?

Revenue and judicial work in the new districts of Trichinopoly and Salem.

Re-transfer of Namakkal taluk to Salem district.

Elected councillors and vice-chairman, Salem municipality.

Grants for buildings for elementary schools, Salem municipality.

Increased charge for forest manure, Salem district.

Over-crowding on the south-west mail trains of the South Indian Railway.

Travelling allowance and batta to assessors and jurors in the *mufassal*.

Increased assessment on wet lands in Udampalpet and Pollachi taluks, Coimbatore district.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.]

Answer.—Final orders have not yet been passed. The papers will be placed on the Editor's Table as soon as orders have issued.

Re-sludging of the channel under Komaralingam anicut, Amaravati river, Coimbatore district.

339 [63] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state whether the re-sludging of the channel under the Komaralingam anicut in the Amaravati river in the Coimbatore district has proved a thorough failure and caused immense loss to the poor ryots during the last three years?

Answer.—The Government are not aware that the re-sludging of the channel has had the effect suggested in the question. They have received no complaints on the subject.

Re-sludging of channels under Kolinjivadi anicut, Coimbatore district.

340 [64] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Public Works Department intend to re-sludge the channels in the Kolinjivadi anicut of the Coimbatore district? and

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to suspend the order until all the channels higher up (nearly ten in number irrigating an area of twelve thousand acres) in Dharapuram and Udamalpet taluks are re-sludged or until definite permanent full supply of water is guaranteed for the Kolinjivadi channel?

Answer.—The Government have no information about the proposed re-sludging of the channels under the Kolinjivadi anicut, but will call for a report from the local officers.

Penalty for illicit irrigation under the channels of Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district.

341 [65] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of penal assessment for illegal watering levied in the different channels of the Dharapuram taluk in the district of Coimbatore during the last five years?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether notices are sent to the ryots concerned and due enquiry made before tahsildars recommend illegal watering cases to *jamabandi* officers for heavy penal assessment?

(c) If not, will Government be pleased to issue orders to the officers concerned to institute enquiries and hear parties before they recommend penal assessment?

Answer.—(a) The Collector has been asked to supply the information, which will be furnished to the Honourable Member when received.

(b) No formal notice of intention to recommend enhanced water-cess is served by tahsildars on ryots who take water irregularly, that is, without permission or contrary to an authoritative order or in breach of any rule or regulation.

(c) The Government will consider the matter.

Establishment of village panchayats in the Presidency.

342 [66] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether sanction of the Government of India has been obtained *in re* the constitution of village *panchayats* in this Presidency?

(b) When system is likely to be introduced? and

(c) What powers are proposed to be given to them?

Answer.—The proposals of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization regarding the constitution of village *panchayats* are still under the consideration of this Government.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Fining of village officers in estates by proprietors.

343 [67] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many *zamindars* or proprietors of the Presidency have been empowered till now by the Board of Revenue to exercise this special right of fining their village officers for misconduct or neglect of duty, as provided in section 16 of Act II of 1894?

[The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.]

(b) Is it a fact that the present managing proprietor of the Kannivadi estate, Dindigul taluk, was recommended by a former Collector of Madura, Mr. Butterworth, for being empowered with this right? Were there similar recommendations also?

(c) What are the reasons which led the Government to keep this and the other recommendations in abeyance?

Answer.—(a) Before July 1910 no proprietors had been empowered to fine village officers. Since 1910 nineteen proprietors have been empowered to do so besides managers of certain estates under the Court of Wards.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information as regards the recommendations referred to. The authority to confer on proprietors power to fine village officers is vested in the Board of Revenue.

344 [68] *Question.*—(a) How many holders of permanently-settled estates in the Presidency have applied to Government to give them the services of survey parties to survey their estates prior to Act I of 1908 and after it?

Survey of estates by Government survey parties.

(b) In how many cases the Government were able to comply with their request?

(c) What action they have taken upon the petition, dated 25th March 1912, submitted to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Madras, by Mr. P. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, managing proprietor, Kannivadi estate?

(d) How many of the permanently-settled estates in the Presidency remain still unsurveyed? and

(e) Will the Government be pleased to increase temporarily the number of their survey parties so as to meet the demands of the proprietors?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Accurate figures cannot easily be furnished as regards applications received prior to the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. Since 1908 twenty-two applications for the survey of estates or portions of estates have been received, of which twenty have been complied with.

(c) The petition referred to, which is understood to have been addressed through the Collector of Madura, has not yet reached Government.

(d) The information is not readily available. The extent of estate land as yet unsurveyed is about 46,000 square miles, about half of which is probably jungle which will not require survey.

(e) Out of the six survey parties in the Presidency one has been detailed for the survey of estates. The Government have further asked the Board of Revenue to submit a detailed forecast of the work that will have to be done and the staff that will be required for it. The matter will be considered on receipt of a report from the Board.

345 [69] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to peruse the judgment of the stationary sub-magistrate of Dindigul in calendar cases Nos. 3 and 4 of 1912?

Amendment of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, to permit survey of estates by private agency.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to so amend the sections 42 and 43 of the Act as to allow the proprietors and their agents to make a general survey of their estates through their private agents?

Answer.—The Government have perused the judgment referred to, but prefer to wait until an authoritative pronouncement has been made by the High Court as to the scope of section 43 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

346 [70] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the decision of the High Court in Special Appeal No. 1259 of 1910, wherein their Lordships have ruled that the land-cess due by an *inamdar* to a *zamindar* cannot be recovered by distraint of the movable property of the *inamdar* under the provisions of section 77, and that the term "defaulting ryot" used in it did not apply to an *inamdar*?

Recovery of land-cess from *inamdars* by landholders.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(b) Considering the hardships of litigation that will be caused to *zamindars* by their having to proceed against *inamdars* for the enforcement of the former's right under section 74 of the Local Boards Act, will the Government be pleased to so amend section 77 of Act I of 1908 as to include *inamdars* under the term "defaulting ryots" for purposes of distraint?

Answer.—(a) The Government have not had an opportunity of perusing the judgment referred to.

(b) The suggestion made by the Honourable Member does not commend itself to Government. They are, however, considering the propriety of making a suit for quit-rent, *jodi*, etc., cognizable by a revenue court.

Rules under Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

347 [71] Question.—(a) When was the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904 brought into operation?

(b) Have any rules been framed under this Act as contemplated in it when it was passed?

Answer.—The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act came into operation in 1904. No rules have yet been framed under it.

Prosecutions under Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904. Re-construction of certain temples.

348 [72] Question.—(a) Have there been any prosecutions in this Presidency under Act VII of 1904 since it was brought into operation for interference with ancient monuments? and

(b) If the answer is in the negative, how is it that the temples of Jambukeswaram, Tiruvadamardur, Rameswaram, Swamimalai, Mayavaram, Tiruppangur, Madura Kudal Alagar Perumal temple, etc., have been demolished either wholly or partially and are being re-modelled on altogether a new plan in many cases?

Answer.—(a) There have been no prosecutions under the Act in this Presidency.

(b) As regards the temple of Jambukeswaram Government received intimation of the intended demolition too late to take action under the Act; and in the case of Rameswaram, Government considered it inexpedient to bring the temple within the purview of the Act, but every effort was made to discourage unnecessary renovation and to minimize the resulting damage from the antiquarian standpoint. The Government have no specific information with regard to the other temples mentioned by the Honourable Member.

Protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

349 [73] Question.—(a) What proportion does the number of protected monuments in this Presidency bear to that of those selected for conservation? and

(b) What is the use of including in the list maintained by the Archaeological Department a number of monuments which are not protected?

Answer.—Exclusive of the monuments in the conserved list which are the property of Government and are therefore not declared protected, the proportion of protected monuments to monuments selected for conservation is about one to nine. The object of the inclusion of a monument in the conserved list is to ensure its preservation as an object of historical or architectural interest, which is secured by annual inspections by officers of the Archaeological Department. If there is any danger of vandalism to any such monument, steps are taken to declare it protected.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.

Effect of tapping on cocoa-nut trees.

350 [74] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is in a position to state whether the tapping of toddy from cocoa-nut trees reduces their fruit-bearing capacity, and also reduces the limit of their age? If the Government has no information on the subject, will it be pleased to call for such information from experts?

Answer.—The Government have no information and do not consider it necessary to call for a report on the subject.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.)

351 [75] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the seigniorage fee for green-leaf manure from "reserved forests" has been raised from five annas to three rupees *per* cart-load in the Salem district, and if the rate has been so increased in other districts also? If it has been, will the Government be pleased to order the old rates of fees to be restored?

Raising of seigniorage fee for green-leaf manure, Salem district.

Answer.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer to Question No. 59.*

352 [76] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) Whether it is proposed to transfer the *padugais* on the banks of the Cauvery river in the Trichinopoly district from the management of the Revenue Department to that of the Forest Department?

Transfer of control over *padugais*, Trichinopoly district.

(ii) Whether the Government has received a memorial from certain ryots of the Namakkal taluk protesting against the proposed transfer?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order, in the interests of the ryots concerned, the continuance of the existing system of management by the Revenue department itself?

Answer.—(a) (i) The Government have received proposals for the transfer of certain *padugais* on the banks of the Cauvery in the Karūr and Namakkal taluks, Trichinopoly district, from the control of the Revenue Department to that of the Forest Department.

(ii) The Government have also received a petition from the ryots of the Namakkal taluk protesting against the proposed transfer.

(b) The proposal is still under the consideration of Government.

353 [77] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are a number of small tracts of land surrounded on all sides by *patta* lands and near inhabited villages in the Coimbatore district constituted as "reserved forest"; and, if so, to prepare and place on the table a statement showing—

Disafforestation of reserves in midst of *patta* lands, Coimbatore district.

- (i) the areas of each of such "reserved forest";
- (ii) the net income derived by Government from each of such areas?

(b) If the answer to the first part of the question be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to disafforest such reserved forests and hand them over to the adjoining villagers for purposes of grazing and fuel supply under such rules and conditions as may be imposed by Government for their proper upkeep and protection?

Answer.—(a) The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

(b) The future treatment of small reserves, such as the Honourable Member refers to, forms one of the points which the Government have decided to refer for the consideration of the Forest Committee which is about to be appointed. Pending receipt of that report the Government are not prepared to take the action suggested in the second part of the question.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The Government see no reason to call for it at present. The matter has been referred to the Forest Committee."

354 [78] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what the effect of the levy of increased rates of school-fees that were introduced last year is—

Effect of the raising of school-fees in secondary schools and colleges.

- (i) on the number of pupils in the college department in public schools; and
- (ii) on the number of pupils in secondary schools?

Answer.—Fluctuations in the number of pupils on the rolls of secondary schools result from a variety of causes, and the Government are quite unable at present to estimate the effect of raising the standard rates of fees.

4. MEETING OF THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1912.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.

Accommodation for Indian ladies in the General Hospital, Madras.

355 [1] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that no accommodation is available for Indian ladies to be admitted as in-patients in the officers' quarters in the General Hospital, Madras, though it is available for Europeans and Eurasians?

(b) If the Government are aware of it, will they be pleased to arrange for such accommodation?

Answer.—The Government are aware that accommodation of the nature referred to does not exist at the General Hospital, but in view of the existence of the Maternity Hospital and of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, both entirely devoted to female patients, they are not convinced that the accommodation in question is necessary or that there is any demand for it.

Daily allowance to tahsildars on circuit.

356 [2] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to sanction the same scale of daily allowance to tahsildars while on circuit as is given to inspectors in the Abkari Department?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Destruction of cattle by wild animals in South Canara and Malabar.

357 [3] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that for the six months ending 30th September 1911 mortality among cattle by wild animals in South Canara and Malabar is 2,053 and 968, respectively, to the Presidency total of 5,143?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inform what steps are being taken to minimize the hardship caused by these casualties?

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

(b) Licenses in Forms XVII and XVIII under the Arms Act for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops can be obtained without fee, and the forest authorities are ready to permit beats in cases where it may be necessary. The number of licenses in Forms XVII and XVIII in force in the district during the past three years was—

1,373 in 1909,
1,630 in 1910 and
1,880 in 1911.

The Government have also directed the grant of liberal rewards for the destruction of wild animals in South Canara. Last year the Government specially deputed Mr. Clementson to destroy tigers and panthers in the Uppinangadi taluk of the South Canara district.

Disafforestation of forest areas adjoining holdings in South Canara.

358 [4] Question.—With reference to the answer given to interpellation No.* 82, noted at the proceedings of the meeting of 14th February, will the Government be pleased to disafforest areas from the reserved forests up to 880 yards of the cultivated area belonging to *wargidars* in South Canara?

Answer.—The Government see no reason to adopt the suggestion contained in the question.

Shallowing of Netravati river bar by railway bridge at Mangalore.

359 [5] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that the effect of the railway bridge at Mangalore over the Netravati river is to make the bar shallower year after year?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they are going to take to keep the bar deep and passable for large native craft?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

Answer.—The Government are not in possession of any evidence showing that the effect of the bridge is to reduce the depth of the bar.

360 [6] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of the encroachment of the sea near the port of Gangoli, Coondapoor taluk, South Canara district? Encroachment of the sea near Gangoli port, South Canara district.

(b) What steps are the Government going to take to prevent any further encroachment?

Answer.—(a) Yes.

(b) In April 1912, the Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,000 for the construction of groynes to arrest the erosion at Gangoli; but in consequence of subsequent changes in the condition of affairs at the port it will be necessary to re-consider the position of the proposed protective works. This will be decided after the close of the south-west monsoon.

361 [7] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that *melcharths* (fresh demise with power to redeem the old demise) have considerably increased in Malabar within the last few years? Increase of *melcharths*, Malabar.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics through the Registration Department as regards the increase of *melcharths* in the last six years at least or such period as the Government thinks fit to do?

Answer.—The Government have obtained the information desired by the Honourable Member; they note that there has been a slight increase during the last six years in the number of *melcharths* executed in Malabar. The actual figures are as follows:—

Year.		Number of <i>melcharths</i> .	Year.		Number of <i>melcharths</i> .
1906	.. ..	2,816	1909	.. ..	3,092
1907	.. ..	2,862	1910	.. ..	2,892
1908	.. ..	3,032	1911	.. ..	3,407

362 [8] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that redemption and eviction suits are on the increase in Malabar and there is general discontent among the tenants in consequence? Increase of redemption and eviction suits in Malabar.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics through the civil courts regarding the increase of such suits within the last six years at least?

Answer.—(a) The information at present in the possession of the Government does not indicate that there has been any considerable increase in the last few years in the number of such suits.

(b) The Government are endeavouring to obtain the suggested statistics.

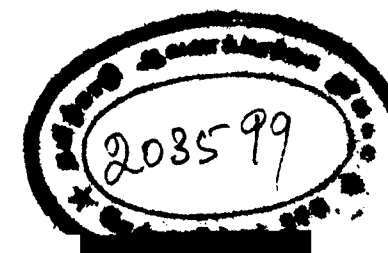
363 [9] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to undertake legislation to regulate the relation between the landlords and tenants in Malabar to their mutual advantage and benefit? Tenancy legislation for Malabar.

Answer.—The Government have no intention at present of undertaking any such legislation.

364 [10] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of the hardships and inconvenience caused by the timing of the west coast mail service according to the new plan? Timing of west coast mail trains.

(b) Have the Government read the letter of Mr. W. E. Hoare in the issue of the *Madras Mail* of 14th August?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order the South Indian Railway to carry out the suggestions of Mr. Hoare or in any other way remove the inconvenience and hardship caused by the present timing and without disturbing the arrangement of through accommodation between Mangalore and Madras?



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(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have read the letter mentioned in the question and are aware from that and other letters in the newspapers that the present timing of the west coast mail service is not considered satisfactory.

(c) The Government have no authority to issue to the South Indian Railway Company an order of the kind suggested by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—“ Will the Government be pleased to inform the South Indian Railway that the altered timing of the west coast mail service is not satisfactory ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ The Honourable Member will see from a subsequent answer * that we propose to consult the Postmaster-General and the railway company as regards the postal facilities offered by the present timing.”

Sub-regis-
trar's office
for Sulya,
Uppinangadi
taluk, South
Canara
district.

365 [11] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration had been addressed by the Puttur Landholders' Association in August 1911 in regard to the necessity for opening a new sub-registrar's office at Sulya in the Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district ?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a resolution passed at the last Landholders' Conference held at Puttur on 6th April and duly communicated to the Inspector-General of Registration urging the same matter for favourable consideration ?

(c) In view of the very long distances which people have to travel in order to get their documents registered at Puttur and of the inconvenience and delay caused to such people by the heavy work in the Puttur sub-registrar's office, will the Government be pleased to take early steps to establish a new office at Sulya as desired ?

Answer.—(a) The fact is understood to be as stated.

(b) & (c) The Government have not received a copy of the resolution referred to, but the Inspector-General of Registration, to whom a copy was sent, is considering the question of opening a new sub-registry office at Sulya.

Visit of the
Forest
Committee to
South Canara
district.

366 [12] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the Forest Committee have not yet decided that South Canara shall be one of the districts proposed to be visited by them ?

(b) Are not the climatic conditions and physical features of the district quite unlike those met with in other districts and have there not been complaints of the hardships and grievances which people are alleged to have been suffering from a long time, especially from the location of forest reserves in the vicinity of cultivation ? Will Government be pleased to direct the committee to visit South Canara also ?

(c) Are Government aware that the Puttur Landholders' Association has been agitating since the last four years for redress of their forest grievances ? Have the Government received representations from the public of Baindur, Kasaragod and Puttur in the South Canara district—all urging the necessity for the committee's holding local investigation ? If so, what action have the Government taken in the matter and with what result ?

Answer.—The Government have received four petitions from (i) the Landholders' Association, Puttur, (ii) a ryot of Baindur, (iii) the Landholders' Branch Association, Bantval, and (iv) a ryot of Kasaragod, all urging that the Forest Committee should be instructed to visit the South Canara district. These petitions were forwarded to the committee for consideration. The committee has decided not to visit this district, the reasons being want of time and the absence of any grazing problems of importance such as exist in other districts. The committee has been appointed to advise Government as to the solution of certain problems of forest administration, not for the investigation of particular

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

local grievances. The Government are not therefore prepared to interfere with the discretion of the committee in the choice of the districts which it proposes to visit.

367 [13] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, with reference to 1910 and 1911,—

(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) Is it a fact that more than a third of the Uppinangadi taluk is constituted into forest reserves and that in doing so portions of *kumakis* and even *warg* lands have been absorbed ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether cattle mortality from wild beasts is increasing year after year ; and, if so, why the number of gun licenses issued is being reduced year after year ?

Answer.—(a) (i) The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in the South Canara district and in the Uppinangadi taluk in 1910 and 1911 was as follows :—

	1910.	1911.
South Canara district	4,602	4,518
Uppinangadi taluk	1,144	1,495

(ii) The number of gun licenses in Forms XVI, XVII and XVIII in force in the South Canara district and in the Uppinangadi taluk during the years 1910 and 1911 was as follows :—

	1910.	1911.
South Canara district	4,347	4,531
Uppinangadi taluk	1,616	1,601

(b) It is a fact that more than a third of the total area of the taluk consists of reserved forest, but the Government have no information whether the reserved forests include *kumakis* and *warg* lands.

(c) It is not the case that there has been either a steady increase in the number of cattle killed by wild beasts or a reduction in the number of gun licenses issued in the South Canara district. The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

	Number of cattle destroyed by wild beasts.	Number of licenses issued.
1907	5,514	3,439
1908	5,038	3,265
1909	5,128	4,026
1910	4,602	4,347
1911	4,518	4,531

368 [14] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the directions contained in G.O. No. 569, dated 13th July 1897, regarding organization of *shikar* parties are being observed by the officers of the Forest Department ?

(b) Were any *shikar* parties organized in the South Canara district during last year ? If not, why not ?

(c) What has been the result of Mr. Clementson's appointment for *shikar* in the district ? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report, if any, made by him regarding his experiences in the Uppinangadi taluk ?

(d) Does the Government propose to take any further action to reduce the destruction of cattle by wild animals in the South Canara district ?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information on the subject, but will again bring the rules to the notice of the local officers.

Cattle-
mortality
from wild
animals,
South Canara
district
—remedial
measures.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

- (c) Mr. Clementson only succeeded in killing two panthers. A copy of his reports is laid on the table. *
- (d) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 3 (b) †. Besides Mr. Clementson the Raja of Mursan twice visited the South Canara district in 1911 and 1912 for the express purpose of shooting tigers and panthers. He only succeeded in killing one panther. But the Government hope that he and other sportsmen will not be deterred by this want of success from further efforts to reduce the numbers of panthers and tigers in the district.

Elephant-capture operations, South Canara district.

369 [15] *Question.*—(a) With reference to the answer to Question No. 56 ‡ put by me in the meeting of this Council on 15th May 1911, will the Government be pleased to state if they have received the report about the necessity of adopting special measures in regard to elephants in the South Canara district?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

Answer.—(a) The Government have received reports on the subject. They showed that there were two herds of elephants in South Canara, that the capture of some of these would not entirely free the cultivators from trouble and that the damage was really done by a couple of tuskers. The Government accordingly sanctioned the destruction of the two tuskers and one of them has since been captured and the other has not lately been heard of.

(b) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by placing the reports on the table.

Post-offices for villages with police stations, South Canara district.

370 [16] *Question.*—(a) How many police stations are there in South Canara where there are no post-offices?

(b) Is it a fact that in such cases a constable is every day detailed for the duty of carrying *tappals* to and from the post-office?

(c) In view of the time and expense involved therein and inasmuch as it is desirable in the public interests that all police stations should be connected at least by post, will the Government be pleased to establish branch post-offices in such places?

Answer.—There appear to be four villages in South Canara in which there is a police station but no post-office. At these places a constable is sent to the nearest post-office to take and bring letters as often as local circumstances require, and the Government do not see sufficient reason to take any action in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Employment of police at private cost.

371 [17] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many additional police officers were employed during the last ten years under section 13 of Act V of 1861, section 13 of Act XXIV (Madras) of 1859, and section 21 of Act III of 1888 (Madras)?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications were received from private individuals or bodies for the employment of additional police under each of the above sections?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any such application was received from the South India Chamber of Commerce?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how that application was dealt with?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The information is not available.

(c) & (d) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 20 § asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1912.

* Vide Appendix XII *infra*, pages 156 and 157.

† 357 *supra*, page 100.

‡ 615, Vol. III, page 167.

§ 188, *supra*, page 53.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

372 [18] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to section 9 of the Bombay Act IV of 1902 which empowers the Commissioner of Police to appoint "additional police officers to keep the peace or preserve order at any place . . . ?"

Employment of police at private cost—proposed amendment of law on subject.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would amend the Madras Acts (XXIV of 1859 and III of 1888) to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Bombay Act (IV of 1902), if necessary?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to take action in the direction indicated.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"Can the Government give any reasons as to why they would not follow the example of Bombay?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not think that this is an occasion to give reasons. We only give a statement of facts."

373 [19] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend revising the Madras Grant-in-aid Code in any respect?

Revision of Grant-in-aid Code.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will take plenary powers to distribute grants to deserving schools, even though such schools may not be entitled to grants under the Grant-in-aid Code?

Educational grants outside Code.

Answer.—(a) The Grant-in-aid Code has been recently amended in the following respects and the Government Orders have been placed on the Editors' Table:—

- (i) Chapter VIII relating to building grants—G.O. No. 370, Educational, dated 1st May 1912.
- (ii) Chapter IX, rule 57, provision for the payment of grants for gymnasia and games—G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912.
- (iii) Chapter IX-A, rule 60-A, grants for the erection and equipment of village schools—G.O. No. 410, Educational, dated 13th May 1912.
- (iv) Chapter III, rule 16, payment of increased grants to schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency—G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912.
- (v) Chapter IV, rule 32, grants towards the fee-income foregone on account of students of backward classes and girls—G.O. No. 842, Educational, dated 17th September 1912.

Further specific changes will be made, if additional funds permit, in regard to the grants on behalf of elementary schools. The revision of the articles dealing with the payment of grants to secondary schools is under consideration.

(b) The Government already have the power to give special grants not covered by the Code, but this procedure is restricted to exceptional cases.

374 [20] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any provision will be made in the budget for 1913-14 for maintaining two or more high schools for girls in this Presidency?

Provision for girls' high schools, 1913-14.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any intention to revise the rules relating to grants for girls' schools?

Rules relating to grants to girls' schools.

Answer.—(a) The Government have sanctioned the opening of a secondary school for girls in Vizagapatam in November next. If this school seems likely to be a success, the question of opening additional secondary schools for girls in other places will be considered. The Government are not yet in a position definitely to say whether any such schools will be opened in 1913-14.

(b) The Government do not propose at present to undertake any general revision of the rules in the Grant-in-aid Code relating to female education.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

Padunagaram
riots, Malabar.

375 [21] Question. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article on the "Padunagaram riots" which appeared in the *West Coast Spectator* in its issue of the 13th July and in subsequent issues?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have perused the remarks of the joint magistrate on the conduct of the police in the case?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend taking any action in the matter?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Police.

Re-organiza-
tion of Engi-
neering Col-
lege.

376 [22] Question.—(a) With reference to the resolution moved by me in this Council on the re-organization of the Civil Engineering College on the 3rd April 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the several points raised by me in moving the resolution, as indicated in the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend introducing any reform?

Answer.—The questions in issue were referred to the Director of Public Instruction, whose report is awaited by Government.

Revision of
Agency
limits,
Northern
Circars.

377 [23] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the reports of the District Magistrates regarding the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the Agency tracts in the Gōdāvari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

Answer.—The reports of the Agents to the Governor, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and the Government Agent, Gōdāvari, have been received and are at present under the consideration of Government, who have not arrived at any decision in the matter.

Railway
accident near
Tirumanga-
lam, S.I.R.

378 [24] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of Mr. R. H. Courtenay, J.C.S., in the South Indian Railway collision case passed on the 2nd September 1912?

(b) Is it a fact that the accused in the above case was "deprived of his legitimate rest during the twenty-four hours preceding the commission of the offence"?

Answer.—(a) The Government have read the judgment referred to.

(b) During the twenty-four hours preceding the accident the accused was improperly required to do some extra work in the time which he might otherwise have devoted to rest.

Collisions on
South Indian
and Madras
and Southern
Mahratta
Railways in
1910-12.

379 [25] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many collisions took place and how many were averted in the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, respectively, during each of the years 1910 and 1911 and from January 1912 to August 1912?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of such collisions, if any, were due to the fact that the station-master or the acting station-master was placed on duty for more than twelve hours consecutively?

Answer.—(a) The figures are as follows:—

	1910.	1911.	January to August 1912.
<i>Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.</i>			
Collisions	4	13	15
Averted collisions	7	4	9
<i>South Indian Railway.</i>			
Collisions	4	6	8
Averted collisions	5	1	5

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

(d) It is reported that none of the above collisions were due to the fact that the station-master or acting station-master was on duty for more than twelve hours continuously.

380 [26] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend taking any action to prevent the railway authorities from placing on duty station-masters or acting station-masters for more than twelve hours consecutively? Station-masters' hours of duty.

Answer.—The Government are not aware that station-masters or acting station-masters are placed on duty for more than twelve hours consecutively.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The answer to Question No. 26 * seems to be opposed to the answer to Question No. 24 †. The answer to Question No. 24 † is 'During the 24 hours preceding the accident the accused was improperly required 'to do some extra work in the time which he might otherwise have devoted to rest.' The answer to Question No. 26 is 'The Government are not aware that station-masters or acting station-masters are placed on duty for more than 12 hours 'consecutively.' Apparently in the previous case the man was placed on duty for more than 12 hours.'"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not think that there is any real conflict. The answer to Question No. 24 † states that the accused was improperly required to do duty. The answer to Question No. 26 refers to the duty which he has to do under the rules. Those who asked the man to do extra duty have been punished by the railway company."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha
Sahib Bahadur.

381 [27] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the following papers:— Substitution of bridges for railway level-crossings in Madras City.

(i) Government order directing that a committee of certain officers be appointed to consider the question of re-placing the level-crossings over the South Indian Railway in the city of Madras by over or under-bridges;

(ii) Report of the committee referred to in clause (i);

(iii) Letter of the Home Board of the South Indian Railway containing their proposals in regard to the re-placing of these level-crossings; and

(iv) Report of the Corporation of Madras, if any, on the subject?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to replace the level-crossings over the South Indian Railway in the city of Madras by over- or under- bridges?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the urgency of adopting measures to minimize the inconvenience caused to vehicular and pedestrian traffic by the presence of the level-crossings of the South Indian Railway in the city of Madras?

Answer.—(a) Copies of the following papers are placed on the Council table ‡:—

- (1) G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910;
- (2) The report of the committee appointed under the above Government order;
- (3) Letter from the President of the Corporation of Madras, Ref. on W.D. Cur. No. 55-Sup.11, dated 28th February 1911;
- (4) South Indian Railway Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911;
- (5) Extract from Government Memo. No. 32 R.M./O., dated 11th July 1912;
- (6) Letter from the President of the Corporation of Madras, Ref. on W.D. Cur. No. 659-Sup.12, dated 24th August 1912; and
- (7) Government's letter No. 361 Ry., dated 7th September 1912, to the Agent, South Indian Railway.

* 380 *supra*.

† 378 *supra*, page 106.

‡ *Vide* Appendix XIII *infra*, pages 158-166.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

(b) & (c) The Government are now in correspondence with the Railway Board as to the feasibility of effecting a satisfactory settlement of the complicated question at issue, to the importance of which they are fully alive.

District
boards
railway
company.

382 [28] *Question.* With reference to supplemental Question No. 26* of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th May 1912, will the Government be now pleased to state whether they have passed any orders on the proposals of the district boards; and, if so, to lay the same on the table?

Answer. The opinions of the district boards on the proposal of the Board of Directors, South Indian Railway Company, to form a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of district board railway lines have been considered by Government and forwarded to the Railway Board. The Government are unable to lay on the table the letter which they addressed to the Railway Board on the subject as the matter is still under correspondence.

Eight o'clock
time-gun,
Madras City.

383 [29] *Question.*—With reference to Question No. 19† asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether the reply of the Adjutant-General has been received to the communication addressed to him on the subject of the discontinuance of the 8 o'clock time-gun in the Madras City; and, if so, to lay the same on the table?

Answer.—The subject is still under correspondence with the Government of India, and no papers can be laid on the table at present.

Director of
Commercial
Intelligence
for Madras.

384 [30] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any recommendation to the Government of India to appoint an additional Director of Commercial Intelligence for this Presidency?

(b) If the answer to the above question be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of pressing the need for the appointment of a special officer of commercial intelligence in this Presidency?

Answer.—The Government have made no such recommendation to the Government of India and are not prepared at present to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Tramway
complaints,
Madras City.

385 [31] *Question.* Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles in the *Madras Mail* of the 31st May 1912 ("Madras Tramway Nuisances"), of the 7th June 1912 ("The Madras Tramway") and of the 19th June 1912 ("Over-crowded Trams")?

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

Remedying of
tramway
complaints,
Madras City.

386 [32] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to take steps to remedy the following grievances of passengers by the Madras Electric Tramway:—

- (a) Over-crowding in the seats;
- (b) The danger and inconvenience of passengers riding on foot-boards;
- (c) The danger of driving cars at high speed in over-crowded lanes, busy crossings and thoroughfares;
- (d) The danger of allowing ingress and egress to passengers on the posts side in the double-line section;
- (e) The beggar nuisance at certain sidings;
- (f) The minimizing of the number of avoidable accidents to the life and limb of passengers and the general public?

* 302 *supra*, page 87.

† 187 *supra*, page 53.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

Answer.—Under rules promulgated under sub-section (3), section 24 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Company's servants have powers to prevent over-crowding, and passengers are expressly forbidden to stand on the foot-boards and required to enter and alight from cars on the side open for the purpose. The tramway orders published under section 6 (4) prescribe speed maxima which have been duly fixed with special reference to local conditions. Street-begging is a cognizable offence under clause (xxi) of section 71 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, which it is the duty of the police to suppress.

Under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Corporation of Madras as the local authority has power, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules regarding *inter alia* the number of passengers, the licensing of drivers and the mode of use of the tramways. The Government will draw the attention of the Corporation to the matters referred to and request them to take any action that may be requisite. The Government will also consider whether it is necessary to adopt any further measures which may not be within the competence of the Corporation.

387 [33] *Question.*—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the *Madras Mail* of June 25th, 1912, under the heading "A Tramcar Accident"?

A tramway
accident.

Answer.—The Government have perused the paragraph to which the Honourable Member refers.

388 [34] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any qualifications are prescribed for tram-car drivers?

Qualifications
of tram-car
drivers.

(b) If no qualifications are so fixed, will the Government be pleased to order that tram-cars shall in future be run by qualified motor-men duly certified by a competent authority?

Answer.—(a) No qualifications have been prescribed by any public authority.

(b) Under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Corporation of Madras has power, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules regulating the licensing of drivers.

389 [35] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the *Madras Standard* of 28th August 1912 under the heading "The low-paid taluk shroff"?

Pay of taluk
shroffs.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of the taluk shroffs for increase of pay and improvement of their prospects?

Answer.—The Government have perused the article. They do not consider it necessary at present to raise the pay of shroffs in taluk offices.

390 [36] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when the revision of the Madras Port Trust Act (II of 1905) will be undertaken?

Amendment
of Madras
Port Trust
Act, 1905.

Answer.—The question of amending certain provisions of the Act is at present under the consideration of Government, but it is not possible yet to state what action will be taken or when.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

391 [37] *Question.*—(a) Is Government aware that, although the revised rules of the Small Cause Court, 1912 (under the Presidency Small Cause Court Act of 1882) came into operation on the 1st July 1912, no notification has yet been issued as to the appointment of disbursing officers under clause 35 of Order No. XXI, and that holders of decrees against the class of debtor named in this clause are delaying the execution of decrees they now hold in the expectation that such notification will issue at a very early date?

Presidency
Small Cause
Courts—
disbursing
officers in
execution
proceedings.

(b) Is Government able to state when such notification will be issued?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.)

(c) If Government is not prepared to issue such notification for some time, will it be pleased to make an announcement to that effect for the benefit of decree-holders, who may then, if they so wish, proceed under the old rules instead of waiting for the issue of the notification referred to?

Answer.—The matter is still under examination, but it is expected that orders will issue at a very early date.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Adinarayana Ayya Garu.

Indian language courses in high schools.

392 [38] Question.—With reference to the memorial adopted at a public meeting held in Madras on 21st August 1911 and submitted to the Government by its chairman, Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E., pointing out that the present curriculum of studies for high schools is leading to the neglect of the vernacular languages of the Presidency and the classical languages of India, will the Government be pleased to state if they propose to take any action, and, if so, what action, in order to give the above languages the prominence that is due to them in a proper curriculum of studies for secondary schools?

Answer.—The Government have decided not to take any action until the future position of Indian languages in the curricula of the University of Madras has been settled. They understand that this question is now under the consideration of the Senate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

“Mr. Moberly and his ways.”

393 [39] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the letter in the *Indian Patriot* of the 23rd and 26th August last under the heading of “Mr. Moberly and his ways,” and also to an article in the *Hindu* of the 2nd September dealing with the quarrel between Mr. Moberly and Mr. Adinarayana Ayya?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

Answer.—The Government have seen the communications referred to, but do not propose to take any action as the matters in question appear to be within the province of the High Court or to be under judicial investigation in the courts.

Acquisition for forest purposes of a tank in Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district.

394 [40] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 29th August under the heading of “A forest grievance”?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the tank called “Rangachari Eri,” in the village of Christianpett of Vadarantangal, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, was built by the late Diwan of Mysore, Mr. Rangachariyar?

(c) If so, whether it is a fact that it is announced by the Forest Department to acquire this tank for purposes of forest conservancy?

(d) Whether the inhabitants of the village would suffer by such acquirement?

(e) Whether the lands under the tank will lose thereby their value and usefulness?

(f) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders to prevent such acquirement?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the letter in the *Hindu* of the 29th August under the heading of “Forest grievances.”

(b) The Government understand that permission to construct the tank in question was given to the late Diwan of Mysore, Mr. Rangacharlu.

(c) It is not proposed to acquire the tank-bed, the major portion of which being Government land is already included in the forest reserve, but only a small extent of 1.32 acres forming part of the tank-bed and admitted as an enclosure at forest settlement.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) & (f) Neither the facilities for maintaining the tank in repair nor any rights to irrigation under the tank will be affected by the proposed acquisition.

395 [41] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 2nd September under the heading “Elected Officials in the Kurnool District Board?”

Election of officials to Kurnool District Board.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) the total number of members in the said district board;

(ii) the number of nominated official members and *ex-officio* members including village officers; and

(iii) the number of elected official members in the district board?

(c) If officials, including village officers, fill fourteen out of eighteen seats open to election, as stated in the letter referred to above, will the Government be pleased to adopt necessary measures to prevent such a state of things in this and other similarly situated district and taluk boards in the Presidency?

Answer.—(a) The Government have read the letter to which the Honourable Member refers; it appeared in the *Hindu* of the 29th August 1912.

(b) The Kurnool District Board consisted on the 11th August of 39 members as against a sanctioned strength of 40. Of these, six were *ex-officio* members and three nominated officials within the meaning of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884; there were also four village officers among the nominated members. The 20 elected members included 11 officials and four village officers. Village officers are for the purposes of section 12 excluded from the category of “persons holding a salaried office under Government” as the Honourable Member will see if he refers to the definition of “salaried office” embodied in clause (xxiv) of section 3.

(c) The Government will consider the matter.

396 [42] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware—

Medical relief and sanitation at Rameswaram.

(i) that more than four lakhs of pilgrims visit the Rameswaram temple every year;

(ii) that there is only a sub-assistant surgeon in charge of a dispensary to look after the sanitation of the place, to examine and sign plague passports and to meet the medical needs of the pilgrims as well as the people of the town;

(iii) that the sub-assistant surgeon has also to discharge the duties of chairman of the local union;

(iv) that there have been complaints about the inadequate medical provision?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the large and continuous influx of people from all parts of India, they would see that the town is provided with proper medical and sanitary establishment?

Answer.—(a) The Government do not possess accurate information as to the number of pilgrims who visit Rameswaram. Plans and estimates for the conversion of the dispensary into a hospital are now under scrutiny and this measure may lead to a revision of the existing medical staff, but no specific complaints as to its present inadequacy appear to have been received. There is now one permanent sub-assistant surgeon who discharges the duties referred to by the Honourable Member in clause (ii). The Government are not aware if that officer is also union chairman but will enquire; the combination of the two offices was suggested in the interests of sanitation by the district medical and sanitary officer in 1908, and the same suggestion was made by a member of

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

the Legislative Council in Question No. * VI (k) put at the meeting of the 9th December 1908, when the reply given was that the appointment of union chairman rests with the presidents of district boards.

- (b) The Government will be ready to consider any proposals for the provision of additional medical or sanitary staff which the district board may think it expedient to put forward.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

Sub-regis-
trar's office
for
Karaikkudi,
Rāmnād
district.

397 [43] Question.—(a) In view of the great inconvenience to the registering public of a large number of important centres now obliged to cover a distance of 25 to 30 miles to Tirupattūr in the Dēvakōttai division of the Rāmnād district, will the Government be pleased to ascertain by enquiry whether Karaikkudi in the same division will not be a better centre to promote their convenience by opening a sub-registry office there?

(b) If such an enquiry favours the opening of a sub-registry office at Karaikkudi, will the Government be pleased to consider whether the joint sub-registration officer at Tirupattūr cannot be made the sub-registration officer of Karaikkudi?

Answer.—The question of establishing an additional sub-registry office at some station in the Dēvakōttai division of Rāmnād is understood to be under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Registration, who will submit proposals to Government in due course if he considers a change necessary.

Assessment of
income-tax
on auditors'
figures.

398 [44] Question.—Is it a fact that the audit of accounts submitted for income-tax purposes, when there is a large number of objection petitions awaiting disposal, has to be done at high pressure by the disposing authorities or by the staff under them; and, if so, will Government be pleased to accept as good the audit of such accounts by qualified auditors?

Answer.—The Government have no reason to suppose that the work of auditing accounts submitted for income-tax purposes is conducted under such pressure as to prevent a careful examination of them being made. Additional temporary establishments for the purpose are sanctioned annually with reference to the requirements of individual offices. The Government understand that it is usual to accept profit and loss statements prepared by chartered accountants on audit of assessee's accounts for purposes of income-tax assessment.

Increase of
toddy shops,
South Arcot
district.

399 [45] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether during the current toddy year there has been an increase in the number of toddy shops in the district of South Arcot?

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, seeing that such an increase contravenes the policy of Government in decreasing the number of shops, will the Government be pleased to explain the exceptional circumstances, if any, under which such an increase is had?

Answer.—It is not the case that there has been an increase in the number of toddy shops in the South Arcot district during the current toddy year. The number of shops sold was three less than in the previous year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

Conduct of
abkari
subordinates
during
auction
of liquor
shops.

400 [46] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is aware that during the auction sales of arrack and toddy shops held by revenue officers, abkari sub-inspectors and peons press and induce bidders to compete with each others and to offer high bids?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders prohibiting the above practice?

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

Answer.—The Government have received no information which would lead them to suppose that improper pressure or influence is exercised over bidders at the auctions of arrack and toddy shops and are therefore not prepared to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

401 [47] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether with reference to the accounts maintained in each shop it is possible to estimate the profits derived by the shop-keepers and, if so, to consider the advisability of renting out shops for annual fees fixed with reference to such profits and thereby obviating the reckless competition among shop-keepers which the present auction system involves?

Lease of
toddy shops
for fixed fees.

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

402 [48] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state for how many districts head-quarters sub-collectors have been sanctioned and what work they are intended to do and whether they have sufficient work?

Head-quarters
sub-collectors
in districts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether that work cannot be entrusted to deputy collectors and thereby expenditure economized?

Answer.—(a) Head-quarters sub-collectors have been sanctioned for three districts, but owing to shortness of supply of officers two only are at present employed. They relieve the Collector of such branches of work as he assigns to them and have usually been appointed additional District Magistrates. They have sufficient work.

(b) The work cannot satisfactorily be entrusted to deputy collectors.

403 [49] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any special reasons for excluding Government from payment of land-cess while all other parties interested in lands, i.e., zamindars, Government and zamindar ryots, are liable to pay the cess under the Local Boards Act?

Exemption of
Government
from land-
cess.

(b) If there be no special reasons, will the Government be pleased to take steps to so amend the Local Boards Act as to make the Government liable to pay its share of land-cess?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether with reference to the increase in prices due to roads and markets constructed from local funds corresponding increase in land assessments is imposed by the Settlement Department?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The question appears to involve a misconception as to the sources of the Government's revenues. The Government cannot pay land-cess except out of general revenues. The result of the Honourable Member's proposal would be an enhancement of general taxation. The Government do not consider it desirable to amend the Local Boards Act as suggested.

(c) In the revision of land assessments at re-settlements any change in prices that may have occurred since the previous settlement is one of the factors taken into consideration. It is impossible to say to what extent in any particular area any such change is due to roads and markets constructed from local funds.

404 [50] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what portion of the salaries of local fund medical officers used to be paid by Government ten years ago on account of services which the said medical officers rendered to Government in connection with sub-jails, the police, etc., and what proportion is now paid?

Government
contribution
towards
salary of local
fund medical
officers.

(b) If there is decrease in the said payment, will the Government be pleased to state reasons for such decrease?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 550, Financial, dated 4th November 1907, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

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

Increase of establishment in Parlākimedi estate.

405 [51] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what the annual cost of the establishment (excluding the Public Works Department) entertained by the Court of Wards in Parlākimedi estate in 1889 was, and what the cost of the present establishment is?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the increase, if any?

Answer.—The annual cost in 1889 was Rs. 24,557 and in 1911–12 it was Rs. 74,814. The reason for the increase is improved administration which has resulted in a considerable increase in the revenues of the estate.

Increased pay to draftsmen in P.W.D.

406 [52] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware that the scale of pay of draftsmen in the Madras Public Works Department is by far less than that in other Provinces?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is under contemplation to enhance the salaries of draftsmen?

Answer.—(a) The Government find that the present salaries of draftsmen in the Madras Public Works Department compare favourably with those of other Provinces.

(b) A scheme having for its object the assimilation of the pay and prospects of the draftsman establishment with those of the upper and the lower subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department is at present under consideration.

New reservoir for Rushikulya project, Ganjam district.

407 [53] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was ever proposed to construct an additional reservoir to supplement the supply of water from the Rushikulya project in Ganjam?

(b) If so, whether the Government intend constructing any additional reservoir in the near future?

Answer.—The question of constructing an additional reservoir to supplement the supply to and to extend the irrigation under the Rushikulya system has been considered. The further investigation of these projects has been deferred pending a decision on proposals for improving the existing Rushikulya system.

Remuneration of mufassal Government pleaders.

408 [54] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the present scale of retaining fee and other fees due to Government pleaders in the mufassal were fixed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said fees were revised during the last thirty years; and, if so, in what year and how?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider, in view of the increasing efficiency of the present-day vakils, the desirability of raising the scale of retaining fees and day fees paid to mufassal Government pleaders and public prosecutors to Rs. 100 *per mensem* as retaining fee and Rs. 50 *per diem* for sessions cases and Rs. 30 for criminal appeals?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to rescind the rule by which mufassal Government pleaders are paid only half the regular fee in civil suits that are decided against Government?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The scale of fees to mufassal Government pleaders was fixed in 1886. No change has been made in the rate of monthly retaining fee since that date except in the case of Kurnool where it has been raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 *per mensem*. In criminal cases the maximum fee was Rs. 25 *per diem* irrespective of the number of cases disposed of and excluding portions of a day, but this was altered in 1901, District Magistrates being empowered to sanction a fee not exceeding Rs. 25 for each case not lasting for more than one day and Rs. 25 *per diem* for each day or portion of a day during which the public prosecutor might be engaged on a case lasting for more than one

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

day. In 1905 special rates of fees were sanctioned to Government pleaders and public prosecutors required to proceed on duty outside the limits of the sessions divisions for which they are appointed.

(c) The Government see no reason to make the suggested changes.

(d) The Government will consider the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

409 [55] Question.—(a) With reference to the answer to my Question No. 142* at the Council meeting of the 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates relating to the Murappanad scheme of water-supply to the Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin towns have since been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer?

Water-supply for Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates have been sanctioned and when the work is likely to be commenced, and when it will be completed?

Answer.—The Sanitary Engineer has since submitted the plans and estimates and they are now undergoing the scrutiny of the Sanitary Board. The Government are not yet in a position to pronounce definitely as to the practicability of the scheme, much less to forecast when the work will be commenced or completed; but they are fully alive to the importance of improving the water-supply of Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin, and every endeavour will be made to pass orders on the proposals at the earliest possible date.

410 [56] Question.—With reference to the answer to my Question No. 144 † at the Council meeting of the 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates for the improvement of water-supply to the Dindigul town have since been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer; and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Water-supply for Dindigul.

411 [57] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the water-supply in Dindigul is at present extremely deficient; and, if so, what orders have been passed and what arrangements made for its improvement?

Do.

Answers 410 & 411.—The Government have just received from the Sanitary Board plans and estimates for the improvement of the Dindigul water-supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,050, and the municipal council will shortly be addressed on the subject of the provision of the funds required for the purpose.

412 [58] Question.—With reference to the answer to my Question No. 143 ‡ at the Council meeting of the 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed since on the plans and estimates submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the drainage of the Madura town?

Madura town drainage.

Answer.—In reply to the reference issued on the 3rd February the municipal council urged that certain proposals for the improvement of the local water-supply and an electric installation for conservancy and lighting purposes should have preference to the drainage scheme. The Government expressed dissent from this policy and requested the council to re-consider the question in their Memorandum No. 1727–2 M. of the 1st June 1912, a copy of which is laid on the table. § The reply of the council has just been received and has not yet been dealt with.

413 [59] Question.—With reference to the answer to my Question No. 32 || at the Council meeting of the 24th May 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether any final orders have since been passed in respect of the scheme of improving the water-supply to the Periyakulam tank in Vilatikulam, Koilpatti taluk, Tinnevely district?

Diversion of Vaippar river water to Vilatikulam tank, Tinnevely district.

* Page 88 *supra*.

† Page 39 *supra*.

‡ Pages 88 and 89 *supra*.

§ *Vide* Appendix XIV *infra*, pages 166 and 167.

|| 308, page 89 *supra*.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer.—The plans and estimate for the scheme have been submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who has returned them to the Superintending Engineer for revision.

Diversion of Vijayanarayana tank and Karumaniar river surplus waters to a private tank in Nanguneri taluk, Tinnevely district.

414 [60] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that one Sivathithaanna Martandam Pillai of Vijayanurayanam, Nanguneri taluk, has petitioned the Collector of Tinnevely seeking permission to divert into his private tank the surplus waters of the Vijayanarayana tank and of the Karumaniar river, which simply go waste into the sea, on condition of paying the usual wet rate for the area irrigated with the supply so diverted?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector on the subject?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject and see no reason to call for a report.

Memorial protesting against anti-malarial measures at Ennore, Chingleput district.

415 [61] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial has been addressed to Government by G. Narayanaswami Chettiyar and certain other ryots of Tiruvattur, Kalladipatti and Sattangudi in the Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, appealing against the notices served on them by the Ennore Malaria Special Tahsildar directing, under section 100 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1881, to fill up the tanks and ponds in their garden and fields; and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Answer.—A memorial has been received. It was referred to the president of the Chingleput District Board for report on the 9th instant and his reply is awaited.

Re-constitution of Text-book Committee (Tamil section).

416 [62] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the memorial submitted by Mr. S. T. Srinivasagopalachari, advocate, and others of Madras, on the 20th February last, regarding the desirability of re-constituting the Text-Book Committee with special reference to Tamil studies?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the members of the Text-Book Committee who represent the Tamil studies now and their respective special qualifications?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to re-constitute the said committee, at an early date, by appointing to it men of special University qualifications who are directly engaged in teaching Tamil in schools and colleges?

Answer.—(a) The Government enquired into the matter of the memorial but saw no reason to alter the constitution of the Tamil sub-committee. The memorialists have already been informed of this decision.

(b) The names of the members of the Tamil sub-committee and their qualifications are given below :—

	Name	Examination qualification.	Language.
(1)	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Ayyar	B.A.	Tamil.
(2)	" B. Hanumanta Rao	B.A.	Tamil.
(3)	" Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar.	M.A.	Sanskrit.
(4)	" P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar	M.A.	Tamil.
(5)	" T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	M.A., L.T.	Sanskrit.
(6)	" Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai. ..	..	Tamil.

(c) The Government consider that the Tamil sub-committee as now constituted is fully qualified to deal with books in Tamil placed before them.

Proscription of certain Tamil classics.

417 [63] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to proscribe Tamil books of antiquity, such as *Kavadi Chintu* and *Tiruppukal*; and, if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer.—The Government do not possess any power to proscribe books except such as fall within the provisions of section 4 of the Indian Press Act, 1910. The power to deal with books which are objectionable on other grounds, such as obscenity, is vested by law in the courts, and it is for the courts to decide whether any book, whether a work of antiquity or otherwise, is obscene. The only question for the Government to determine is whether in any case a prosecution should be instituted by the police, and that question is now under consideration in respect of the book *Kavadi Chintu*. The Government are not aware of any action having been taken in respect of the other book mentioned in the question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

418 [64] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state whether, as a result of the enquiries held in connection with the railway collision between Anaitandavapuram and Vaithiswarankovil in April 1911, any steps have been taken by the railway administration to prevent a recurrence of such accidents?

Railway accidents—preventive measures.

Answer.—The Government understand that the Company have given assistance to assistant station-masters on busy sections and that energetic efforts are being made to complete the supply of block instruments which prevent the occurrence of errors in giving "line clear" signals.

419 [65] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a similar collision took place in May 1912 between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi on the same railway line, and whether lives were lost on that occasion?

Railway accident near Tirumangalam, S.I.R.

(b) Whether the steps taken, if any, referred to in Question No. 64,* have been ineffectual in preventing the collision between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi?

Answer.—(a) A collision took place in May 1912 between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi stations in which lives were lost.

(b) The measures referred to had not then been extended to this section of the line.

420 [66] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if it is true whether, since April 1911, similar collisions were averted (a) near Tanjore and (b) near Panruti.

Railway accidents averted near Tanjore and Panruti.

Answer.—Yes.

421 [67] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether enquiries under rule 16 of the rules framed by the Government of India and referred to in the Government of India Circular No. III, Railway, dated 14th February 1902, have been held in the above cases?

Enquiries into railway accidents.

(b) Whether joint enquiries under sub-rule (1) of rule 4 have been held in the above cases? and

(c) Whether Government could lay on the table of this house the reports of those enquiries?

Answer.—(a) No enquiries were held under rule 16.

(b) Joint enquiries were held under rule 4 (1) with regard to the collisions but not with regard to the averted collisions.

(c) The Government regret that they are unable to lay the reports on the table.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.)

Enquiries
into railway
accidents.

422 [68] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If the Government Inspector has in any of these cases taken action under rule 23?

(b) Whether the enquiries under rule 4, sub-rule (1), and rule 16 are open to the public and the Press?

Answer.—(a) The Government Inspector has not taken action under rule 23.

(b) The rules are silent on the subject.

Assistant
station-
masters,
S.I.R.
their salaries
and duties.

423 [69] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The salaries paid to the assistant station-masters at the small stations on the South Indian Railway line?

(b) The duties they have to perform? and

(c) The number of hours they are on duty during every twenty-four hours?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) They are generally on duty for twelve hours in every twenty-four.

European and
Anglo-Indian
assistant
station-
masters,
S.I.R.

424 [70] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed as assistant station-masters in (i) 1912 and (ii) 1902?

(b) Whether any railway employes were killed in the collision between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi?

(c) Whether the railway company has paid any compensation to the relatives of the said employes?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have no information.

Compensa-
tion to
families of
railway
servants
killed in
Tiru-
mangalam
accident.

Legislation
on workmen's
compensation
and em-
ployers'
liability.

425 [71] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to state whether Government have any intention to undertake legislation on the subject of workmen's compensation and employers' liability on the lines of the English statutes?

Answer.—The Government have no such intention.

The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.

West coast
postal
service.

426 [72] *Question*.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a correspondence in the *Madras Mail*, dated 14th August 1912, on "The West Coast Mail Service"?

(b) Will Government be pleased to endeavour to secure a better postal service for the west coast, such as will enable some towns at any rate, such as Coonoor, Calicut, Ernakulam, to avoid a delay of 24 hours in sending off replies to letters received?

Answer.—(a) The Government have read the correspondence to which the Honourable Member refers.

(b) The Government will consult the Postmaster-General and the railway company on the subject.

Mangalore-
Madras train
service.

427 [73] *Question*.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received with regard to the several time services on the South Indian Railway between Madras and Mangalore introduced on the 1st July? and

(b) If so, whether any action has been taken thereon?

Answer.—No complaints have been received by the Government.

(The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja.)

428 [74] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter appearing in the *Hindu* of the 31st July last under the heading "Pay of the taluk establishments"? Pay of taluk shroffs.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the two shroffs employed in the taluk offices and who are classed as "superior servants" under the Civil Service Regulations have not been given the increased rate of pay? If they have not been given, will Government be pleased to state why they were not given the benefit of the increased rate of pay?

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

(b) The Government did not consider it necessary to raise the pay of shroffs in taluk offices and no increased rate of pay has been sanctioned in their case.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal.

429 [75] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that there was a serious failure in the supply of water for domestic purposes to the inhabitants of the city of Trichinopoly causing privation and hardship by the inefficient working of the water-supply scheme in the months of May and June last? Deficient water-supply, Trichinopoly town.

(b) Have any representations been made to Government in the matter by the ratepayers' association of Trichinopoly and have any enquiries been made?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the causes which brought about the failure and issue necessary orders to prevent recurrence in the future?

(d) Is it a fact that extension of "house service" has been suddenly stopped; and, if so, under what circumstances and on whose advice?

(e) Are the Government aware that there is considerable disappointment and dissatisfaction in consequence of the stopping of the extensions, and will they be pleased to issue necessary orders to remove the dissatisfaction?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) From paragraph 16 of the administration report of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council for 1911-12 it appears that the supply derived from the Cauvery began to dry up as early as February with the result that special measures had to be taken to augment the supply under the personal advice and direction of the Sanitary Engineer. A spring-channel was maintained over the infiltration gallery and extended up-stream for about a mile and a half, and this expedient was subsequently supplemented by pumping from the experimental well sunk in connection with investigations now in progress regarding the possibility of permanently improving the supply. The Government have received from the ratepayers' association copies of certain resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 22nd June; no specific action was taken thereon for the reason that the resolutions had also been communicated to the municipal chairman.

(d) & (e) The Sanitary Engineer reported in the beginning of September that upwards of 600 house-connections had recently been sanctioned by the council against expert advice, that a large number of these had actually been completed in the preceding month by special arrangements involving night work, that the engines in their present state were quite unfit to meet the additional demand thus suddenly thrown upon them and that his assistant had telegraphed to the council urgently requesting it to stop all further house-connections. This report has been referred to the council for remarks, and the Collector has been instructed pending the issue of orders on the council's reply to see that no more house-connections are made. The Government are advised that the strain imposed upon the engines is excessive.

430 [76] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam submitted certain detailed proposals in 1906 for fixing the regular line of the streets of that municipality under section 164 of the District Municipalities Act and were those proposals accepted by Government? "Regular lines" of streets, Kumbakonam.

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

(b) Were any instructions issued by Government regarding the principle to be kept in view or the procedure to be adopted?

(c) Is it a fact that the work was carried out by a sub-committee with the revenue divisional-officer and the *ex-officio* chairman at its head after personal inspection of every street in the city?

(d) Is it a fact that the progress of the work was from time to time reported to Government and its completion was also finally reported?

(e) Is it a fact that the work was tested by the Collector of the district while in progress and approved by him?

(f) Were any objections made or criticisms offered in regard to the work during its progress by any officer of Government?

(g) What was the total cost of the operations?

(h) Is it a fact that Government have issued orders recently, *i.e.*, on 14th August 1912, condemning and setting aside the regular line on the report of the land records superintendent?

(i) Was the municipal council given an opportunity to explain matters contained in the report of the land records superintendent before Government passed orders as above?

(j) Will the Government be pleased to state the provision of law under which the order superseding the regular line was passed?

(k) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider their decision after giving to the municipal council an opportunity of expressing their views on the report of the land records superintendent?

Answer.—(a) Yes.

(b) General instructions on the subject were issued to all municipal councils with Memorandum No. 3539-2 M., dated 3rd November 1908.

(c) The Government believe that such was the procedure adopted.

(d) The out-turn of work was periodically reported with reference to applications for the further retention of the special establishment sanctioned, and the fact of completion was intimated in February 1910 in a report which led to the initiation of action essentially required in order accurately to correlate the municipal regular lines with the town survey records.

(e) The Government are not aware if the Collector ever personally tested the work during its progress, but they understand the operations had his general approval.

(f) In G.O. No. 1954 M., dated 23rd November 1908, the Government themselves criticized the work on the ground that sufficient attention had not been paid to the treatment of encroachments not projecting beyond the regular lines, and the council was requested to employ a special deputy tahsildar for that purpose. The council demurred to this arrangement, but it was confirmed in G.O. No. 681 M., dated 27th April 1909, the papers read in which show that the municipal staff was not working harmoniously with the officers responsible for the town survey and that the Collector was aware of the need for technical assistance and guidance. On his suggestion the Director of Land Records was consulted before orders were passed, and the Government had before them criticisms by that officer which indicated that a serious error had been made in failing to connect the regular lines with the survey records. The necessity for such connection was accordingly pointed out. The council again requested a re-consideration of the matter, but this was refused in G.O. No. 1541 M., dated 15th September 1909, paragraph 4 of which laid stress on the importance of examining all available survey records and complying with the rules laid down for the disposal of encroachments.

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

(g) The Government have no exact information. The establishment charges alone appear to have amounted to a little over Rs. 4,000.

(h) Yes. G.O. No. 1487 M., dated 14th August 1912, will be laid on the table.*

(i) No. In view of the nature of that report no explanation could have affected the main conclusion arrived at, namely, that further operations in connection with the existing regular line survey must be abandoned pending the issue of definite instructions as to the scope and purpose of such lines and the elaboration of measures for their re-alignment on correct principles and under proper guidance.

(j) The order was not issued under any specific provision of law.

(k) No representation has been received from the council on the subject and the Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by inviting further discussion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"In regard to sub-clause (j) of the answer to Question No. 76 † I wish to ask whether the Government are aware that the municipal council's action in fixing the regular line is final and requires no confirmation or approval by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"The matter has not been considered, but it will receive consideration. Under which section do you say it is final?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"Section 164."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"All that has been done is that further operations in connection with the matter have been ordered to be abandoned."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"My point is that the duty of fixing the regular line is on the municipal council and once it has done it it does not require the confirmation or the approval of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"What has been done has not been set aside. It is only that further operations have been ordered to be abandoned."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"Is it understood that the regular line already fixed will not be disturbed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"The council may re-consider their decision in the light of this order."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"The only operation that is now going on is the correlation of the regular records with the survey records. The lines have been fixed three years back and they are now being adopted by the municipal council. The work that is now in progress is the incorporation of the regular line records with the survey records."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"Whatever has been done has not been set aside, but only further operations have been ordered to be abandoned. But the municipal council may re-consider what has been done."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"May I take it that whatever has been done by the council is not intended to be upset by the Government Order?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"It does not say so."

431 [77] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the institution of model schools will be brought into force in the current year and in what places? Model school scheme.

Answer.—It is improbable that the scheme referred to by the Honourable Member will be brought into force during the current year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Ten-year
programme of
female
education.

432 [78] *Question.*—(a) With reference to the answer to Question No. * 37 asked by me at the meeting held on the 14th February last, will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the ten-year programme for the development of female education have reached the Government?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the said proposals on the table?

Answer.—The Director of Public Instruction has submitted to Government a list of suggested objects and the amounts estimated showing the annually recurring expenditure involved at the end of ten years and the non-recurring expenditure to be met during the same period. The suggestions are now being considered by Government and the Government of India will be addressed upon the matter. The Government cannot at present lay the papers on the table.

Rameswaram
water-supply.

433 [79] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for providing a protected water-supply for Rameswaram (Ramnad district)?

(b) If there is any scheme now under investigation, will the Government be pleased to state the progress made up to date and when the investigation is likely to be completed?

Answer.—A scheme for the provision of a protected water-supply for Rameswaram has been investigated and is now undergoing the scrutiny of the Sanitary Board.

Department
of Industries.

434 [80] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Secretary of State has re-considered his decision in regard to the establishment of a Department of Industries? and

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place this despatch on the table if it has been received?

Answer.—The subject is still under correspondence and the papers cannot therefore be published at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should like to know when the final orders on the subject are likely to be issued."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"The Government have not the remotest idea."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur.

Defalcations
in Nandigam
zaminidari.

435 [81] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the *zaminidari* estate of Nandigam in Ganjam district has been under the management of the Court of Wards thrice during a period of the last twenty-five years?

(b) Is it a fact that the head clerk of the estate, one Narasayya Chetti, misappropriated some fourteen years ago a sum of Rs. 35,000?

(c) Is it a fact that early this year there has been another defalcation to the extent of Rs. 12,000?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to recover the amount from the parties concerned?

(e) If successful steps have not been taken to recover the money, will the Government be pleased to issue strict and necessary orders to the superior officers who are entrusted with the management of the estate and see that no such defalcation takes place in future either in this or other estates under the management of the Court of Wards?

Answer.—(a) The Nandigam estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards since 1898. It was not under the Court's management previously.

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

(b) Narasayya Chetti, an estate accountant in the Collector's office, embezzled funds of estates in the Court's management amounting to Rs. 1,62,920 between 1892 and 1899.

(c) No such defalcation has come to the Court's notice.

(d) Narasayya Chetti was tried under Madras Regulation IX of 1822 and sentenced to pay a fine of one lakh. Property worth Rs. 67,153 was attached and the sum realized distributed among the several estates.

(e) The Government do not consider that any special orders are necessary.

436 [82] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu*, dated 5th September 1912, on "Minor Inams and Occupancy Right"? Occupancy right in minor inams.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to amend the Act I of 1908 as prayed for by the correspondent?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the letter in the *Hindu* referred to in the question.

(b) The Government will consider the matter if the Honourable Member will cite the cases in which the judgments of the High Court referred to in the letter have been pronounced?

437 [83] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of always issuing a formal notice by means of printed cards to *pattadars* as to all dues from them before the issue of the demand? Prefatory notice to pattadars before issue of formal revenue demand.

Answer.—The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any such formal preliminary notice.

438 [84] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of applications received each year by the principal for admission into the College of Agriculture since the opening of the same at Coimbatore? Admissions to College of Agriculture, Coimbatore.

(b) Is it a fact that this year there has been a considerable diminution in the number of applications for admission into the college?

(c) Is it a fact that, considering the failure to secure even the minimum number of applications, viz., 20 students, that are selected every year, the date of receiving applications from candidates from outside had to be extended from March 15th to the end of May this year?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether this diminution is mainly due to the treatment given to the students under training and whether it is a fact that all sorts of menial work are exacted of them?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The number of applications for admission into the Agricultural College since the date of its opening in 1908-09 is—

For 1908-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
" 1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
" 1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
" 1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
" 1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75

(c) The Government are not aware that the time for receiving applications had to be extended. The 75 applications for 1912-13 shown in the answer to (a) and (b) were all received before the middle of April.

(d) The Government do not consider that the figures quoted indicate any need for enquiry.

439 [85] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of publishing the results of all general and technical examinations (especially technical) conducted by the Government and the University in the supplement to the district gazette in addition to the *Fort St. George Gazette* as it is now done, as such a course will be convenient to the village students who now have to obtain the information from the taluk offices situated at a distance from their villages? Publication of examination results in district gazette.

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

Answer.—The Government have considered the question and are not satisfied that there is sufficient cause to publish examination results in the district gazettes.

Memorial of a local fund clerk, Chingleput district.

440 [86] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how the memorial, dated 30th January 1912, submitted by one K. R. Sesha Aiyar, late second clerk of the Chingleput District Board office, to His Excellency Lord Carmichael was disposed of by the Government?

Answer.—No memorial of the date specified can be traced, but a memorial, dated 16th April 1912, was received from K. R. Sesha Aiyar containing the statement that a copy had been sent to Lord Carmichael on the 30th January. The memorialist was informed that Government could not interfere on his behalf and that his remedy was to apply to the president of the District Board, Chingleput, for a re-consideration of the order passed.

Land-cess and toll receipts, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district. Outlay on Periyakulam-Kuravanuth road.

441 [87] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total amount of road-cess collected from Periyakulam taluk, Madura district?

(b) The sum of money collected from the toll-gate at Uttamapalaiyam, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district?

(c) The total amount of money spent in maintaining the road which starts from Periyakulam to Kuravanuth?

Answer.—(a) The Government do not possess exact information as to the land-cess collections of the Periyakulam taluk. It has been ascertained from the Board of Revenue that the annual demand during the three *fasli* years 1318 to 1320 averaged almost exactly Rs. 20,000.

(b) The tolls levied at Uttamapalaiyam in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 8,450.

(c) Separate information is not available regarding the expenditure on the Periyakulam-Kuravanuth section of road No. 38, but according to the latest administration report a sum of nearly Rs. 25,000 appears to have been spent on the entire road during 1911-12 including some Rs. 10,000 devoted to the bridge over the Teni river.

Roads from Bodinayakkanur to Uttamapalaiyam, Madura district.

442 [88] *Question.*—(a) Is there any metalled road connecting Bodinayakkanur and Uttamapalaiyam via Tevaram and Kombai respectively?

(b) If the answer to question (a) be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to sanction the opening of a road to connect Bodinayakkanur and Uttamapalaiyam via Tevaram and Kombai respectively in the interest of ryots, merchants and planters who are living in the adjoining hills Munnar, Devikulam, etc.?

Answer.—The Government have no definite information on the subject and do not think it necessary to move in the matter. It is for the local boards concerned to take the initiative.

Grazing in tank-beds in certain villages, Madura district.

443 [89] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for further report regarding the reservation of grazing in tank-beds situated in the following places in Cumbum valley as stated in thereply to my Question No. 40, * dated 2nd April 1912: (i) Uttamapalaiyam, (ii) Chinnamanur, (iii) Silayampatti, (iv) Kottaiyur?

Answer.—The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Government depôts for green manure seeds.

444 [90] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the attempt made by the Madras Agricultural Department to open a depôt for seeds in Tanjore and other places with a view to raise green manure crops for improving paddy cultivation was successful?

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

(b) What was the total cost for the Government in maintaining a depôt for green manure seeds at Tanjore and other places in Tanjore district?

(c) Whether the Government intends to extend the same experiments conducted at Tanjore to some other districts where the paddy is the chief crop as in the case of Tanjore?

(d) If the answer to question (c) be in the affirmative, will not the Government be pleased to sanction the opening of another similar seed depôt in Periyar-affected areas for the benefit of ryots and purchasers of waste lands who undergo great difficulties in getting green leaves for manuring their wet lands?

Answer.—(a), (c) & (d) The attempts made by the Agricultural Department to encourage the use of green manure by the sale of seeds of suitable crops at special depôts have been very successful in the Tanjore district; the scheme has therefore lately been extended to the Periyar area where eight similar depôts have been opened. The Director of Agriculture also proposes to extend the system to other districts. It is hoped, however, that private enterprise will take up the business, which promises to be very profitable.

(b) The Government have no information as to the cost of maintaining each depôt in the Tanjore district.

445 [91] *Question.*—(a) What is the total amount of road-cess collected from Periyar-affected places from the year 1896?

(b) What is the total sum of money sanctioned for constructing cross-roads in Periyar-affected parts? How much is spent, how much is still remaining and spent out of the sum sanctioned?

(c) When was the scheme for constructing cross-roads in Periyar-affected parts sanctioned?

(d) How many cross-roads are finished? How many still remain unfinished?

(e) Is the delay in constructing cross-roads for which sanction has already been granted due to want of funds?

(f) Considering the trouble and difficulty which the purchasers of waste lands in Periyar-affected parts experience in carrying manures and other things from one place to another for want of cross-roads, will the Government be pleased to make enquiry about the delay and grant more money, if fund is wanting, in the interest of purchasers of waste land and other ryots?

Answer.—(a) The Government do not possess the information desired, and the necessary statistics could not be compiled without an enormous expenditure of time and labour.

(b), (c) & (d) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to Question No. 37 * put at the Legislative Council meeting of the 4th April 1911. The District Board's proposals were first put forward in 1898, but subsequently underwent revision on more than one occasion. In 1905 the President reported that the aggregate expenditure was estimated at three and a quarter lakhs; but the Government are not aware what allotments have actually been sanctioned, what outlay has been incurred or how many cross-roads have been finished. In July 1910 the scheme was reported to be approaching completion, but the last two administration reports contain no reference to the matter. The instructions given to incorporate therein a statement of the progress made were not complied with and an explanation of this omission is being called for.

(e) & (f) The Government have received no representation from the District Board that construction work has been delayed by want of funds and in the absence thereof do not think it necessary to institute any enquiries.

Land-cess collections in area under Periyar system. Construction of cross-roads in same area.

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

Complaints of defective irrigation, Periyar system.

446 [92] *Question.*—With reference to the Periyar project in the district of Madura, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware that there are numerous complaints from the owners of lands under the Periyar irrigation that sufficient quantity of water is not supplied to their lands?

(b) If so, have the Government enquired into the causes which have given rise to such complaints?

Answer.—The Government have not received any such complaints.

Rectification of sluice levels, Periyar system.

447 [93] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware on representation by some of the Periyar landholders four or five years ago that one of the main causes of the inadequate supply of water was due to the channels and sluices being in many cases in a lower level than the lands which they irrigate, Mr. Gillman, the then Collector of Madura, made enquiries and came to the conclusion that re-setting the sluices at proper levels was necessary to ensure a proper and adequate distribution of water?

(b) If so, whether any steps have been taken to give effect to the decision then arrived at?

Answer.—Mr. Gillman is understood to have received complaints in 1909 and mentioned the fact in a general report to Government. There is no reason to believe that any extensive alteration in the existing sluices is necessary, but this can only be settled when the *ayakat* maps of the area, the preparation of which necessarily takes some time, are completed. If any sluice is found unsuitable for its purpose, the fact should be brought to the notice of the local officers who will rectify any proved defects.

Charges made for irregular irrigation under Periyar system.

448 [94] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased—

(a) To call for a statement showing the number of cases in which enhanced water-rate has been levied in the Periyar tract during the last three years, the amount so levied and the kind of “irregular irrigation” for which it was levied?

(b) To state in how many cases the enhanced rate has been levied for having taken water by cross-bunding channels or breaking open locks of sluices?

(c) To enquire into the cause of such acts, and, if they are found in the majority of cases to be due to want of adequate water-supply on account of sluices being placed at improper levels, to re-set them at proper levels?

(d) To state whether taking water by cross-bunding channels is meant to be included in irregular irrigation as defined in Appendix II, Board's Standing Orders, and whether the levying of enhanced water-rate is proper in such cases?

(e) To direct enquiries to be made and evidence to be taken to find out the person at whose instance or with whose connivance the act constituting the irregular irrigation has been committed and levy enhanced water-rate on him alone?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government do not consider that there is any occasion to compile the information asked for.

(d) The question whether enhanced water-rate may properly be levied on account of water taken by means of cross-bunding channels depends upon the circumstances of the case and is for the local officers to decide.

(e) The Government believe that every effort is made to ascertain the persons responsible for taking water irregularly and to levy enhanced water-rate on them and see no reason for issuing the orders suggested.

Enhanced water-rate on dry land under Periyar system.

449 [95] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased—

(a) To call for a statement showing the extent for which enhanced water-rate has been levied and the total amount of such rate collected in the Periyar tract in the taluks of Madura and Mēlūr within the last three years for taking water to dry lands without permission though permission had been obtained once or twice in previous years?

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

(b) To state whether they do not consider that, having regard to the facts—

(i) that in the Periyar tract of Madura and Mēlūr taluks, especially in the double-crop area, the object of Government is to encourage the irrigation and not to prohibit its extension;

(ii) that the dry lands, though appearing as dry in the accounts, they have been actually wet for many years; and

(iii) that permission has been granted for irrigation in previous years; it is not a hardship to charge enhanced water-rate in such cases?

(c) To state whether Mr. Gillman, a former Collector of Madura, recognizing the above facts, ordered that no enhanced water-rate should be charged in such cases and whether the order was subsequently cancelled by one of his successors?

(d) To state whether, considering the hardship caused by the imposition of the enhanced water-rate under those circumstances, the Government will be pleased to restore the order of Mr. Gillman?

Answer.—The Government consider that the interests of the holders of registered wet land are entitled to protection against any unauthorized use of water, the supply of which in the Periyar tract will not suffice, as the Honourable Member himself suggests in his Question No. *97, for all vested interests, unless regulated with strict regard to economy. They do not think that any useful purpose would be served by calling for the statement referred to in clause (a) and are not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the local officers as proposed in clauses (c) and (d) of the question.

450 [96] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware that, where an enhanced rate is imposed for irregular irrigation, the landholder on whom it is levied is not informed of it till a demand is issued to him for the amount and that the *patla* issued to him contains no particulars relating to it and that no reasons for such an imposition are made known to him?

(b) Whether the Government will order a notice similar to that issued under the “Land Encroachment Act” specifying the survey number of the fields for which the rate is levied, their extent, the amount levied and the kind of irregular irrigation which led to the levy, and fixing a time within which to show cause why it should not be levied?

Answer.—(a) The Government are aware that no special notice relating to charges for irregular irrigation is issued to landholders, but ryots are permitted to inspect and take notes from the village accounts which contain full particulars of the reasons for the charge.

(b) The matter is receiving consideration.

451 [97] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to stop further sale of waste and tank-bed lands in double-crop area until proper supply is ensured to the existing area by the re-setting of sluices and channels at proper levels, in view of the fact that there is already a good deal of complaint that water in the Periyar is not sufficiently supplied to the existing area?

(b) Will the Government be pleased not to give effect to the proposal of the abandonment of tanks in the double-crop area until it is ascertained by actual experience that the supply of water to the existing area is duly made without complaint and that the abandonment of these tanks would not result in any hardship to the present landholders?

Answer.—The Government are not aware of any complaints regarding the inadequacy of water-supply to lands in the double-crop area, and they do not therefore consider it desirable or expedient to stop the sale of waste lands or tank-bed lands as proposed.

Advance notice of proposal to charge enhanced rates for irregular irrigation.

Stoppage of sale of land and abandonment of tanks under Periyar system pending improvement of irrigation.

APPENDIX I

[*Vide Answer to Question No. 24* * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Statement showing abolition of police stations in connection with the re-organization of the Police Department.

Number.	Districts.	Before re-organization.		After re-organization.			
		Number of stations.	Number of outposts.	Number of stations.		Number of outposts.	
				Abolished or proposed to be abolished.	Added or proposed to be added.	Abolished or proposed to be abolished.	Added or proposed to be added.
1	Anantapur	52	..	13	1	..	5
2	Arcoot, North	67	..	33	3	..	11
3	Arcoot, South	73	1	43	..	1	10
4	Bellary	61	..	25	5	..	9
5	Canara, South	50	1	24	1	1	3
6	Chingleput	50	11	21	4	..	13
7	Chittoor	71	..	38	2	..	18
8	Coimbatore	64	..	31	1	..	30
9	Cuddapah	59	1	21	1	..	8
10	Ganjam	63	..	22	2	..	8
11	Godavari	55	..	22	3	..	8
12	Guntur	58	..	20	..	..	7
13	Jaypore	29	1	..	..	..	1
14	Kistna	68	3	29	1	2	8
15	Kurnool	81	..	48	1	..	18
16	Madura	58	2	24	..	1	7
17	Malabar, North	38	1	21	..	..	6
18	Malabar, South	68	3	37	..	..	14
19	The Nilgiris	11	..	6	1	..	3
20	Nellore	83	..	36	1	..	7
21	Ramnad	65	1	36	3	1	4
22	Salem	82	1	41	..	1	12
23	Tanjore	75	1	46	2	1	6
24	Tinnevely	73	5	38	2	2	10
25	Trichinopoly	73	1	39	1	1	12
26	Vizagapatam	76	1	29	1	1	8
27	The Railway Police, Madras ..	24	77	5	4	32	6
28	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	17	67	2	1	30	3
Total ..		1,647	178	750	44	81	255

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. 30* * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Statement showing the number of applications under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received and disposed of since fasli 1318.

	Fasli 1318 (1908-1909).		Fasli 1319 (1909-1910).		Fasli 1320 (1910-1911).		Pending disposal on 30th June 1911.
	Number received.	Number disposed of.*	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number received.	Number disposed of.	
Ganjam	No statistics.	..	6,429	Not given.	2,447	1,529	718
Vizagapatam	No statistics.	..	..	..	1,334	370	964
Godavari	No statistics.	..	7	Not given.	508	400	108
Kistna	1,293	..	..	..	406	395	11
Guntur	No statistics.	..	..	..	4	4	..
Nellore	Nil.	..	..	..	283	178	105
Cuddapah	Nil.	..	1	Not given.	42	42	..
Anantapur	No statistics.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	No statistics.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	4,019	3,346	673
North Arcot	554	..	..	..	1,001	950	51
South Arcot	Very few.	..	..	..	152	152	..
Tanjore	Very few.	..	..	..	1,882	1,438	444
Trichinopoly	No statistics.	..	3	3	2,654	2,649	5
Ramnad	..	..	909	560	1,715	1,361	354
Madura	472	..	..	..	2,601	2,137	464
Tinnevely	483	..	1,211	Not given.	1,341	941	400
Coimbatore	No statistics.	..	2	2	4	5	..
The Nilgiris	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	No statistics.	..	1,100	Not given.	2,140	Not given.	..
South Canara	9	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Statistics of number of applications disposed of in fasli 1318 are not available.

Statement showing the number of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received and disposed of in each year.

	Fasli 1318 (1908-1909).		Fasli 1319 (1909-1910).		Fasli 1320 (1910-1911).		Number pending on 30th June 1911 out of those received in fasli 1320.
	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number received.	Number disposed of.	
Ganjam	No statistics.	..	2,508	Not given.	2,974	1,474	1,500
Vizagapatam	1,151	668	1,758	389	1,358	1,018	340
Godavari	No statistics.	..	788	Not given.	565	489	78
Kistna	1,554	605	1,994	..	2,075	2,350	..
Guntur	No statistics.	..	..	..	450	417	33
Nellore	Do.	..	1,429	Not given.	2,091	1,274	817
Cuddapah	3	3	11	Do.	2	2	..
Anantapur	1	1	108	99	26	51	..
Bellary	1	..	2	2	5	5	..
Kurnool	130	112	35	..	12	36	..
Chingleput	No statistics.	..	1,370	Not given.	1,064	914	150
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	1,378	913	465
North Arcot	3,275	1,296	7,623	..	257	206	51
South Arcot	Very few suits.	..	Very few.	Number not given.	217	134	83
Tanjore	1,428	1,132	2,518	868	1,996	1,888	108
Trichinopoly	170	104	487	156	826	1,042	..
Ramnad	..	..	2,176	954	4,824	4,580	244
Madura	1,777	1,290	1,290	..	2,254	1,637	617
Tinnevely	(a) 1,693	..	5,222	4,269	633	308	325
Coimbatore	1	1	20	19	17	13	4
The Nilgiris	No suits.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	No statistics.	..	236	Not given.	256	Not given.	..
South Canara	No suits.	..	5	5	..	..	..

(a) Excludes suits in Sernadevi division for which there are no statistics.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 45 * asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Statement showing the number of suits instituted against the Secretary of State in the various courts in the district of Tanjore during the years 1908 to 1911 with their results.

Name of court.	Year.	Number of suits instituted.	Number of suits disposed of.	Results decided	
				In favour of Government.	Against Government.
District Court, Tanjore	1908	1	1	1	..
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Tanjore	1908	2	1	1	..
	1909	3	..	..	..
	1910	..	3	3	..
	1911	3	1	..	1
Sub-Court, Kumbakonam	1908	1	1	..	1
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Mayavaram	1908	..	..	..	..
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	1	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Negapatam	1908	..	..	..	..
	1909	1	..	..	..
	1910	..	1	1	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
District Munsif's Court, Tanjore	1908	2	1	1	..
	1909	5	2	2	..
	1910	1	4	4	..
	1911	7	2	2	..
District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi	1908	1	2	2	..
	1909	..	1	1	..
	1910	3	1	..	1
	1911	10	7	7	..
District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam	1908	..	..	..	..
	1909	1	..	..	..
	1910	12	7	6	1
	1911	2	7	4	3
District Munsif's Court, Valangiman	1908	..	..	..	..
	1909	2	..	..	..
	1910	1	2	2	..
	1911	5	5	5	..
District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram	1908	3	1	1	..
	1909	2	2	† 1	1
	1910	1	..	..	..
	1911	2	5	3	2
District Munsif's Court, Shiyali	1908	3	2	2	..
	1909	1	2	2	..
	1910	1	1	1	..
	1911	1	1	1	..
District Munsif's Court, Negapatam	1908	5	2	2	..
	1909	4	3	2	1
	1910	15	8	3	5
	1911	21	25	7	18
District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur	1908	8	3	..	3
	1909	11	10	4	6
	1910	16	10	7	3
	1911	5	17	† 10	7
District Munsif's Court, Tirutturaippundi	1908	5	5	4	1
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	1	1	..	1
	1911	1	..	..	..
District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi	1908	..	1	1	..
	1909	2	1	1	..
	1910	1	1	..	1
	1911	6	3	§ 3	..
District Munsif's Court, Pattukkottai	1908	1	1	1	..
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Total		180	154	98	56

* Withdrawn.

† Dismissed as settled out of court.

‡ Includes one suit compromised.

§ Two withdrawn and one dismissed with plaintiff's consent.

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 163 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

* 163 *supra*, page 41.

Judicial Notification No. 652, dated 27th September 1911, regarding direct recruitment of deputy superintendents of police.

Notice is hereby given that three probationary deputy superintendents of police will be appointed by direct recruitment in January 1912.

2. Candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

- (a) that they are statutory natives of India,
- (b) that they are of good character,
- (c) that they are graduates of a recognized University,
- (d) that they are of sound health, good physique and active habits and free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity,
- (e) that they are not less than 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest, and
- (f) that they are not under 21 or over 25 years of age on January 1st, 1912.

3. Applications must be made on printed forms to be obtained from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. Applications already made to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will be forwarded by him to the Inspector-General.

4. The application will include the following particulars:—

- (a) Name in full.
- (b) Address in full.
- (c) Caste or creed.
- (d) Date of birth (a certificate to be appended or other satisfactory evidence to be supplied).
- (e) Profession or occupation of father with his full name and address (if living).
- (f) Places of education during the past four years with dates (a certificate of character and conduct signed by the principal of the institution in which the candidate last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government must be attached to the application).
- (g) Name of the University at which the applicant has graduated; nature of degree obtained.
- (h) A memorandum showing the status and services, if any, of the family to which the candidate belongs and the appointment, if any, held by him.
- (i) State of general health (a medical certificate in accordance with the requirements of Article 49, Civil Service Regulations, and showing height and chest-measurement must be attached to the application).

5. The following committee has been appointed to select from among the candidates six persons whom they think most fitted for appointment:—

- (1) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras (Chairman).
- (2) The Inspector-General of Police (Secretary).
- (3) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal.

6. Applications accompanied by the certificates referred to in clause 4 (d), (f) and (i) must reach the Inspector-General of Police on or before October 25th, 1911. No applications received after that date will be considered.

7. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the committee of selection at their own expense on days which will be notified to them.

8. Candidates who are finally selected by the Government will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a medical board in Madras as to their physique and capacity for active outdoor work.

9. Every selected candidate will be on probation for two years. While on probation he will be given an allowance of Rs. 100 *per mensem*; he will be required to attend a course of instruction in the Provincial training school extending to two years and to appear at the successive departmental examinations for junior officers in the subjects prescribed for assistant superintendents of police until he has passed in all subjects.

10. If at the end of the two years a selected candidate has passed all the prescribed examinations and is, in the opinion of the Government, fit for employment as a deputy superintendent of police he will be confirmed as such in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 *per mensem*. Otherwise his services will be dispensed with. The Government will also be at liberty to dispense with the services of a probationer at any time during the period of his probation, if in their opinion he is not fit for employment as a deputy superintendent of police.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 13* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912.

Statement of political detenus.

And supra, page 51.

Number.	Name.	District.	Ground of detention.	Date from which detained.	Provision of law under which detained.	Means of subsistence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kunanjeri Mamadeba Mulla	Malabar	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which took place at Malappuram in December 1884.	2nd May 1885	Madras Regulation II of 1819.	Government allowance.
2	Pottammal Umni Mammad	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	1st July 1903 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Do.	Government allowance. Sells miscellaneous petty things.
3	Kanhirangadan Saiyid Ali	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	4th July 1894	Do.	Government allowance. Trades in beads and other miscellaneous articles.
4	Alingal Aidru	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	9th April 1894 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Do.	Government allowance. Keeps a hotel and nut shop.
5	Malayatediyil Ibrahim	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which took place at Malappuram in December 1894.	2nd May 1895	Do.	Government allowance.
6	Polikkal Viran Kutti	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	27th June 1894	Do.	Do.
7	Narayana Singh Lal	Jeypore in Vizagapatam Agency.	To prevent disturbances in the Agency tracts.	3rd March 1899	Madras Regulation II of 1819 and India Act XXIV of 1839.	Government allowance.
8	Kozhiseeri Kunbormutti	Malabar	To prevent his committing a fanatical outbreak.	12th January 1898	Madras Regulation II of 1819.	Government allowance. Keeps a tobacco and snuff shop.
9	Kandapadi Muhammad	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which took place at Kalattur in the Malabar district in September 1873.	28th September 1873	Do.	Government allowance.
10	Palsauri Agitu	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which took place in Malappuram in December 1894.	2nd May 1895	Do.	Government allowance.
11	Mussaliar Mohidin Kutti	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	7th May 1894	Do.	Government allowance. Also employed as municipal tank watchman.
12	Ayyari Kunhali	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outrage in Malabar district in September 1880.	20th September 1880	Do.	Government allowance.
13	Choliyil Koyasar	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	26th June 1894	Do.	Is a <i>dalal</i> in the Bandar Divisional office.

Statement of political detenus—cont.

Number.	Name.	District.	Ground of detention.	Date from which detained.	Provision of law under which detained.	Means of subsistence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Pethumbulavil Soppi	Malabar	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	12th May 1894	Madras Regulation II of 1819.	Is a peon in the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Nellore town.
15	Mundath Saiyid Ali	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	24th June 1894	Do.	Government allowance.
16	Tekkathil Koya Kunhi Koya Tungal of Velangode.	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in the Ernad taluk of the Malabar district in 1894.	7th September 1899 (date of arrest).	Do.	Do.
17	Nadakolathil Erathali Haji	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	28th September 1894	Do.	Government allowance. He is also a "native doctor."
18	Puzhuthuni Kunhayu	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	3rd July 1896	Do.	Government allowance; also a private schoolmaster for Muhammatians.
19	Kuthavala Kondil Ahmad	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	18th February 1906 (date of detention under police surveillance in Vellore town).	Do.	Is employed as mudi in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Vellore.
20	Vattakkattil Kunju Moidin Kutti.	Do.	Murdered a Hindu woman who had embraced Mohammedanism but had reverted to Hinduism and caused hurt with a dangerous weapon to her daughter at Trikolam in the Ernad taluk of the Malabar district in 1894.	20th April 1910 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Do.	Government allowance.
21	Kotodiyil Paker	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	7th May 1894	Do.	Government allowance; is also employed in making cigarettes.
22	Naijadiath Kunhunnan	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	20th May 1896	Do.	Government allowance; is also employed as a <i>mulla</i> or mosque orier in the <i>masjid</i> at Salem.
23	Moung Lat	Burma	Detained under the Governor-General's warrant since August 1873.	7th July 1906 (date of his arrival in Madras).	Bengal Regulation III of 1818.	Government allowance.
24	Anangadan Bappi	Malabar	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	24th August 1897 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Madras Regulation II of 1819.	Government allowance; also trades in cloth.
25	Talakolath Ahmad	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	20th May 1896	Do.	Peon in the Collector's office, Cuddalore.
26	Cholakkil Alavi	Do.	Concerned in the murder by a gang of Mappillas in April 1898 of Maranath Nambudiri, a land-owner in the Ernad taluk of Malabar.	14th December 1898	Do.	Peon in the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Cuddalore.

Statement of political detenus—cont.

Number.	Name.	District.	Ground of detention.	Date from which detained.	Provision of law under which detained.	Means of subsistence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Kazha Kunnummil Chekkutti	Malabar	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	1st January 1903 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Madras Regulation II of 1819.	Attender in the Collector's office, Cudalore.
28	Araviralan Mutha	Do.	do.	20th May 1896	Do.	Government allowance; is a petty trader.
29	Punakadan Ismail	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	29th May 1907 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Do.	Government allowance; is also a trader in betel leaves, etc.
30	Kizhiseri Qadir	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amsam</i> in Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	23rd June 1894	Do.	Muchli in the taluk office, Tindivanam.
31	Cherudala Ahmad	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which took place in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	12th May 1894	Do.	Government allowance; also trades in mats.
32	Pottayil Mammad Mussalir	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	20th May 1896	Do.	Government allowance; is also employed as a tailor.
33	Padatodyil Paradi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district in March and April 1894.	12th May 1894	Do.	Government allowance; he is also a physician.
34	Pezhunganadan Vali Pidikkakkal	Do.	do.	1st January 1903 (date of detention under police surveillance).	Do.	Government allowance.
35	Moyan Kutti, Chembratodyil Raman	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amsam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	26th June 1894	Do.	Do.
36	Kuttipulian Ahmad	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	20th May 1896	Do.	Is a <i>daivat</i> in the office of the District Magistrate, Ramnad.
37	Karayil Mammi	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla conspiracy which took place at Angadipuram <i>amsam</i> , Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, in February 1894.	25th June 1894	Do.	Government allowance; is also a garden maistri in Messrs. Spencer's Cigar Factory, Dindigul.
38	Palappanna Mammutti	Do.	do.	26th June 1894	Do.	Government allowance
39	Velaragil Ahmad Kutti	Do.	Concerned in the murder by a gang of Mappillas in April 1898 of Maranath Nambudiri, a land-owner in the Ernad taluk of Malabar.	15th December 1898	Do.	Do.
40	Parakkadan Ahmad Haji	Do.	Implicated in the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in East Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March 1896.	20th May 1896	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 54* asked by the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912.]

* 222 *supra*, page 65.

G.O. No. 303, Public, dated 7th March 1912.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the following arrangements for the future administration of the Medical College and the General Hospital, Madras.

2. *Medical College*.—The office of Principal, Medical College, shall be separated from that of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, and a selected senior professor of the college shall be appointed principal. He will be granted a staff allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to his pay as professor.

3. *General Hospital*.—(i) The duties of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, shall be entrusted to one of the senior physicians or surgeons of the institution who will, in consideration of the extra work devolving on him, be granted a staff allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to his other emoluments. He will be debarred from all private practice except consulting practice.

(ii) The Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, shall be relieved of professorial duties in the Medical College but shall be entrusted with the routine work connected with the internal economy and management of the hospital. He will be compensated for the loss of the local allowance of Rs. 200 *per mensem* attached to the minor professorship by the grant of an equivalent amount as local allowance in addition to his pay.

4. The existing post of Principal, Medical College, and Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, will be abolished.

5. This sanction has been registered as No. 16 of 1912-13.

6. The Governor in Council has decided that the revised arrangements should be brought into force with effect from 1st April 1912. The Surgeon-General is requested to submit the necessary proposals for the approval of Government at an early date.

(True Extract.)

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Financial department.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. * 55 asked by the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912.]

* 228 *supra*, page 65.

G.O. No. 1349 M., dated 21st August 1911.

[READ—G.O. No. 1131 M., dated 18th July 1911.]

In paragraph 1 of the proceedings read above the Government intimated their intention separately to consider the request of the Tanjore Municipal Council for the restoration of the privilege of electing its own chairman which was withdrawn under G.O. No. 1365 M., dated 11th November 1902. On a similar request made by the council towards the beginning of 1908, the Government, while acknowledging the endeavours made to improve the municipal administration, expressed their desire to watch for a further period the working of the municipality under the chairmanship of a nominated non-official and observed that if at the end of two years it was found that the improvement had been maintained they would be prepared to consider any representation which the council might then make.

2. In G.O. No. 1372 M., dated 23rd August 1909, however, the Government, when reviewing the report for 1908-09, were compelled to pronounce the opinion that the administration had retrograded in almost every direction and was most inefficient. A year later in G.O. No. 1158 M., dated 3rd August 1910, the verdict was that except in minor matters very little improvement was noticeable in the administration and it was stated that the blame for this

unsatisfactory state of affairs must be equally distributed among the late chairman, the councillors and the late secretary. Notwithstanding changes in the *personnel* of the chairman and the secretary the administration during the year 1910-11 was such as to elicit the condemnation embodied in paragraph 1 of the order read above and re-produced below :—

“The record of the administration of the Tanjore municipality during 1910-11 furnishes ample justification for the unfavourable criticism embodied in the forwarding endorsement of the Collector. The collection work, which formed the subject of special censure in the review of the previous administration report, exhibited no improvement, the condition of the roads continued to be disgraceful, there was marked retrogression in regard to the work of the private scavenging service, infantile vaccination was seriously neglected, and the councillors as a body do not appear to have given support to the executive or to have shown an intelligent interest in municipal affairs, while the secretary has failed to fulfil the promise of efficiency which he displayed during the period of his probation. The request of the council for the restoration of the privilege of electing its own chairman will be separately disposed of. For the present it will suffice to say that the character of the recent administration cannot be said to furnish any arguments in favour of such a change.”

3. The system of employing a paid secretary under an honorary chairman has clearly proved a failure and there is no reason to suppose that matters would be in any way improved by substituting an elected for a nominated chairman. In these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no alternative but again to suggest to the council the employment of a full-time paid chairman. Incidentally this measure will vest the nomination to that appointment in the council itself under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

4. The council will accordingly be requested to state whether, in modification of its previous resolutions No. 62172, dated 15th February 1907, and No. 667, dated 28th May 1910, it is now prepared to entertain a paid chairman. If so, the scale of remuneration considered appropriate should be reported.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 64 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912.]

* 232 *supra*, page 68.

Statement showing the receipts and charges under translation and printing fees for the years 1905 to 1910.

Year.	Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1905	1,16,895	9	0	99,521	8	11
1906	1,15,253	13	0	1,12,270	9	10
1907	1,25,612	6	9	1,11,857	10	8
1908	1,29,973	4	7	1,13,664	15	8
1909	1,26,891	10	7	99,743	1	3
1910	1,65,996	4	2	1,21,627	10	10
The balance on 31st December 1911 was				4,29,124	12	11

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. * 95 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912.]

Statement showing the names of the Inspectors of Schools in charge of the circles during the last five years.

Old circles.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	New circles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
First	J. A. Yates, Esq.	J. A. Yates, Esq.	First	J. A. Yates, Esq.	J. A. Yates, Esq.	Moulavi Mahammad Sahib Bahadur.
Second	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.	Second	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.
Third	Arthur I. Mayhew, Esq.	H. S. Duncan, Esq.	Third	Herbert Champion, Esq.	Herbert Champion, Esq.	Herbert Champion, Esq.
Fourth	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai.	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai.	Fourth	R. G. Grieve, Esq.	M.R.Ry. A. C. Prantarthara Aiyar.	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Prantarthara Aiyar.
Fifth	T. T. Logan, Esq.	M.R.Ry. A. C. Prantarthara Aiyar.	Fifth	H. O. Kershaw, Esq.	H. O. Kershaw, Esq.	H. O. Kershaw, Esq.
Sixth	P. P. Braithwaite, Esq.	M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Sixth	O. J. Coudrey, Esq.	T. O. Hodges, Esq.	T. O. Hodges, Esq.
Inspector of European Training Schools	J. H. Stone, Esq.	E. W. Middlemast, Esq.	Inspector of European Training Schools	Arthur I. Mayhew, Esq.	E. W. Middlemast, Esq.	R. G. Grieve, Esq.

APPENDIX X.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 26* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th May 1912.]

* 302 *supra*, page 87.

Opinions of district boards on the proposal to form a company for the construction of district board railways.

I

Letter—from W. FRANCIS, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Tinnevely.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 1st March 1912.
No.—D. Dis. 135/12.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 313/A-1 L., dated the 31st January 1912, requesting to be informed of the views of the district board on the proposal of the South Indian Railway Board in their letter No. 103, dated 8th November 1911, offering to promote a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur line and other lines projected by district boards, I have the honour to submit a copy of the district board's resolution No. 1, dated 29th February 1912.

2. I myself voted with the minority against the resolution.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the District Board, Tinnevely, dated the 29th February 1912.

PRESENT:

Ex-officio.

- (1) W. Francis, Esq., I.C.S., Collector and President.
- (2) A. B. Cox, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Tuticorin.
- (3) A. Mc. G. C. Tampoe, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Sernadevi.
- (4) B. Muhi-ud-din Khan Lodi Sahib Bahadur, Divisional Officer, Kollpatti.
- (5) Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur, Divisional Officer, Tinnevely.

Officials nominated.

- (6) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. B. Rama Rao Avargal, District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
- (7) „ A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.

Non-officials nominated.

- (8) M.R.Ry. A. K. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, Vice-President.
- (9) „ Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar Avargal, Estate Collector, Uttumalai.
- (10) The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
- (11) M.R.Ry. V. S. Martandam Pillai Avargal.
- (12) „ S. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal.
- (13) „ R. Subba Aiyar Avargal.

Elected.

- (14) M.R.Ry. S. T. Ponnambalanatha Mudaliyar Avargal.
- (15) „ S. K. Subba Aiyar Avargal.
- (16) „ S. Arunachalam Pillai Avargal.
- (17) Roshan Mia Abji Mia Sahib Bahadur.
- (18) M.R.Ry. R. Sivarama Aiyar Avargal.

Read Government Memorandum No. 313/A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, requesting to be informed of the views of the district board on the proposal of the South Indian Railway Board in their letter No. 103, dated 8th November 1911, offering to promote a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur line and other lines projected by district boards.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. A. K. Sundaram Aiyar and seconded by Mr. R. Subba Aiyar:—

Resolution No. 1.—“This board is unable to accept the proposed scheme of District Boards Railways put forward by the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, in their letter No. 103, dated the 8th November 1911. But it is prepared to consider proposals from the South Indian Railway Company regarding the working of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur line when sufficient funds have been found by this board to construct that line.”

There were 8 votes for the resolution and 7 against, 3 members not voting. The resolution was thus carried.

II

Letter—from the President, District Board, Madura.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 28th February 1912.
No.—Dis. 218.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 315/A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a copy of the resolution of the district board passed at a special meeting held on the 20th February 1912. The district board accepts generally the proposals of the South Indian Railway for the constitution of a Madras District Board Railway Company. It, however, proposes that an alteration should be made in the alignment of the line to be constructed in this district and that the railway should run direct from Bodinayakanur *via* Teni and Usilampatti to Madura, instead of to Periyakulam and Kodaikanal Road station (Ammayanayakkanur) as originally surveyed.

2. The Board at two meetings has been unanimous as to the advantages which the new alignment is likely to present as compared with the already projected line. The chief attractions of the Periyakulam-Ammayanayakkanur line were that it would tap the traffic which comes from the Cumbum valley and *via* Bodinayakanur from the Travancore Hills, and would serve the towns of Periyakulam and Kodaikanal. Kodaikanal has, however, to some extent now ceased to be a determining factor in the matter. With the opening of the Laws ghaut road from Ganguvarpatti which is now under construction, transport facilities to the hills will be greatly improved. It seems likely that even with the railway running, the bulk of the goods traffic when taken out of the train at Kodaikanal road would be put into carts at once for the journey to Kodaikanal instead of being transhipped into another train and unloaded again, 16 miles further on, at Ganguvarpatti and there placed in carts. The passenger traffic to Kodaikanal is hardly of sufficient bulk to exercise any determining influence on a decision, but it is clear that if and when the Kodaikanal ghaut becomes fit for motor traffic, the passenger booking on the Kodaikanal Road-Ganguvarpatti section would be affected. It would be simpler and quicker for passengers to go right through by motor car than to change on to a branch line at Kodaikanal Road for the purpose of going 16 miles further by rail.

3. Periyakulam which originally lent some importance to the projected line, will, after the opening of the ghaut road, lose much of its importance; it will no longer be on the road to Kodaikanal nor will it continue, as at present, to furnish all the supplies of that town.

4. There remains among the chief sources of traffic that from Cumbum valley and Travancore Hills and this will be as well, if not better, served by a line coming direct to Madura. The line will be somewhat longer than that originally projected, but the distance to Madura will be less. Grain and timber which form the bulk of the traffic in this part of the country largely find their way into Madura, and the direct line *via* Usilampatti will obviate the necessity of transshipment at the (Ammayanayakkanur) Kodaikanal Road station.

5. Until an estimate of the cost of the line now proposed has been prepared, it is impossible to assert that it will be more immediately profitable than that originally projected; the Board has no reason to believe that the profits will be less, and the prospects of development are infinitely greater. The line suggested will pass through the Kallar country which has never been properly opened up, and which, in the opinion of those who know it well, is capable of considerable development. From an administrative standpoint the running of a railway through this track and through Usilampatti, its official head quarters will have decided advantages. It is on these grounds that the board desires that the new alignment should be surveyed and investigated before any decision to construct a railway on the old alignment is finally given. The board is willing to allot funds to meet the cost of survey. The present change of plans may at first sight seem to endanger the prospect of the Madura line being included in the scope of the company which the South Indian Railway is endeavouring to establish, but the board has little doubt that if the survey is taken in hand at once and pushed through rapidly, the prospects of the proposed line will be known before the negotiations of the South Indian Railway with Government and the district boards are concluded and the preliminaries for the floating of a company finished. In these circumstances, the board trusts that Government will accept its view, accord sanction to the survey of the proposed alignment and press the matter on the attention of the South Indian Railway by which the survey would be conducted.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of the District Board, Madura, dated the 3rd February 1912.

* * * * *

Read letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway, submitting for the consideration of the board, copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the Board of Directors of the company offering to endeavour to promote a company for the construction of certain railway lines including the Vaigai Valley railway, and stating that the district board may take shares in the company to be started to the extent of the railway cess collections in the district.

Also connected papers.

Resolution No. 10—The board considers that the question of altering the proposed alignment taking the line direct from Bodinayakkanur via Teni and Usilampatti to Madura should be examined, before any decision is come to in regard to the proposal of the South Indian Railway to take over the construction of the Vaigai Valley railway.

(2)

Proceedings of the District Board, Madura, dated the 20th February 1912.

* * * * *

Read proposal of the South Indian Railway Company regarding the construction of a branch railway from Ammayanayakkanur to Uttamapalaiyam and Government Order regarding the draft agreements to be entered into in the matter of railway construction.

Resolution No. 22.—The board is prepared, so far as regards the project for the construction of district board railways in Madura, to accept generally the proposals of the South Indian Railway for the construction of Madras District Boards Railway Company as set out in paragraph 6 of the letter from the Managing Director, No. 103, dated 8th November 1911. But it is of opinion that a better and more profitable alignment than that now in view (Kedaikanal Road, Batlagundu, Periyakulam and Uttamapalaiyam) would probably be found in a line from Bodinayakkanur via Teni and Usilampatti to Madura. The board considers that this line should be investigated and surveyed without delay. If the results of the investigation are encouraging the board would propose that the line should be taken up by the Madras District Boards Railway Company; if they are not encouraging the original alignment of the Vaigai Valley railway will be maintained and the boards' unconditional adherence given to the South Indian Railway Company's scheme.

2. In view of the boards' acceptance of the proposals of the South Indian Railway to form a Madras District Boards Railway Company, the board has no comments to make upon the draft agreement.

III

Letter—from Khan Bahadur M. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB Bahadur, President, District Board, South Arcot.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—Cuddalore, the 3rd February 1912.

No.—R.O.C. 2192-D.B. of 1911.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 313/A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a copy of the resolution passed by the district board in its meeting held on 30th January 1912 in connection with the promotion of a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of a railway in this district from Ulundurpēttai to Chinnasalem. The board is of opinion that unless a portion of the earnings from cross traffic is credited to the District Boards Railway Company the proposed concern will not be sufficiently profitable to the board. I request that Government may be pleased to give their consideration to this point and favour the board with their advice.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the District Board, South Arcot, dated 30th January 1912.

PRESENT:

Official members.

- (1) M. Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, *President*.
- (2) M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasachariyar Avargal, Vice-President and Revenue Divisional officer, Cuddalore.
- (3) M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional officer, Tirukkōyilūr.
- (4) " V. Parthasarathi Chetti Garu, Revenue Divisional officer, Chidambaram.
- (5) " K. R. Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal, District Forest officer, South Arcot.
- (6) " V. Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Cuddalore.
- (7) " C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Tirukkōyilūr.
- (8) " A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Villupuram.
- (9) Muhammad Taja-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar of Tindivanam.

Non-official members.

- (10) Muhammad Razak Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
- (11) Mr. Charles Henry Cardozo.
- (12) M.R.Ry. A. P. Chandranatha Nayinar Avargal.
- (13) " C. Muttukumara Pillai Avargal.
- (14) " V. Ramannjachariyar Avargal.
- (15) " K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar Avargal.
- (16) " G. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal.
- (17) " C. V. Narayanaswami Aiyar Avargal.
- (18) " M. Ramaswami Udaiyar Avargal.
- (19) " Kolandaivelu Udaiyar Avargal.
- (20) " Maria Susai Mudaliyar Avargal.

Read again letter, dated 29th January 1911, from the Agent, South Indian Railway, forwarding a copy of letter from the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway offering to endeavour to promote a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of Ulundurpēttai Chinnasalem Railway.

Also resolution No. 18, dated 11th January 1912.

Resolution No. 1.—The board resolves, subject to the approval of Government and the conditions stipulated below, to accept the proposals made by the South Indian Railway Company:—

(1) That the earnings derived from cross traffic should not be credited wholly to the South Indian Railway Company, but a fair proportion thereof should be credited to the Madras District Boards Railway Company.

(2) That the South Indian Railway Company should give the assurance and stipulate in more clear terms than those in item (d) of paragraph 2 of the memorandum of terms, that they will undertake to supply an adequate quantity of rolling-stock to the district boards railway lines.

IV

Letter—from A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Ramnad.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—Madura, the 5th February 1912.

No.—Dis. 98.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 313/A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter Dis. No. 78, dated 29th January 1912.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from the President, District Board, Ramnad.

Dated—the 29th January 1912.

No.—Dis. 78.

With reference to G.O. No. 1740 L. (Confdl.), dated 5th December 1911, I have the honour to state that the Government order and the letters addressed by the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, to the Secretary of State for India, copies of which were sent to Government with this office letter Dis. No. 774, dated 16th December 1911, were placed before the district board, at its meeting held on the 27th instant. The district board, after discussing the various aspects of the proposals put forward by the Railway Board, passed a resolution generally approving them. In view of this decision and as the board understands that the South Indian Railway Company are not prepared to construct or work the lines themselves, the board considered it superfluous to discuss the draft agreement circulated by Government. A copy of the resolution is enclosed.

(2)

Proceedings of the District Board, Ramnad, dated 27th January 1912.

PRESENT:

A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Esq., I.C.S., President.

* * * * *

Read letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, dated 29th November 1911, No. A.C.S. 3628-1—32, and the letters addressed by the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, to the Secretary of State for India, in regard to the proposal of the former to promote a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of certain branch railway lines.

Also G.O. No. 1740 L., dated 5th December 1911, communicating for remarks the draft of an agreement for the working of the District Board Railways.

Resolution No. 160.—The board generally approves the scheme, leaving the examination of technical details to Government. The consideration of the blank agreement becomes unnecessary in view of the decision come to above.

V

Letter—from F. R. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Coimbatore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 26th February 1912.

No.—R. Dis. 41 (a)/D.B.

With reference to the Government Memorandum No. 313/A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a copy of the resolution of the district board passed at its special meeting held on the 23rd instant regarding Mr. Priestley's proposals contained in the Railway Board's letter No. 103, dated 8th November 1911, about opening of certain lines of railways in South India.

2. The views of the district board on the matter are recorded in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the resolution.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the District Board, Coimbatore, dated 23rd February 1912.

PRESENT:

- (1) F. R. Hemingway, Esq., I.C.S., President.
- (2) M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector and Vice-President.
- (3) „ K. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division.
- (4) „ A. Vedaachalam Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gobichettipalaiyam.
- (5) „ S. P. Rangachariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Deputy Collector, Kollegal.
- (6) „ R. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar of Avanashi.
- (7) „ C. H. Kadirvelu Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Tiruppur.
- (8) „ K. Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
- (9) „ Nallatambi Chakkarai Mandradiar Avargal.
- (10) „ L. Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal.
- (11) „ Vittal Doss Anandji Sait Avargal.
- (12) „ N. Muttuswami Goundar Avargal.
- (13) „ Chennavira Chettiyar Avargal.
- (14) „ N. R. Malayandi Chettiyar Avargal.
- (15) „ C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
- (16) „ S. P. Narasimhalu Nayudu Garu.
- (17) Saiyid Diwan Khaja Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
- (18) Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur.
- (19) Rev. Father G. Boulanger.
- (20) Rev. Mr. A. W. Broagh.

Read letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway, No. A.C.S. 3628-1—24 of 29th November 1911, forwarding, for the consideration of the district board, so far as the Podanur-Pollachi line is concerned, a copy of a letter No. 103, dated 8th November 1911, from the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway, to the Secretary of State for India, offering to endeavour to promote a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of certain lines of railways, together with copy of letter No. 102, dated 8th November 1911, relating to some other railway projects and its enclosure being a memorandum of terms proposed for the South Indian Branch Lines Company, Limited; (2) Proceedings of the Railway sub-committee, dated 20th January 1912, convened for the purpose of considering the papers relating to the railway subject; (3) letter from the President, District Board, to the Agent, South Indian Railway, R.O.C. No. 1799-D.B. of 27th January 1912; (4) Government Memorandum No. 313-A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, informing that the Government, as at present advised, are disposed generally to approve of the proposals contained in the Home Board's letter No. 103 of 8th November 1911 on the subject of the promotion of a company and desiring to be placed in possession of the views of the local bodies concerned after convening a special meeting for the consideration of the Agent's letter; (5) letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway, No. A.C.S. 2117/3-1—94, dated 10th February 1912, forwarding copy of an amended estimate revised as for a low grade line, together with a copy of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

Resolution No. 1.—The board resolves to place on record its views on Mr. Priestley's scheme as follows:—

(1) The board recognizes the advantages of joining and is prepared to join in a large scheme embracing several districts and several railways, provided that safeguards are provided that the construction of the Pollachi railway shall not be delayed but shall be commenced and carried out in the near future and as soon as the others.

(2) The board would have preferred the employment of Indian capital alone; but it has no insuperable objection to the capital being subscribed both in India and in England as proposed, provided that the Indian investor is given a fair chance and as far as possible a preference.

(3) The board desires that some arrangement should be thought out whereby either this board alone or all the district boards concerned should be recognized and have a chance of making representations to the directors, the Government and the South Indian Railway otherwise than as mere shareholders among other shareholders.

(4) The board feels very strongly that the Dindigul-Palghat line should be constructed and should belong to the same company as the Pollachi line. The board is convinced that it is a far more lucrative line than any other concern and that its construction will be a great boon to the public and a source of great profit to its owners. The board considers that if it is constructed as proposed by a third company there will be much undesirable friction between the three companies concerned. The board also considers that it is a great mistake to defer indefinitely (as proposed) the construction of such an important and remunerative line.

The board resolves to address the district boards of Malabar and Madura on the subject with a view to obtaining their co-operation.

VI

Letter—from J. N. Roy, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Tanjore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 25th February 1912
No.—R. Dis. 52-D.B.

As directed in Government Memorandum No. 313-A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, I have the honour to report that a special meeting of the district board was convened on the 19th instant for the consideration of the letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway, regarding the formation of a company called "The Madras District Board Railway Company, Limited." A copy of the resolution passed by the board on the subject is submitted. The board owns 103 miles of railway at present, and the system is working at a profit of over six *per cent.* It has moreover 23 lakhs of rupees in hand, and this sum is more than ample to cover the cost of the constructions of the lines which have been sanctioned recently. The members think that they have nothing to gain by joining the new company, and regret that they do not see their way to accept the proposals made by Mr. Muirhead. At the same time the board feels that it would have been in a better position to discuss the subject had it been able to obtain expert opinion on the matter. It is quite ready to re-consider the matter, and request that the Government may be pleased to favour it with its views on the subject.

2. The district board appreciates the idea of combining all the district boards into one company; the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the members present at the meeting are embodied in the second paragraph of the resolution. There is no objection to such a company borrowing capital on a guarantee of four *per cent.* interest, but this is not necessary. It is not advantageous to offer more attractive inducements than such a guarantee. The present cess accumulations when combined will suffice to make a start in the construction of branch lines. The annual net earnings, which will not be less than five lakhs even at the commencement, and the annual cess income of nearly five lakhs should suffice to secure an addition of 25 miles a year. A more rapid rate of progress is not necessary. The present difficulty is not one of want of capital, but it is due, the board believes, to the South Indian Railway Company being unwilling to help the extension of railway lines except under conditions, which will not interfere with their present high rate of dividends. The board thinks that the railway company are not dealing with the district boards fairly, and are unwilling to accept these proposals unless the attitude of the South Indian Railway Company changes for the better. A memorandum drawn up by my vice-president is enclosed.

3. The district board recognizes the necessity of securing a sympathetic treatment of the branch lines at the hands of the main line company. It considers that for this purpose, it would be reasonable to divide the net earnings equally when they exceed six *per cent.* No rebate or any concession at the hands of the main line company is required. The object of condition (i) in paragraph 2 of the resolution is to avoid conflict of interests. Condition (iv) will enable the district boards to buy off private interests, should borrowing be considered necessary. Condition (vi) is intended to lay down a limit to the borrowings of the district boards.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of the District Board, Tanjore, dated 19th February 1912.

PRESENT:

Ex-officio members.

- (1) J. N. Roy, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, President.
- (2) M.R.Ry. T. Vijayaraghavacharyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional officer, Tanjore.
- (3) " A. Ramacha Nedungadi Avargal, Revenue Divisional officer, Mayavaram.
- (4) " C. S. Anantarama Aiyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional officer, Mannargudi.
- (5) " Rao Sahib D. Diravia Nadar Avargal, Revenue Divisional officer, Pattukkottai.

Nominated official members.

- (6) M.R.Ry. K. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Personal Assistant to Deputy Collector, and Vice-President, District Board, Tanjore.
- (7) Lieut.-Col. Edmund Hasell Wright, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.

Nominated non-official members.

- (8) M.R.Ry. K. S. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, landholder and pleader, Negapatam.
- (9) " Rao Bahadur A. Annaswami Tevar Avargal, landholder, Ukkadai.
- (10) " V. Ramachandra Nayudu Garu, landholder, Enangudi.
- (11) " K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar Avargal, landholder, Shiyali.
- (12) " K. G. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal, landholder, Kottur.
- (13) Mr. Johann Karl Earnest Maening, treasurer, Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar.
- (14) Mir Hamith Sahib Bahadur, landholder, Tandavankulam.
- (15) M.R.Ry. R. Swaminatha Vijaya Tevar Avargal, zamindar, Pappanadu.
- (16) " C. R. Lakshmivaraha Aiyangar Avargal, pleader, Kumbakonam.

Elected official members.

- (17) M.R.Ry. A. S. Daniel Joseph Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar, Pattukkottai.

Elected non-official members.

- (18) M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyar Avargal, landholder, Tirutturaipundi.
- (19) " T. Kodandarama Aiyangar Avargal, pleader, Tanjore.
- (20) " S. Natesa Aiyar Avargal, pleader, Kumbakonam.
- (21) " M. S. Natesa Aiyar Avargal, landholder, Mattur.
- (22) " B. S. Nataraja Sastri Avargal, pleader, Negapatam.
- (23) " K. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal, landholder, Mayavaram.
- (24) " R. Atmanatha Aiyar Avargal, pleader, Pattukkottai.
- (25) " Y. G. Nataraja Pillai Avargal, landholder, Enadimangalam.
- (26) " R. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal, landholder, Alivalam.
- (27) " T. Sambamurti Rao Avargal, pleader, Tanjore.

Read Government Memorandum No. 313-A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, directing to convene a special meeting of the District Board for the consideration of the Agent's letter on the formation of the company called "Madras District Boards' Railway Company, Limited," on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of certain lines of railways in South India.

Resolution.—The board, as at present advised, are unwilling to join the company which the South Indian Railway proposes to float. They will however, feel thankful if the Government favour them with its detailed views on the matter with special reference to the position of this district.

2. In the formation of any company linking the various district boards, the following conditions seem to be absolutely necessary:—

- (1) There should only be one company instead of two and that the capital should be on a rupee basis.
- (2) The earnings from cross-traffic should be shared by the branch lines as well.
- (3) The divisions of profits should commence only after the branch lines have commenced to earn six *per cent.*
- (4) The district board should have the option of purchasing the lines at the end of thirty years instead of fifty years as now proposed.
- (5) No grant of rebate is necessary.
- (6) The district boards may be required to guarantee with their cess income, four *per cent.* interest on all borrowed capital, the capital expenditure being regulated to fall within the limits that this would impose.

3. The board invites the attention of Government to the omission of the line from Mannargudi to Tirutturaipundi from the proposals mentioned in the Agent's letter, and also to the inclusion of the line from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi, and trust that the construction of lines from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi, and Tirutturaipundi to Vedaranyam will be taken on hand without any further delay and without waiting for the flotation of the new company.

(2)

A memorandum on the proposals of the South Indian Railway Company for securing capital for the construction of various branch lines.

There are now two proposals made by the South Indian Railway Company. One proposal relates to the construction of a railway line connecting Panruti-Trichinopoly-Ramnad-Virudupatti-Tenkasi. This will be one continuous line crossing and re-crossing the main line. The other relates to 11 short lines contemplated by various district boards and the Travancore State. Of these the lines from (i) Quilon to Trivandrum, (ii) Tinnevely to Trichendur, (iii) Kilakkarai

to Rāmnād, (iv) Uttamapalaiyam to Kodaikanal Road, (v) Pollachi to Podanur, are lines which will, in every sense of the term, be feeders of the main line and having regard to the direction in which they lie with reference to the main line, are never likely to compete with it. The three lines—(i) Salem to Atur, (ii) Atur to Chinnasalem, and (iii) Chinnasalem to Ulundurpet—may act as a cross line connecting the broad gauge and the narrow gauge of the main lines. No mention has been made of the proposal of the Tanjore District Board to connect Mannargudi with Tirutturaippundi and it should also be noted that the line from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi for which there is reason to believe, an agreement was all but arrived at between the district board and the South Indian Railway has been included in this proposal. If the omission of the proposal to connect Mannargudi and Tirutturaippundi is not intentional, and if it may be added to the present proposals, there will be a continuous line from Kumbakonam to Karaikkudi crossing the Negapatnam branch of the main line and meeting the continuous line mentioned in the first proposal. If the omission of the proposed connection between Mannargudi and Tirutturaippundi is intentional, the object can only be to prevent the Tanjore District Board lines having any chance of competing either with the main line or with the line which forms the first proposal. It must also be remembered that the various lines constituting the second proposal were arrived at by the various district boards acting independently of each other and with no idea whatever of co-operating with each other to secure a continuous line. One may well doubt whether if such an idea was entertained by the district boards and they consulted each other, these lines would have been chosen. In stating the first proposal, three other proposed lines have been mentioned, and they are put into a separate group marked B. No explanation has been given for this procedure, nor any information furnished, when this group will be considered. They seem to have been grouped merely to be put off and they are put off probably because they are short circuiting lines and are likely to earn only at some expense to the main line. These facts should be kept in view in considering the proposals relating to these branch lines.

These proposals have been made according to the originators of these proposals, the first to clear an *impasse* that has been arrived at on account of the Government not being able to find sufficient funds to guarantee the rate of interest that will be demanded on the requisite capital, and the second to help the district boards in their laudable endeavour to help themselves and to overcome the deadlock which has been reached, inasmuch as they have not sufficient funds themselves nor are they able to obtain the necessary assistance from Government. How far is this description of the present state of things true? This would require close examination.

Nearly twelve years ago, Mr. Spring, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, calculated that the seven southern district boards of Tinnevely, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly would, with their cess income, be able to guarantee an interest of four *per cent.* on the capital that will be necessary to construct 470 miles of railway in these districts. All these districts besides Tanjore and Trichinopoly are now taxing themselves an additional three pies cess and this is to enable them to guarantee capital which apparently was then assumed to be readily forthcoming if only four *per cent.* was assured. The district board has no information what attempts were made by the Government of Madras or of India, to raise the necessary capital on the guarantee of these cesses and how the attempts fared. Did they fail because the four *per cent.* was not a sufficient guarantee, or did they fail on account of any opposition from the persons interested in the working of the main lines, and which the Government could not overcome? In its resolution No. 3210-A, dated 22nd July 1898, the Government of India laid down that the district boards which meet their ordinary required expenditure by levying a cess short of the maximum rate that it is empowered by law to levy, can make use of the margin towards forming a sinking fund for meeting any demand on account of guaranteed interest. Where the district boards levy a special cess for this purpose their position must be much stronger. It must be known to many that the various district boards were urged to levy this special cess, and it was the hope of getting railways soon that induced many a landholder on the district board to accept for himself and the other ryots of the districts this additional burden. The special cess was an expedient devised to overcome the *impasse* of the Government of India arising out of its inability to find the necessary funds to meet the demand for railway extension;* for the Government of India definitely ruled, as stated above, that the guarantee furnished by such a cess would not effect the Provincial or Imperial revenues and would be a means of extending railways outside the scope of the Government of India railway programme. Madura and Rāmnād have now been levying the cess for five years, Salem, Coimbatore and Tinnevely for eight years and the district board is not aware what exertions were made by Government on behalf of these district boards to secure the necessary capital. Knowing that the inhabitants of these districts have taxed themselves in the hope of getting the railways soon, and knowing that the income from that taxation was available to attract as much capital as could be obtained on reasonable terms, if the Government have hitherto made no attempt to secure the capital or have failed to secure it, one may in the absence of an apparent explanation be justified in presuming that it is the owners of the main line company whose interests are likely to be adversely affected that are the obstacle in the way; and in that case the *impasse* which the company now propose to rescue the Government of India as well as the people of the southern Presidency from is an *impasse* of their creation. Besides this the statement that the present proposals can be worked independently of the Government of India,

* See extract from the report of the Select Committee to amend section 57 of the Local Boards Act.

finances, is not accurate. The rebate which the South India Railway Company propose to grant means so much taken away from the profits of the South Indian Railway Company, *i.e.*, so much additional burden placed on the finances of the Government of India, for they have to make good according to the terms of their contract with the South Indian Railway Company, the loss if any from the company's profits not being able to meet the guaranteed rate of interest on various items of capital now used in the company. When a company whose capital is guaranteed and is within the scope of the Government of India's railway programme, guarantees by a rebate any branch company, it must bring the capital of the latter company also within the Government's railway programme.

Let us next examine the position of dead-lock into which it is stated that the district boards have fallen. If a dead-lock has been reached it is mainly because there is no one who, on behalf of these district boards, will, equipped with the necessary knowledge, place before the capitalists of the world, the excellent chances of earning a much higher rate of interest than four *per cent.* and the soundness of the guarantee which the district board finances afford, particularly having regard to the degree of efficiency with which they are administered, their guarantee being no way different from the guarantee of the Government of India. But apart from the question of furnishing a sound guarantee for interest on borrowed capital, the cess accumulations will also give a much more favourable account of themselves than would, at first sight, appear in the matter of their being able themselves to furnish the necessary capital for the construction of these lines. South Arcot wants twelve and three-quarters of a lakh. It will have nearly six lakhs accumulated capital by March 1913 and its annual accumulation amounts to three-quarters of a lakh. It should therefore be able to get the required capital by 1919. It expects to construct 32 miles of railway with this amount. Cannot this length be constructed in sections, say two or even three? Would not the present capital suffice to construct one of them? Take Coimbatore. It wants nearly 13 lakhs and will have about seven lakhs ready by March 1913. It accumulates at nearly Rs. 70,000 a year and should be able to find the necessary capital by 1922, *i.e.*, assuming it did nothing to employ its accumulated capital till then, in railway construction. It proposes to construct 25 miles from Podanur to Pollachi. Cannot this be done in two sections? Tinnevely would be able to find the necessary capital in 16 years; but its 37 miles can be split up into three sections and there is enough to start one immediately. The Tanjore District Board now owns 103 miles of railway, but it did not construct them all at the same time. The earnings of the first section swelled the cess income and enabled the second section to be constructed much quicker. Cannot the other district boards profit by this example? At present the special cess income of the Tanjore District Board is practically returned back to the general revenues from the net railway earnings and the Tanjore District Board is accumulating its necessary railway capital entirely from the earnings of the existing railway. The Tanjore District Board is not levying any special railways cess and other district boards must, in this matter, therefore soon reach a position where these will be more favourably situated. Is a programme of construction faster than what would be possible with the help of the railway cess as indicated above, necessary at all? Again if the district boards can, as now proposed, put their capital into a private company owned partly by other individuals also as shareholders, why should not they combine with each other, without taking others and form a railway programme of their own laying down the order of construction of various proposed lines or of other more suitable lines. Even the district boards whose lines will come up last will fare immensely better than now. Their accumulations fetch now an interest of about 3½ *per cent.* but, if invested in a joint undertaking of the railways, will fetch decidedly more and their hopes of getting their own railways, would be fulfilled much sooner. It must be remembered that the combined effects of the district boards mean five lakhs a year from their cess accumulations alone apart from the net gain which however small, cannot be less than five lakhs a year even at the outset and which will not have to be handed over as interest on borrowed capital and which will be available for further investment. The South Indian Railway Company itself have, in ordinary years, not been spending more than 10 lakhs on the average in opening new lines; and in any case this would provide a very sufficient rate of progress. Ten lakhs at Rs. 40,000 a mile would mean 25 miles added every year. When the district boards combine and work a system of branch lines, which are sure to earn in course of time between five and six *per cent.* if not more, private capital even from this country will be coming in and it will be a splendid opening for investments in this country. Here is an opportunity for setting on foot a co-operative movement on a very large scale and of infusing into the public life of Southern India a greater confidence in commercial investments by opening a large field for safe and remunerative investment of private capital. That the example set by the Tanjore District Board and the voluntary action of the other district boards in taxing themselves should lead to an opening of this kind is what was contemplated by the Government of India. What is now proposed by the South Indian Railway Company is that the district boards should accumulate their cesses at a lower rate, that they should put away the present money into a company which will lock up the capital for fifty years. The proposal does not look like stretching a helping hand to those who endeavour to help themselves and in the absence of information of the precise part played by the South Indian Railway Company in any attempts made by Government to secure capital on the guarantee that the cesses afford, or in providing fair scope for the investment of the existing accumulations in the railway extension, it is not possible to accept that the present situation is one of *impasse* and dead-lock consequent on the want of capital and that the South Indian Railway come on the scene as rescuers.

The fact however remains that practically nothing has been done for eight years or more. There is no doubt there is an *impasse* and if any inference can be drawn from the facts (i) that the Tanjore District Board and the South Indian Railway have not finally come to terms yet regarding the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi extension and (ii) that the South Indian Railway have included this portion also in the present proposal, the *impasse* is apparently due to the South Indian Railway not being able to find terms suitable to itself. Why? The South Indian Railway do not want to lose the advantageous position that the capital it has brought, already, occupies in earning over 6½ per cent. reaching in 1904 8½ per cent. and in 1903 8¼ per cent. This is perfectly natural and there is no reason why as long as they can have their way they should not do their best to prevent any enterprise from coming into existence which is likely to imperil their position; but such a policy will, in the long run, prove a short sighted one. Extension of railways after a particular stage must mean less earnings for the existing railways excepting in so far as the effect is mitigated by increased demand on the part of the people consequent on general progress. The South Indian Railway apparently do not want to face this fact yet and would, if possible, prevent it by securing for its capital a domineering position; for that is the effect of the present terms, which require detailed consideration.

The terms proposed by the South Indian Railway for the working of "the Southern Indian Branch Lines Company, Limited" have been set forth in the form of proposals for modifying the terms generally offered by the Government of India to persons who wish to have the help of an assurance that the capital which they bring will earn a certain rate of interest. Now the position of the district boards is not the position of any such body of private persons. The district boards are under an obligation to spend their income on keeping up communications and they will be justified in employing their cesses on railway construction, even if such railway lines did not earn any interest on the cesses invested and going further did not cause any loss more than what the annual expenditure for maintenance would be on those roads which after the construction of the railway lines the boards need not maintain. The circular does not contemplate a case of that kind and is ill adapted for the purpose of securing an investment of the district board funds. The district boards do not stand in need of either of the concessions mentioned in the circular and they will be quite content, if the lines that they will furnish the capital for, are fairly worked at a proper level of working expenses and some remuneration for those who work the railway. The district boards can also, if necessary, find the required rolling stock. The proposed rebate by the South Indian Railway Company is therefore unnecessary and the proposal to share profits cannot be justified except on the ground that the South Indian Railway Company are entitled to a remuneration for working the district board lines. It will be seen on closer examination that the rebate is more or less unreal and that the share in profits is the main perspective of these proposals.

The term rebate may require some explanation. Take the case of an article charged Rs. 5 for being conveyed over a length of 50 miles, 30 miles belonging to the main line and 20 miles to a branch line. The Rs. 5 should then be distributed as Rs. 3 for the main company and Rs. 2 for the branch company. Suppose of the Rs. 3, Rs. 1-8-0 represents the profit to the main company on account of this transaction. Then this profit is made liable to be added to the branch line company to make good, any deficiency between the interest that the branch line company's capital actually earned and the amount it ought to earn at the guaranteed rate. The system under which all such items of profit are rendered *liable* to swell the income of the branch line company is known as the system of rebate. It will be seen that where the guaranteed rate of interest is such that the branch line company is sure to earn above it in the ordinary course of things within a few years after the construction, the rebate will, after that period, be an idle concession. Again it will be seen that the profits accruing to the company from interchanged traffic and not any other source of income of the railway company that is rendered liable. Unless the income from interchanged traffic is considerable therefore, the profits may not be sufficient even when fully applied to secure the guaranteed interest. The guaranteed interest in the present proposals is five per cent. and what is called cross-traffic is proposed to be excluded from the interchanged traffic, *i.e.*, if an article is conveyed from Shiyali *via* Kumbakonam to Nidamangalam, the branch line company which owns the portion between Kumbakonam and Nidamangalam will not be entitled to any rebate out of this, and what is worse will get no share whatever of the earnings, the carriage over the portion being free in the interests of the main line company. The effect of the exclusion of cross traffic from liability for rebate is to deprive still further the value of the rebate and there appears to be no justice in the main line taking its goods over the branch lines and using them without giving them any share in the freight charged for the goods. As far as the district board railways are concerned, the terms are not even clear as to what would or would not constitute cross-traffic. The memorandum explains that traffic conveyed from Trichinopoly to Panruti will be cross-traffic as far as the South Indian Branch Lines Company is concerned, but suppose an article is conveyed from Shiyali *via* Kumbakonam, Nidamangalam, Tiruvalur, Karaikkudi, to Rāmnād. What is to happen in this case? This would be cross-traffic for the lines of both these branch companies. Are the South Indian Railway to get the whole of the freight? Again if an article started from a station in the main line, say north of Panruti, and was booked *via* Trichinopoly, Karaikkudi to Arantangi or a station next north of Karaikkudi, which of the branch lines will be entitled to the rebate in this case and in what proportions? The terms are not only not clear, but even if made clear the presence of two separate branch line companies must lead to competing with each other and a

bidding for favourable treatment at the hands of the main line company. It must also be remembered that on traffic interchanged between two branch company lines, neither will get any rebate. Again, consider the earnings of the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. The Tanjore District Board Railway was first opened in 1894. In the eighth year after its opening it earned 5·3 per cent. In the 11th year 5·6 and thereafter except in one year has earned over 5·6 per cent. In the last nine years it has earned over six per cent. The Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway was opened in February 1903. In 1908 it earned 7·48 per cent., in 1909 8·51 per cent., and in 1910 over eight per cent. It must be borne in mind that the Tanjore District Board Railway runs through a rather sparsely populated country for about 46 miles, from Muttupet to Arantangi. Out of the fifty years for which the district board's cesses are to remain in this company, in at least forty of them no rebate will be required and within the period of the first ten years, the exclusion of the cross-traffic may lead to a grant of rebate insufficient to secure the five per cent. interest and thus the concession may not be effected for a greater part of the first ten years. It would only mean the loss of a small amount of profit in the first very few years and an equal share for a much longer period in the larger profits earned entirely by the branch line company and the whole of which ought to go to it.

Let us next take the condition regarding working expenses. The South Indian Railway Company proposes to work the branch lines at 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are working the Bezwada-Masulipatam branch at 45 per cent. of the gross earnings. Now it will be seen that putting the expenditure at a percentage of gross earnings has this effect—that when the lines come to earn well, the actual expenditure does not rise proportionately and there is a margin for profit from this term as well. In the earlier days when the earnings are small, the work is small in volume and the establishment can always be adjusted to stand within the percentage and any one knowing the local conditions of the proposed lines will admit that the South Indian Railway will, if anything profit by this term as well and does not stand to lose in any way. It is probably the case that a more feasible method of estimating the working expenses cannot be devised, but it is as well to know that this method is no gain to us.

The terms regarding rebate and share in profits and the rate of working expenses are the terms bearing on the question of adjustment of the earnings and it will be seen that the South Indian Railway Company gains with regard to every one of these items and the branch companies nothing. But the objectionable nature of these proposals does not lie mainly in the method of adjustment of the earnings as in the fact that the district boards are prevented from acquiring proprietary rights in these lines for fifty years. When the district board owns a railway line, all the earnings are available for re-investment and further expansion and the only limit to such expansion is public convenience and utility and not the maintenance of a certain level of income.

The immediate construction of so many lines at a time is not necessary from the point of view of public interests. The capital now owned by the district boards will not earn as much income as it is entitled to. The district boards will lose their freedom of devoting the earnings of the railways towards securing further expansion in the manner in which they think it would be best to proceed. The capital will be controlled and managed by a Board of Directors working miles away and not amenable to local public opinion to the degree that is necessary. The existence of two branch line companies is very likely to lead to misunderstanding and favouritism. The expenditure on account of the extension will be judged entirely from the point of view of the income that it will bring and the existing income that it will affect and not from the point of view of indirect advantages to the country flowing from rapid communications. It is necessary no doubt to take measures to safeguard as far as is reasonable a proper rate of interest on the capital subscribed by the South Indian Railway Company. Keeping this point alone in view the best course is to combine the district boards into one company and to secure such terms for working the lines for which they can find the capital as will provide a fair remuneration to the main line that works the company. It does not appear desirable for any of the district boards to accept the present proposal.

In the case of the Tanjore District Board, there is no necessity whatever to join in the proposals.

(3)

Extract from the report of the Select Committee appointed for considering the Bill to amend Act V of 1884.

(25) *Sections 43 and 44 of the Bill.*—Under section 57 of the Act, the cess on land is leviable at a rate not exceeding two annas in the rupee on the annual rent-value of all occupied lands in the districts of Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, and not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent-value of such lands elsewhere. From the year 1880 the District Board of Tanjore has been reserving a fourth of the collections under this tax, *i.e.*, three pies in the rupee on the annual rent-value of land, for the purpose of guaranteeing the re-payment, with interest, of the loans which might be raised for the construction of branch railways or tramways in substitution for road communications, as owing to the special character of the soil of the district and the peculiar

conformation of its surface, the construction of roads and their maintenance in an efficient condition are very difficult and expensive, while, on the other hand, there are peculiar facilities for the cheap construction of railways and tramways. A portion of the funds thus reserved has been utilized on the construction of a railway line from Mayavaram to Muttapet, and the district board has derived a net annual profit of 3.9, 4.05, 4.5 and 3.3 *per cent.*, respectively, on the capital outlay during the four years ending with 31st December 1898. There are many other districts in this Presidency, such as Gōlavari, Kistna, parts of Madura, Malabar and Tinnevely which are in much the same state as Tanjore, as regards difficulties in road-making and facilities for the construction of railways and tramways, but the reservation, for this purpose, of a portion of the land-cess as in Tanjore, would probably land the boards in financial difficulties.

We have therefore proposed to amend sections 57 and 58 of the Act so as to authorize the raising of the tax on the annual rent-value of land by three pice in the rupee, subject, however, to the conditions that this additional cess shall be expended solely on railways or tramways and that its levy shall be sanctioned by Government only on a resolution agreed to by not less than three-fourths of the members of the district board, present at a meeting specially convened to consider the proposal, such resolution being ratified six months later by another resolution of the district board, also similarly passed.

VII

Letter—from J. P. BEDFORD, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Salem.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 30th March 1912.

No—55-Govt.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 313A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, desiring to be placed in possession of the views of the district board on the proposal of the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway on the subject of the promotion of a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of certain lines of railway in South India, I have the honour to report that the district board appointed a sub-committee to enquire into the matter. After considering the report submitted by the sub-committee, the board has expressed its inability to accept the suggestion of the Board of Directors.

2. I submit copies of the district board's resolution and of the sub-committee's report on the subject.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Report—from W. H. H. CHATTERTON, Esq., and others.

To—the President, District Board, Salem.

Dated—the 16th March 1912.

In reference to the question referred to us, namely, the proposal made by the South Indian Railway Company in view to railway construction on routes contemplated by several South Indian district boards, being taken up by a private company we have the honour to submit the following opinion.

2. In considering the question referred to us, we have, in addition to the papers placed at our disposal, had the advantage of a personal conference with Mr. Priestley, and we believe we are in a position to state the case clearly for the consideration of the district board.

3. In accordance with the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, the district board on the 20th September 1902 resolved to levy a cess for the construction of railways in this district, and this resolution was confirmed at a special meeting of the board on the 25th June 1903, the cess being levied from the 1st of July following.

4. Collections have been from time to time invested in Government promissory-notes and the total together with the interest on the promissory-notes and the collections of the current official year may be roughly estimated to be Rs. 5,12,000 on the 31st March 1912. From the current official year the annual amount of the cess is estimated to fall by about Rs. 13,000 in consequence of portions of this district having been detached from it and added to other districts. Henceforth the annual cess may be roughly estimated to be Rs. 42,000.

5. We find that when the board ten years ago resolved to avail itself of the new provision under the amended section 57 of the Local Boards Act and began to levy the railway-cess, the immediate object was to construct a light feeder railway from Suramangalam to Attur, to be later on extended to Chinnasalem. Preliminary reconnaissance surveys of this line were made and a report with the estimate of the probable cost has been submitted since. The intended gauge

of this feeder line was a narrow one of 2' 6". Subsequently, and we are not able to find when and under what circumstances, the gauge seems to have been altered to one of the metre gauge of 3' 3½".

6. As might have been expected there has been considerable delay in starting operations or the formation and construction of the line from Suramangalam towards Attur. While the people of this district are every day expecting that the construction of this line of the district board will be undertaken, there comes the proposal of the South Indian Railway Company which we are called upon to consider and to give our opinion on to the board. For our purpose we believe that it is not necessary to critically consider the whole scheme in all its details which embraces projects affecting not only this district but also the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevely and even the State of Travancore. What these district boards are invited to do in connection with this huge project is to invest their collections of the railway-cess as shareholders in the proposed company, and to give up the idea of themselves constructing the lines contemplated by them which are sketched in the scheme. Confining ourselves to our district we are asked to allow this new company to construct the Salem-Attur and Attur-Chinnasalem line, a distance of 56½ miles, to take shares with our collections in hand, and to continue to buy shares in the open market from time to time with our future collections.

7. The question for our consideration is whether the district board has power under the law to make use of its cess in the manner invited by the South Indian Railway Company and if it has the power whether it is desirable so to do. We have taken time and considered over the subject most carefully, and we extremely doubt whether the district board has power under the law to invest the railway-cess in the manner suggested by the South Indian Railway and we are strongly of opinion that it is altogether undesirable in public interests to accept the proposal if the law allows it.

8. As regards the question of power under the law we must remember that the projected company is to be on a basis without requiring Government guarantee or guarantee of any local authority. We are not quite clear why this should be so. But this only *en passant*. The company is to be promoted with a sterling capital and in London, though shares may be offered for subscription both in England and in India. It is admitted (*vide* paragraph 6 of letter No. 102 of 8th November 1911) that unguaranteed Indian railway projects are not popular in London, where it is to be promoted and where the capital is to be obtained in the main. It is also admitted that it will not be possible to raise the necessary capital in the London market for a lower return than five *per cent.* If we regard the railway-cess raised by the district board as trust money on behalf of the district, the district board cannot invest it in shares in a railway company unless the company has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council (*vide* section 20 of the Indian Trust Act II of 1882). But regarding it as we ought to as public money raised in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act we ought to look for guidance to that Act and to the rules framed thereunder and having the force of law for guidance. Under section 57 the cess is to be levied in view "to be utilized *solely* in the construction of tramways or rail-roads." Would converting the collections of the cess into shares in an unguaranteed railway company (the future success of which it is impossible to predict with any measure of accuracy), be utilizing it in the construction of a railway within the meaning of the Act? In this connection we must remember what Mr. Priestley has frankly told us and what is also apparent upon the face of the proposals. Mr. Priestley has told us that a district board so investing its cess would have no higher status in the company to be formed than any private shareholder, and, nextly what is most important that he could successfully float the company whether or not the district boards invited took shares. Thus the district boards are not even an essential or material factor in the proposed scheme. To our mind it seems clear that for the District Board of Salem to take shares in such a company is not equivalent to its constructing rail-roads under the Act. Moreover the project contemplates the construction of a system of rail-roads through the areas of several district boards and of Travancore State, and it is not pretended, and it seems clear to us that it is not possible, to allot and confine expenditures to the portions of the line in the several districts in exact proportion to the amount of shares taken by each district board, and we believe no district board under the Madras Local Boards Act has power to incur even the least expenditure for the benefit of any but its own district. The Madras Government in its letter to the Government of India, No. 661-R., dated 15th September 1897, observed "The revenues raised under the Madras Local Boards Act are not available for any purpose beyond the district in which they are raised." In this opinion of ours we have not over-looked the provisions of section 95 of the Act that expenses might specially be sanctioned by Local Government. We believe that this provision does not contemplate a power in the Local Government to sanction expenses except for the benefit of the people of the district who are taxed, as authoritatively stated by it in the letter mentioned above.

9. We have no hesitation in stating that it is altogether undesirable in the public interests to invest our present and future collections of the railway-cess in the form of shares in the proposed company. Mr. Priestley said the other day, what is also apparent on the face of the proposed scheme, that to do so would be to the advantage of the board inasmuch as it would thereby be in a better position to buy up this line of 56½ miles at the end of 50 years. The

basis of the purchase would be the profits of three years on the capital assigned to the Suramangalam-Chinnasalem line, immediately preceding the date of purchase, assuming that this allotment of the proportionate outlay of the capital is feasible and accurate. Now this line is expected to be one of the most paying of the whole system proposed while portions in Rannad and elsewhere are also admitted to be very poor as paying lines so that for the purposes of the purchase Salem will have to pay a much greater proportion on its line than, say, Rannad in relation to their general portions of the capital outlay. On the other hand we think it will be comparatively cheaper to construct a rail-road in this district. So there would be no proportionate connection between moneys spent and the purchase money of our portion of the line. But we do not see the advantage of buying this one line at the end of 50 years which purchase might more than exhaust the whole amount of the railway-cess during this long period. Then we shall have to hand over the management of this line along with those of the other district boards and Travancore to some company, probably the South Indian Railway Company, which will have the management of the parent system of the present South Indian Railway. A system of railway lines to be owned by several district boards and a Native State and managed by a private company, we are unable to believe, would tend most for the benefit of the several districts and that in exact proportion to their cess amounts expended, for the sole purpose of which the railway-cess has been invented. The company administered by skilled private experts acting with a view solely to its financial side would be able to have the best of not only the initial bargain but also the subsequent differences with the loose non-statutory federation of the district boards and a Native State. We altogether fail to see how this state of things would place the district of Salem in a better position as regards its railways than if the company were left alone from the very beginning and our cess collections utilized in the construction of other light lines, say, on narrow gauge of 2' 6".

10. We believe that it would be easily conceded that a private railway company promoted in England with sterling capital and on an unguaranteed basis too, would view and conduct the administration of the railways from a somewhat different point of view from the district boards. The sole object of the company would be the maximum dividend of the shareholders and the highest salaries to the staff of the administration. But we conceive the district boards have somewhat a different duty to perform. No doubt it can't overlook financial considerations in the construction and management of its railways. But its railways are not to be started and managed solely as a financial concern and in view to invest its funds. But having regard to the history of the railway-cess and to the duties of the district board in relation to communications from place to place within its area we think that the object of the railway-cess is to construct light cheap rail-roads for the convenience of the district in the matter of travel and interchange of goods from village to village and to and from important markets rather than that the Board should become party to gigantic railway undertaking such as the proposed scheme of the South Indian Railway Company which is an Imperial scheme in all but the name. We are of opinion that if the South Indian Railway is going to construct the Suramangalam-Chinnasalem line as Mr. Priestley informed us he would be able to do without assistance from district boards we might utilize our railway-cess for the construction of light cheap railways on the narrow gauge of 2' 6" from time to time so as to have in the distant future a net work of one entire connected system of narrow gauge railway for the whole district including the Morappur-Dharmapuri and Tiruppattur-Krishnagiri lines. In saying this we beg to state that exception shall have to be made in the case of the line connecting Suramangalam with Salem which we believe ought to be on the broad gauge, for reasons detailed in our other report of the same date. This exception we are compelled to make not simply because of the strong feeling in Salem in favour of such, but because we are satisfied that this is the only way of rectifying the initial mistake made in the location of the Madras Railway line miles away from important towns and because a gauge different from the nearest parent gauge would not only be most inconvenient for the people of Salem and not be utilised to the fullest extent but would also be a comparative failure as a paying concern.

11. Mr. Priestley told us that the proposed company would not construct this bit of the line on the standard broad gauge. If the company is in the near future going to construct the Suramangalam-Chinnasalem line and if it cannot be prevailed upon to construct this bit on the broad gauge we would respectfully submit that the district board would do well to begin the construction of this line on the broad gauge at once and then sell it or transfer it to the Government which owns the parent line on the condition that it is preserved on the broad gauge while the company might make it a mixed gauge if it thinks necessary.

12. The advantages of constructing light cheap railways are obvious and are also pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring in his manual entitled "Railed Roads." In our opinion it is easier to construct such railways in this district than in some richer districts such as Tanjore. We believe that the formation and upkeep cost comparatively much less in this district than, say, Trichinopoly or Tanjore and lands and labour are also comparatively much cheaper except on the banks of the Cauvery. The construction of these lines would enable the district board gradually to diminish its annual allotment for the upkeep of its communications. These light railways would put a stop to cart traffic in some cases and in all cases would diminish it and thereby there would be a saving of wear and tear on the roads and repairs would not be as frequently necessary and as costly as now. For instance we may take the Salem-Suramangalam road. The traffic on this road is now necessarily very heavy and frequent. We are informed that the upkeep per mile is between Rs. 400 and 500 a year on an average. This,

after the introduction of the railway, can be greatly reduced provided it be on the broad gauge and the upkeep won't cost more than a Rs. 100 a mile per year. This need not be kept up as a broad trunk road as is done now. Moreover, this road is now lighted costing the district board Rs. 400 and the municipality Rs. 200 a year. All this would be saved on the opening of the line to Salem.

13. We would further remark that while the railway-cess cannot be utilized for any purpose except for the construction of a district board railway we are of opinion that portions of the district board funds available for communications generally may be legally utilized in the construction of its railroads provided these railroads are constructed in the exclusive interests of the district as means of communication. We thus see that the future prospect of cheap light railways of the board in this district is bright enough, as its construction and careful management would place at its disposal more resources than the railway-cess. As pointed out by Sir Francis Spring in his manual of "Railed Roads" these light cheap railways on the narrow gauge would give the board a return of between six and seven *per cent*. This would engender public confidence and loans would be more easily obtained in the Indian market. In all these various ways the district board would be gradually able to connect important centres and markets in the district by railways. We are quite satisfied that this is a far more preferable course to the district board absorbing all its railway-cess, for over a cycle of 60 years in its endeavour to secure the Suramangalam-Chinnasalem line from a private company. This acquisition, if feasible, would give the board less than a mile a year. On the other hand the construction of light cheap railways on the narrow gauge of 2' 6" would give us about 2 miles a year to start with, which proportion would gradually increase, if the board relies entirely on its cess. But if it will also add loans to its cess on the security of its railways and its cess, it can construct from 5 to 10 miles a year. Sir Francis Spring points out in his preface on "Railed Roads" that the Tezpur line was completed for less than Rs. 21,000 per mile. Such a line, he elsewhere says (*vide* page 12), should be built at between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 per mile. At page 17 he further says that the Morvi and Tezpur light railways which cost, respectively, Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 21,000 per mile, are far more to be commended as models for imitation by district boards."

14. We would also recommend for the consideration of the board the suggestion of Sir Francis Spring in chapter II of the above Manual that the construction and management of these railways should be under the Indian Tramways Act XI of 1876 in preference to the Indian Railways Act. We believe that a comparatively poor district like ours might limit its ambition to the construction of cheap light railways on the narrow gauge of 2' 6" to the exclusion of any participation in gigantic undertakings and to endeavour to manage its own railways, if possible, by its own staff, with the exclusive control of the Local Government under the Indian Tramways Act, and with little interference from the Imperial Government.

15. On the whole we are clearly of opinion that apart from the question of the power of the district board to accept the invitation of the South Indian Railway Company, it is altogether inexpedient in the interests of the district to levy the railway-cess and to hand it over to the South Indian Railway Company in the manner suggested by it. We must remember that the railway-cess comes exclusively from the agricultural classes of the district. We believe that the object of the promoters of this tax was to add to the prosperity of the district by enabling the ryots to sell their produce and to buy the goods required for their consumption cheaper than they are able to do by transport in their country carts and in much shorter time than of old and to enable them to travel cheaply and in shorter time for purposes of marriage and visiting markets and festivals and sacred shrines and bathing ghats. If we have a regard to these objects we respectfully submit that the course we have recommended above is the best for adoption by the board. In venturing to submit this recommendation we have not considered the possibility of assistance from Government in these days of prosperity budgets. If Government would come to our assistance and lend us money or be partners and joint owners of our light railways till we can buy them off, as was the case in the Mayavaram-Muttupet railway, then the position of the district board would be of immense advantage superior to any fancied and hypothetical position held out to its gaze by the glowing prospectus of the new unguaranteed company. Colonel Conway Gordon, a former Director-General of Indian Railways, says: "The whole history of Indian railways is one long *unsuccessful* attempt to get railways constructed *without* a State guarantee." We would only beg leave to add one further observation that we fail to see why our district board which is a poor one compared with Tanjore and some other districts should adopt for its system of railways the metre gauge. No exceptional circumstances such as we have pointed out in our other report for constructing a broad gauge between Salem and Suramangalam can be alleged to exist with regard to the line eastward *via* Attur and Chinnasalem. We beg to emphasize our recommendation that our district board with limited resources cannot afford to adopt for its railway any but the narrow gauge of 2' 6", and the case of the Salem-Suramangalam line is an extremely exceptional one. This line the district board need not eventually own or manage. We have the authority of the Railway Commission of 1902 in support of our suggestion as to the adoption of the 2' 6" gauge. Says the Commission at page 69 of the report: "The Commissioners were very much impressed with the zeal displayed by the district boards for the construction of railways to serve their districts, and it seems advisable to encourage this spirit by allowing them to provide lines of a light character economical to construct and work and

not in excess of the actual requirements of the case; while, judging from the comparatively poor character of much of the country to be served, it is probable that 2' 6" gauge lines would prove suitable in many cases than metre gauge lines of the standard type." And we submit that if this observation and suggestion of the Commission would be applicable to any district in South India, it would certainly apply to ours. The Royal Decentralization Commission approves of district boards in India being entrusted with power to construct *light* railways for *local* railway development. In our humble view therefore the district board will do well respectfully to answer the question referred to it by Government in the negative.

(2)

Extract from the Proceedings of the District Board, Salem, passed at its meeting held on the 29th March 1912.

PRESENT:

Ex-officio members.

1. J. P. Bedford, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem—President.
2. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal, B.A., Revenue Divisional officer, Sankari.
3. M.R.Ry. M. Saketaram Nayudu Avargal, Revenue Divisional officer, Dharmapuri.
4. W. H. H. Chatterton, Esq., B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Salem.

Official members—nominated.

5. J. R. Coombes, Esq., B.A., Treasury Deputy Collector, Salem, and Vice-President.
6. Major B. K. Mitter, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary officer, Salem.

Non-official members—nominated.

7. M.R.Ry. J. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal.
8. „ K. Muttivaluswami Chettiyar Avargal.
9. „ A. Dasi Chettiyar Avargal.
10. Rev. Father L. Rochet.
11. Rev. M. Anderson.

Official members—elected.

12. M.R.Ry. R. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Salem.
13. „ Thomas Kumaresan Avargal, Tahsildar of Attur.
14. „ V. Srinivasachariyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Omalur.
15. „ S. Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Dharmapuri.
16. „ R. Muttuswami Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar of Harur.
17. „ V. Ramaswami Aiyangar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar of Sankari.

Non-official members—elected.

18. M.R.Ry. C. D. Chokkalingam Chettiyar Avargal.
19. „ V. Krishnaswami Nayakar Avargal.
20. „ M. R. Krishna Chettiyar Avargal.
21. Mir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.
22. Patel Hasan Sahib.

Read letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, A.C.S. No. 3628/1/24, dated 29th November 1911, forwarding, for consideration of the district board as far as Salem-Attur and Attur-Chinnasalem lines are concerned, a copy of letter No. 103, dated 8th November 1911, from the Board of Directors of his railway to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the promotion of a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of certain lines of railway in South India and Government Memorandum No. 313 A-1 L., dated 31st January 1912, desiring to be placed in possession of the views of the district board on the proposal; also report of the Sub-Committee on the subject, dated 16th March 1912.

Resolution No. 15.—The board regrets that it does not see its way to accept the suggestion of the Board of Directors that it should invest its railway-cess in the manner proposed and respectfully invites the attention of Government to the consideration put forward by the sub-committee in regard to that proposal.

APPENDIX XI.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. * 40 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th May 1912.*]
* 316 *supra*, page 91.

Statement showing the Devasthanam and Mosque Committees in the Ganjam district appointed under the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, and the names of members on such committees.

Nature of institution.		Names of members on the committee.
Devasthanam Committee, Gumsur.	{	1. Basudeva Khadanga of Gopalapur Sasanam.
		2. Dharma Mahapatro of Konabhago.
		3. Dharma Mahapatro of Bellugunta.
		4. Dinabandhu Santra of Baruda.
Hindu Temple Committee, Chicacole.	{	1. G. Mukunda Rao Nayudu Garu.
		2. Nidamarli Basavayya Pantulu.
		3. Digumurti Prakasa Rao Pantulu Garu.
		4. Bulusu Gopalam Pantulu Garu.
Mosque Committee, Chicacole.	{	5. Magadapalli Venkata Ramanayya Chetti Garu.
		1. Haidar Khan Sahib.
		2. Sarasamad Imam Ali Sahib.
		3. Mirja Basu Sahib.
Hindu Temple Committee, Berhampur.	{	4. Davud Gori Sahib.
		5. Muhammad Mahmud Sahib.
		6. Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.
		1. Bachu Jagannathadas Pantulu, Berhampur.
Mosque Committee, Berhampur.	{	2. Rangabhatla Gunnayya Sastri, Berhampur.
		3. Kallepalli Krishnamurti of Berhampur.
		4. Sadasiva Misri.
		5. Patala Basavaraju Desi Behara of Berhampur.
	{	6. Nyapati Pattabhiramaswami Pantulu of Berhampur.
		7. Nodia Bhaskaro of Berhampur.
		1. Khaji Abdul Qadir Sahib of Berhampur.
		2. Muhammad Akbar Sahib of Molud.
	{	3. Muhammad Fazal Sahib of Ichchhapuram.
		4. Abdul Razak Sahib of Chicacole.
		5. Muhammad Asham Sahib of Ichchhapuram.

APPENDIX XII.

*Reports of Mr. Clementson referred to in the answer to clause (c) of Question No. *14
asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba
Rao Avargal at the meeting of the Legis-
lative Council held on the 27th September 1912.*

(1)

*Letter—*from M. CLEMENTSON, Esq., Officer on special duty for killing tigers and panthers.
*To—*the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Collector of South Canara).
*Dated—*Camp Sheradi, the 6th April 1911.

I have the honour to send herewith the return of animals killed by me in the month of March.

I should have met with greater success had the people been informed of the object of my visit and if they had helped me in reporting kills which occurred and shown me the country, but kills have not been reported and the people pretend that they do not know the forests that surround their fields, which is absurd.

I might have been greatly helped by the forest ranger and his staff of guards who might have got me men to show me the country, but the ranger wrote to say that he knew nothing about tigers and panthers and it would be waste of time coming to see me.

Another great cause of failure has been that the whole country has been burnt and there is little or no cover left. The whole time I have been out I have not seen a single forest guard or watcher and I have not been asked if I have a pass to enter the forests. The Collector told me that the tahsildar would be coming out to help me and he hoped that matters would improve, but up to date he has not come. As things are now, I cannot expect anything but failure.

ENCLOSURE.

RETURN of tigers and panthers killed in March 1911.

Tigers.	Panthers.	In which village killed.	Number of tie-ups killed.	In which village.	Kills reported by villagers.
..	..	..	3 killed by tiger 1 died.	Ichlampadi ..	1 kill reported in Rakya by tiger.
..	1	Ichlampadi ..	1	Do.	..
Total ..	1	..	5	..	1

(2)

*Letter—*from M. CLEMENTSON, Esq., Officer on special duty for killing tigers and panthers, Uppinangadi.
*To—*the Collector of South Canara.
*Dated—*Camp Balpa, the 2nd May 1911.

During the past month I visited ten villages—Hattayadka, Rakya, Sibage, Konage, Sheradi, Kumbaru, Billinal, Subrahmanya, Yenakal, Balpa.

I had three tie-ups killed by tigers and two kills reported by villagers.

I poisoned one tiger which vomited up the poisoned meat and I found fourteen places where he had rolled in apparent great distress, but I did not succeed in finding him.

Another tiger I wounded, but he got away. My bullet passed through a small tree before hitting him and must have broken up. I followed the blood track for many miles but did not come up with him.

At Subrahmanya a man reported having found the remains of a sambur killed by a tiger. I went out at once and found the kill was three days old and in a very rotten state. I set two spring-guns, but he did not return to his kill.

On the 23rd at Billinal a boy reported having seen a panther near the camp which chased his dog. I went out at once, beat him out of a little bit of shola and shot him.

I have only seen two panthers since I have been out, and got them both.

Panthers do not seem to kill even small cows readily here. I have repeatedly seen the track pass close to my tie-ups, but they have not been taken.

From enquiry I find that they live chiefly on the calves, pigs, dogs and fowls which they take from the very doors of the farms and sometimes from inside the houses.

Wherever I have been it is always the same cry: "What is the good of coming to shoot tigers and panthers now; there are none here; the time to come is from July to December when there is plenty of grass in the jungles and the cattle go into them to feed; now there is no grass and the jungles are all burnt and the cattle are feeding in our fields close to our houses."

This apparently seems to be the case as I have not had a single kill since I left Sheradi.

The number of cattle killed in the villages I was in last month was very great last year. More cattle were killed in them than any other in the taluk; yet in the past two months there have been very few kills, so what the people tell me seems to be correct as to the time of year being the wrong one.

A friend who has shot a lot in North Canara told me that tigers left the jungles there during a certain time of the year and that a tiger was very rarely heard of there and it must be the same here.

(3)

Monthly return for the month of May 1911.

From the 1st to the 19th I visited seven villages. I only had one animal killed and no kills were reported to me.

I beat for the tiger that had killed one of my bulls, but as he had only killed it and not eaten any of it I am afraid he must have been frightened by some one as he killed in the day time.

I got a telegram on the 19th telling me to return to Mangalore and started on my return on the 20th. I reported myself to the Collector on the 24th and left Mangalore for Ootacamund on the 25th.

I have five bulls over which I have handed to the patel of Nugibaltilla to keep till he gets orders about them.

WALTHAMSTOW, OOTACAMUND,
8th June 1911.

M. CLEMENTSON,
Officer on Special Duty, Uppinangadi.

APPENDIX XIII.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. * 27 asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1912.]

Correspondence regarding the proposal to re-place the existing level-crossings on the South Indian Railway at Madras by over or under-bridges.

I

G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910.

Owing to the great and increasing inconvenience caused to the public by the level-crossings over the South Indian Railway in the city of Madras, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come to re-place these level-crossings with over or under-bridges on a definite programme.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly decided to appoint a committee to be composed of the following officers :—

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, *Chairman*.
The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.
Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E., Superintending Engineer for Investigation of Irrigation Projects.
The President, Corporation of Madras.
The Engineer, Corporation of Madras.
The Agent, and the Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, are invited to become members of the committee.

3. The level-crossings to be considered are at the following roads :—

Post Office Stables Road.
The Beach Road.
The High Court Road.
Popham's Broadway Road.
The General Hospital Road.
St. Mary's Road.
Sydenham's Road.
Whannel's Road.
Police Commissioner's Road.
Gengoo Reddy's Road.
Chetput Road.

4. The committee are requested to report for each crossing whether an over or an under-bridge should be built, the best position for the bridge after considering alternative sites and the value of properties involved in each, what part of the work in each should fall to the Railway and to the Municipality, how the cost of construction should be allocated and the order in which the different crossings should be taken in hand. With regard to the crossings at Whannel's Road and Sydenham's Road, the Government are in possession of an undertaking by the Agent of the Carnatic Railway Company to re-place these level-crossings with over-bridges at the cost of his Company whenever such a change is considered advisable by Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that this guarantee on the part of the railway company will not be forgotten when the question of the allocation of the cost of their proposals is considered by the Committee.

5. The report of the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in January 1902 to determine certain matters connected with over-bridges in that city is placed at the disposal of the committee together with the plans and estimate for

works at St. Mary's Road, Sydenham's Road, Whannel's Road, and Police Commissioner's Road, received from the Agent, South Indian Railway, with his letter No. A.C. 2062/1/88, dated the 18th November 1909, read above.

(True Extract.)

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
.. the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.
.. Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E., Superintending Engineer for Investigation of Irrigation Projects.
.. the President, Corporation of Madras.
.. the Agent, South Indian Railway.
Copy to the Local and Municipal Department.

II

Report of Level-crossing Committee appointed under G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910.

The committee appointed under the Government Order noted above met at the Public Works Department offices, Chepauk, Madras, on the 11th July, all the members being present.

2. The acceptance of the Agent and the Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway to the invitation to become members of the committee is subject to the conditions specified in the accompanying letter from the Agent, No. A.C. 2062/1/100, dated the 11th May 1910, and by which they were required to abstain from accepting or dissenting from any portion of the committee's report which might commit the company to expenditure.

3. The committee had to consider the requirements in regard to the eleven different crossings referred to in the G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910, but as it was pointed out by a member of the committee that there was a twelfth crossing at Harrington's Road within Madras limits, this was considered also.

4. For four of the most important of these crossings the committee had before them the detailed plans and estimates prepared by the officers of the South Indian Railway, viz., scheme A for a raising of the railway line to take it over the St. Mary and Sydenham Road crossings, scheme B for an over-bridge to take the Whannel's Road over the railway at the east end of the Egmore station and scheme C for an over-bridge to take the Police Commissioner's Road over the railway at the other end of the Egmore station.

5. The committee first of all considered the requirements of over-bridges and under-bridges and it was agreed that for an over-bridge in Madras, that is, a bridge to carry a road over the railway, the road gradient of the approaches must be nowhere steeper than 1 in 30 and it was taken by the committee that the headway required for the railway would be about 14' 7" from rail level to underside of girders of the bridge. For an under-bridge it was agreed that the clear headway from road surface to underside of girders should be not less than 16 feet. The railway approaches to an under-bridge in Madras are governed by the ruling gradient which prevails, but generally should not be steeper than 1 in 100, and with crossings close together such as several of those under consideration the adoption of an under-bridge at one crossing might involve the same course at the next crossing.

6. After a careful examination of the sections and levels of the roads and railways at the different crossings the committee concluded as follows.

7. For the Post Office Stable Road crossing, to leave the level-crossing as it is. The next four crossings, viz., Beach Road, High Court, Popham's Broadway Road (Esplanade Road) and General Hospital Road, were taken in a group. Several different proposals were considered. A proposal to raise the railway line from the High Court crossing so as to carry it over the Popham's Broadway Road and General Hospital Road was rejected for the following reasons. It would involve the abolition or removal of the present Fort station which could not be kept on the gradient which

would be necessary for the raising. It would probably be objected to by the Military authorities as the length of line lies within the military zone. It would to some extent shut off the breeze from the General Hospital and would probably be very expensive. In the opinion of the committee a better proposal would be to leave the Beach Road level-crossing as it is, to close the High Court crossing and to provide an over-bridge at the Popham's Broadway crossing. In such case if the road from this crossing to the Medical College corner were widened, it seems hardly necessary to provide for anything more than foot traffic at the General Hospital crossing. A further proposal which is that which commends itself to the committee is to divert the South Indian Railway across the Wallajah Road on to the Fort Glacis with an over-bridge over it, and keeping on the east of the Wallajah Road and the south of the North Fort side road to cross the Beach Road by a level-crossing as now close to Kelly's drain. In this way if traffic from the west gate of the Fort were closed, only one over-bridge and one level-crossing would be necessary instead of the four existing level-crossings. Traffic from the North Fort gate could be served by the level-crossing over the Beach Road by a slight diversion of the road. Alternatively the South Indian Railway could be diverted on to the Wallajah Road, a new road being made to the west of its present site, and if the scheme for closing the north arm of the Coom is given effect to, the south approach to the over-bridge could be carried on a bank across the Coom towards the Munro statue, thus doing away with the present awkward corner at Wallajah bridge and shortening this main line of traffic to Georgetown.

8. For the next two crossings, those at St. Mary's bridge and at Sydenham's Road, the committee approve of the railway scheme A for a raised line, but consider that a clear head-way of 16 feet should be sufficient for the under-bridge at Sydenham's Road. The committee would further recommend that the levels of the roads at Sydenham's Road should be carefully looked into to see whether any reduction of level is possible. Quite a small reduction of level at this point would make a material difference in the cost of this scheme, the estimates for which as now drawn out amount to about 8½ lakhs of rupees.

9. For the next two crossings, those at Whannel's Road and Police Commissioner's Road, were it not for the fact that an expensive station has been constructed at its present level, a raised line with under-bridges might also have been considered. As it is, the committee consider it necessary to adopt over-bridges. The railway scheme B provides for such a bridge over Whannel's Road. The scheme is accepted by the committee subject to a ramp road at a gradient not steeper than 1 in 30 being provided from the top of the bridge down to the railway station entrance on the south side.

10. The committee also suggest that an archway should be constructed through the Kirk Road approach in connection with a road from the Coom Road through the old Children's hospital.

11. In connection with the Police Commissioner's Road crossing provided for in railway scheme C the committee considered again the proposal for a single over-bridge situated somewhere between Police Commissioner's Road and the next crossing (Gengoo Reddy's Road) which was dealt with in G.O. No. 702 Ry., dated 10th April 1906. The Committee understand that this combined scheme would not cost much, if anything, more than the Railway Scheme C, viz., 1½ lakhs for one over-bridge at Police Commissioner's Road. The distance between Gengoo Reddy's Road and Police Commissioner's Road is only about 350 yards and the Gengoo Reddy level-crossing as it stands has gradient approaches. The committee are in favour of this combined scheme instead of the railway plan of scheme C for one bridge at Police Commissioner's crossing, but the Corporation members would prefer this scheme as it stands, leaving Gengoo Reddy's Road crossing alone.

Note by President, Madras Corporation.

My reasons are: firstly, that no figures are before the committee showing the cost of the alternative scheme; and, secondly, that I consider the level-crossing at Gengoo Reddy's Road is required by the public and is not objectionable.

P. L. MOORE.

12. The committee are of opinion that the level-crossings at Chetput and Harrington's Road may be allowed to remain as they are.

13. With regard to the order in which the works should be taken up, the committee are of opinion that the crossings at St. Mary's bridge, Sydenham's Road and Whannel's Road are of first importance. After these that at Police Commissioner's Road and lastly the crossings east of the General Hospital.

14. With regard to the question of allocation of cost on which the committee is asked to express an opinion, it is to be observed that, taking account of the conditions under which the railway members are serving, the committee consists of five members. The committee concludes that the proportion of cost of the proposed works which should be borne by the railway and by the Corporation should be viewed in the light of the conditions under which the railway was allowed to cross the roads in the first place, and the extent to which subsequent developments of railway traffic and of road traffic have respectively contributed to the want of the proposed works. Taking account of the guarantee given by the Carnatic Railway Company in regard to the crossings at Whannel's Road and Sydenham's Road to which the attention of the committee is directed, the committee are of opinion that the Corporation should not be called on to contribute to the cost of works for these particular crossings. With regard to other crossings the committee recommend a settlement on the basis of the precedent at Bombay, that is to say, that the expense of all land and alterations to drains should be borne by the Municipality and the construction works by the Railway subject to a proviso that the Corporation contribution should not be less than 25 per cent. of the total cost nor more than 40 per cent. of the total cost of the improvements, the total cost being, however, held to exclude all cost of permanent-way in connection with the works. The committee recommend that the road recommended in paragraph 10 of the report should be constructed at the cost of the Corporation.

F. J. WILSON.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.

P. L. MOORE, I.C.S.

C. L. T. GRIFFITH, A.M.I.C.E.

We concur in the above with the exception of the last paragraph in regard to which our instructions from the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway require us to "abstain from accepting or dissenting from any portion of the committee's report which may commit the company to expenditure."

H. J. THOMPSON,
Ag. Agent, South Indian Railway.

J. T. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway.

Note of dissent.

I concur in the above with the exception of the last paragraph 14.

I consider that, if the Corporation are exempted from contributing towards the cost of the works at Whannel's Road and at Sydenham's Road, then they should pay half the cost of the remaining works.

W. NATHAN,
Senior Govt. Inspector of Railways.

25th August 1910.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Agent, South Indian Railway.
To—the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
Dated—the 11th May 1910.
No.—A.C. 2062/1/100.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910, I have the honour to inform you that I forwarded a copy of the Government Order under reference to my Board and sought their instructions thereon.

2. I now enclose copy of paragraph 94 of my Board's letter No. 158, dated 22nd April 1910, in which I am directed to accept the invitation of the Government of Madras to serve on the committee appointed to report on the necessity, or otherwise, for the construction of an over- or under-bridge at the several roads in Madras crossed by the South Indian Railway, but upon the express condition that this company shall not be bound by any conclusion of the committee without the subsequent express assent of the Board of Directors and that I am to abstain from accepting or dissenting from any portion of the committee's report which may commit the company to expenditure.

3. I therefore have the honour to accept on behalf of myself and of my Chief Engineer the invitation of the Government of Madras to become members of the committee referred to on the conditions specified by my Board of Directors.

III

Letter—from P. L. MOORE, Esq., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 28th February 1911.
No.—Ref. A. on W.D. Cur. 55-Sup.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 183-1 M., dated 16th January 1911, I have the honour to state that the Corporation, at their meeting held on 21st February 1911, considered the report of the committee appointed by Government to consider the question of replacing the level-crossings on the South Indian Railway in the city of Madras by over or under-bridges.

2. The Corporation concur generally in the recommendations of the committee as to the nature of the works necessary and the order in which they should be taken up. In regard to the Police Commissioner's Road and the Gengoo Reddy Road, however, they agree with the Corporation members of the committee that there should be an over-bridge at the former road and that the level-crossing on the latter road should be retained.

3. As regards the allocation of cost, the Corporation agree with the committee that, in the case of the level-crossings at Whannel's Road and Sydenham's Road, the cost should be borne entirely by the Railway. As regards other level-crossings, they consider that the cost should be allocated as in Bombay, without the proviso recommended by the committee as to the minimum and maximum proportion to be paid by the Corporation; that is to say, that the expense of all land and alterations to drains should be borne by the Corporation and the construction works by the Railway.

4. I concur with the views expressed in the resolution of the Corporation.

IV

Letter—from NEVILLE PRIESTLEY, Esq., Managing Director, South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
To—A. MUIRHEAD, Esq., Agent, South Indian Railway Company (Limited), Trichinopoly.
Dated—Westminster, S. W., the 11th October 1911.
No.—23.

[Over-bridges in Madras.]

Agent's Case A.C. 2062/1-II, Letter 22/9.
 Board's Case F. 99.

The "Note on Over-bridges in Madras," which accompanied your letter, shows that the question of providing over-bridges arose in consequence of a request from the railway company to be permitted to lay additional lines across the Police Commissioner's Road in connection with the re-modelling of Egmore station; and that, when commenting on this request, the President of the Municipal Corporation stated that it was not contended "that the existing traffic renders an over-bridge necessary at the present time if a second line of rails is laid, but there is no doubt that a third line of rails and probably a fourth line will be eventually required and there can be little doubt that at some future date an over-bridge will become a necessity."

2. As a result, however, of this discussion, suggestions were made by the Madras Government for the provision of over-bridges over all the level-crossings between our Egmore and Beach stations and a committee was eventually appointed to report for each crossing whether an under or an over-bridge should be built, the best position for the bridges, what part of the work in each should fall to the railway and to the Municipality, how the expenditure should be allocated and the order in which the different crossings should be taken in hand.

3. The committee in their report (which is not dated) divide the several level-crossings into five groups and the Board propose to deal with their recommendations group by group.

4. *Group I—Post Office Stable Road crossing.*—The committee propose that the level-crossing should be left as it is. No remarks are, therefore, required from the Board.

5. *Group II—Beach Road, High Court, Popham's Broadway Road (Esplanade Road) and General Hospital Road.*—The committee propose that the Beach Road level-crossing should be left as it is, that the High Court level-crossing should be closed, and that an over-bridge should be provided at and in substitution of the Popham's Broadway level-crossing; and they add that "in such case if the road from this crossing to the Medical College corner were widened it seems hardly necessary to provide for anything more than foot traffic at the General Hospital crossing." An alternative proposal for which the committee expressed preference is to divert the South Indian Railway across the Wallajah Road on to the Fort Glacis, with an over-bridge to carry the road over it, at a cost of Rs. 8½ lakhs.

6. As the over-bridge at Popham's Broadway will cost less than a quarter of that amount (it has been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 87,500 and may be taken as likely to cost twice that amount when proper estimates are prepared), the Board consider that there would be no justification for the outlay of Rs. 8½ lakhs on the diversion scheme, and they think that this latter scheme may be dismissed from consideration at once.

7. The committee have given no statistics in support of their proposals, but, from the statistics furnished by the General Traffic Manager and submitted with your letter, it would appear that the daily average of traffic over the several level-crossings in group II is as follows:—

							Conveyances of all kinds.	Pedestrians and animals.
Beach Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	2,000
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	650
Popham's Broadway	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	5,100
General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	1,400

8. The number of trains run over these level-crossings is not so great as to cause serious inconvenience, or even appreciable inconvenience, to road traffic even of the density of that using the Popham's Broadway level-crossing. The Board do not, therefore, consider that the time has yet come for the provision of an overbridge in substitution of any of these level-crossings, and they agree with you that the over-bridge proposed in substitution of the Popham's Broadway level-crossing is not necessary at present.

9. *Group III—St. Mary's Bridge and Sydenham's Road.*—It would appear that the late Acting Agent submitted to the committee a proposal for closing these level-crossings and raising the existing South Indian Railway so as to allow over both these roads a clear headway for road traffic of 16 feet, with a high level station at the Park built on 40 feet span arches, at a total outlay of Rs. 8½ lakhs, and this proposal the committee recommend should be adopted.

10. This proposal involves gradients of 1 in 100 at the points at which the new line would ascend from the existing line, and the interposition of such gradients on the short length of line between Egmore and Beach would so considerably hamper and add to the cost of working the traffic, and would, as the railway traffic developed, prove so serious an inconvenience to the inhabitants of Madras themselves by restricting the speed and loads of trains, that the Board cannot possibly approve of it. If the necessity for the removal of the level-crossings is established, the Board think that a less costly

and more satisfactory way can be found than the expenditure of the 8½ lakhs which the scheme for raising the line involves. But the question is, are over-bridges required at all in substitution of either of these level-crossings.

11. The statistics furnished by the General traffic Manager show that the average traffic daily over the level-crossings was as follows:—

	Convoynances of all kinds.	Pedestrians and animals.
St. Mary's Road	2,300	9,400
Sydenham's Road	* 1,050	11,800

* Includes 450 trams.

12. It cannot be reasonably held that the traffic, both railway and road, over St. Mary's Road is sufficiently heavy to require an over-bridge at the present time.

13. At Sydenham's Road the presence of a tram line over the railway line makes the situation different to that at other level-crossings, and here perhaps an over-bridge might prove convenient; but in view of the infrequency of the train service over this level-crossing the Board agree with you that the time has not yet come when the provision of an over-bridge is imperative in the interests of the public.

14. Before closing their remarks on Group III the Board desire to refer to the question of allocation of cost of constructing an over-bridge over the Sydenham's Road. They have no knowledge of any undertaking by the Carnatic Railway Company in regard to this or any other crossing, nor can they accept any liability in consequence of such undertaking. The contract for the working of the railway has been renewed twice since that undertaking is said to have been given, and in any case it could not be held to apply for a longer period than the Railway Act allows, namely, ten years. When, therefore, it is decided that the time has arrived for the construction of an over-bridge to carry the road, the Board consider that the question of allocation of costs must be considered on its own merits.

15. *Group IV—Whannel's Road, Police Commissioner's Road and Gengoo Reddy's Road.*—The committee propose an over-bridge in substitution of the Whannel's Road level-crossing costing Rs. 2,55,931 and one over-bridge between Police Commissioner's Road and Gengoo Reddy's Road in substitution of the two level-crossings at these roads costing Rs. 2,28,548. The Municipal Corporation, however, favour the provision of an over-bridge to carry the Police Commissioner's Road over the railway costing Rs. 2,17,763 and consider that the level-crossing over the Gengoo Reddy's Road is required by the public and is not objectionable.

16. The public traffic over these three roads averaged daily the following:—

	Conveyance of all kinds.	Pedestrians and animals.
Whannel's Road	1,500	10,200
Police Commissioner's Road	1,200	6,600
Gengoo Reddy's Road	600	2,200

17. At the level-crossings in Groups II and III the road traffic is interrupted by passing trains only. At the Whannel's Road and Police Commissioner's Road level-crossings, the road traffic is further interrupted by shunting operations at the Egmore station.

18. In the case of the Whannel's Road level-crossing the interruptions on account of shunting operations are not very frequent and the Board agree with you that there is no justification at the present time for the provision of an over-bridge in substitution of this level-crossing.

19. The position at the Police Commissioner's Road is, however, different. There shunting operations, because of the lay out of the yard, must be numerous and, apart from the inconvenience to which the public must be subjected, the work of the railway must be considerably hampered by the presence of this level-crossing. The restriction in the number of lines which may be run over it must also add appreciably to the difficulty of working the station.

20. The Board are, therefore, of opinion that it is desirable that the level-crossing over Police Commissioner's Road should be eliminated. Whether this shall be done by the provision of an over-bridge to carry the road over the railway on its present alignment or at a point between the Police Commissioner's Road and the Gengoo Reddy Road is a question for determination by the Government of Madras. If, however, it is decided to keep open the level-crossing at Gengoo Reddy Road, the Board consider that the company should not hereafter be asked to bear any part of the cost of providing an over-bridge in substitution of the Gengoo Reddy Road level-crossing, if or when the road or railway traffic develops sufficiently to require an over-bridge. At the same time they think that a second over-bridge so close to the one over the Police Commissioner's Road would not be desirable and they hope that the present opportunity will be taken of replacing both level-crossings by one over-bridge.

21. In regard to the question of allocation of cost, the Board are willing, as a special case, that the cost of the over-bridge referred to in the previous paragraph shall be borne by the Railway if the cost of all land, alterations to drains and other works outside the over-bridge is borne by the municipality. They are prepared to agree to this allocation in the case of this particular over-bridge in consideration of the great relief which the over-bridge will afford to the working of Egmore station; but they wish it to be understood that they are not prepared to accept this principle of division in the case of other over-bridges.

22. The Board have not so far given any consideration to the plans and estimates submitted with your letter. They will do so when they are informed what the final decision of the Railway Board is in regard to the general scheme dealt with in the Committee's report.

23. *Group V—Chelput and Harrington Roads.*—The committee propose that the level-crossings over these roads should be left as they are. No remarks are, therefore, called for from the Board in regard to them.

24. In conclusion, the Board desire to say that, while the money which can be made available by the Imperial Government for capital expenditure is so limited, they do not think it is in the best interests of the country served by the South Indian Railway that the company should be required to undertake works in Madras in preference to works which are undoubtedly more urgent on other parts of the Railway.

V

Extract from Government Memorandum No. 32 R.M./O., dated 11th July 1912.

3. A copy of the South Indian Railway Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911, is also forwarded to the President with the request that he will obtain the views of the Corporation on the proposals made therein. It will be observed from paragraphs 19 to 21 of that letter that the company are ready to build an over-bridge in place of the Police Commissioner's Road level-crossing and that the work may be proceeded with at once, if the Corporation agree, independently of the decision about the other crossings. After receiving the views of the Corporation in regard to this over-bridge, the Agent will be addressed in regard to the plans and estimates for the work, and the exact amount that the Corporation will have to pay according to the company's proposals will be ascertained. An abstract estimate of the cost of this over-bridge will be found on page 7 of G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910.

S. D. PEARS,
Ag. Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.,
Buildings, Roads and Railways.

To the President, Corporation of Madras,
with copy of Home Board's letter referred to.

VI

Letter—from P. L. MOORE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras.
 To—the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings,
 Roads and Railways.
 Dated—the 24th August 1912.
 No.—R.O.W.D.C. 659-Sup.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Memorandum No. 32 R.M./O., dated 11th July 1912, I have the honour to report that the Corporation agree to the proposal of the South Indian Railway Company to build an over-bridge in place of the level-crossing in Police Commissioner's Road, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the cost to be borne by the Corporation on account of land and alterations to drains and other works outside the over-bridge shall not be more than 40 *per cent.* of the total cost of the works nor less than 25 *per cent.*

(2) That this agreement shall be without prejudice to any decision that may be arrived at in regard to the other level-crossings in the city.

2. The other points dealt with in the South Indian Railway Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911, will be considered by the Corporation later, and their views thereon will be reported to Government.

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS, Acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings, Roads and Railways.
 To—the Agent, South Indian Railway.
 Dated—Ootacamund, the 7th September 1912.
 No.—361 Ry.

I am directed to refer you to paragraphs 19 to 22 of your Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911, regarding the proposed over-bridge at the Police Commissioner's Road crossing and to forward herewith a copy of a letter R.O.W.D.C. No. 649-Sup., dated 24th August 1912, from the President of the Corporation of Madras in which he reports that the Corporation agree to your Home Board's proposal in regard to this over-bridge subject to certain conditions.

2. I am to request that, to enable Government to pass final orders on the subject, you will be so good as to forward detailed plans and estimates for the work showing clearly the items debitable to the Railway and the Corporation and the amounts chargeable to each in accordance with the terms contained in the President's letter referred to above.

APPENDIX XIV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. *58 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1912.]

Memorandum No. 1727-2 M., dated 1st June 1912.

In its resolution No. 115, dated 4th March 1912, the municipal council has recommended three schemes to the consideration of the Government, viz., water-supply improvements, an electric installation for conservancy and lighting purposes and drainage works, assigning preference in the order thus given. In G.O. Mis. No. 1012 M., dated 1st June 1912, separate orders have been passed disallowing the proposed electric installation on the ground that the drainage and water-supply schemes are of far greater importance and are sufficient to tax the council's resources to the utmost. With reference to the opinion of the council that the water-supply scheme should have precedence over the drainage scheme, the council will be informed that while the Government recognize the importance of the water scheme they are unable to accept the view that the drainage scheme, which has for years

been recognized as a crying need and has now after prolonged and elaborate investigation become ripe for execution, should be postponed until a scheme for improvements to the water-supply has been investigated and carried out. The Government understand that the Sanitary Engineer has submitted to the Chief Engineer through the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board a preliminary report on a scheme for this purpose which, it is estimated, will cost about 19 lakhs. A scheme of this magnitude will require a period probably of several years for its further elaboration and eventual execution. The postponement of the drainage scheme which the council urges would thus result in serious delay which the Government consider to be both unnecessary and undesirable. In this connection the council will be furnished with a copy of the report on the drainage scheme by the Sanitary Engineer and its special attention will be drawn to Mr. Hutton's remarks in paragraph 17 of his report in which he clearly explains that there is no reasonable excuse for doubting the advisability of the early construction of the drainage works, and those in paragraph 49 of his report which show that on financial grounds it is desirable to carry out the works as early as practicable.

2. With regard to the financial aspect of the drainage scheme the council is informed that as the half grant from Provincial funds, viz., 11 lakhs, will first be expended and as this sum will meet the demands of the Public Works Department for two or possibly three years there will be no need for the council to provide funds or take a loan before 1914-15. As already pointed out in Government Memorandum No. 272-3 M., dated 3rd February 1912, the annual cost on account of the requisite loan and maintenance charges will be about Rs. 90,000. The council has expressed its inability to provide more than Rs. 60,000 *per annum* and proposes to do this by raising the rate of the tax on buildings and lands to the maximum and that of the water and drainage tax from five to six *per cent.* and by setting apart about Rs. 33,000 from the annual surplus in the revenues. It apparently regards the water and drainage tax as essentially a water-tax and objects to its imposition with reference to works hereafter to be provided. In view of the clear wording of section 47 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Government are unable to accept this position and consider that the council can well provide up to half a lakh annually from surplus revenues if strict economy in expenditure is exercised. With the further resources which can be provided by the increased taxation recommended to the council by the Government there will be no difficulty in financing the scheme.

3. In the circumstances explained in the preceding paragraphs the council will be requested carefully to re-consider the question and intimate to the Government at a very early date its final decision as to the execution of the scheme and the manner in which it proposes to provide its contribution towards the financing of the scheme.

4. As stated above while advising the council not to delay the execution of the drainage scheme the Government are alive to the importance of improvements to the water-supply and will be prepared to consider the question of giving the council a grant-in-aid towards the cost of carrying out these improvements when their cost is definitely known.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Madras
 (through the Collector), with the Sanitary Engineer's report.
 Copy to the Collector of Madras.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide Answer to Question No. *76 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar
* 430 *supra*, pages 119-121. Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative
Council held on the 27th September 1912.]

G.O. No. 1487 M., dated 14th August 1912.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with remarks, the suggestion of the Director of Survey to return to the Chairman of the Kumbakonam Municipal Council for reconciliation the regular line records relating to this municipality and requesting the Chairman to issue the necessary directions to the town surveyor in consultation with the Land Records Superintendent and to submit the records to Government after noting the information required.

(ii)

*Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.),
No. 1305, dated 20th June 1912.*

Read—the following papers :—

(1)

*Letter—*from R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Land Records.
*To—*the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land
Records and Agriculture.
*Dated—*the 16th May 1912.
*No.—*R.C. 187.

I have the honour to forward the copy of a letter received from the Land Records Superintendent, Group No. IV, with regard to the regular line survey of Kumbakonam.

2. In this matter the Government have been dealing with the municipal chairman direct, but as the Board furnished me with a copy of G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912, I thought it desirable to obtain a report on the matter from the superintendent for my own information. This report I now submit and beg to state that in my opinion the superintendent has arrived at the correct conclusion, viz., that the regular bad line must be relaid.

3. In future it might be advisable to carry out such work, as has been going on for five years in Kumbakonam, under technical and skilled supervision.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

*Letter—*from the Land Records Superintendent, Group No. IV.
*To—*the Director of Land Records.
*Dated—*the 26th April 1912.
*No.—*D. Dis. 158.

Referring to Memorandum R.O.C. No. 187, dated 25th March 1912, I have the honour to enclose a note on the "regular line" work in Kumbakonam. I showed my memorandum to the secretary to the municipal council. The chairman also perused portions of it and I discussed the matter with them unofficially. They are of opinion that to do the work again would severely try the temper of the townspeople and that the latter would lose their confidence in the municipal council. My view is whether for refixing the regular line points already laid, or for laying them anew, measurement through the streets is inevitable and the public are not likely to distinguish the one from the other. Further, the preparation of the registers A, B, C referred to in paragraph 13 of the note, page 73, is necessary in either case,

and the revised extents therein entered will alone come to the notice of such of the residents as are thereby affected. There is the prestige of the council to be considered which is quite another matter.

2. Pending orders on this note, I have at the instance of the chairman issued written instructions to the town surveyor to carry on the work on the lines laid down in G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912, in respect of 28 streets of the first ward, to begin with. I have shown him practically on the ground as to how the work should be done.

(ii)

Note on the regular line work in Kumbakonam.

The survey, by the Survey Department, of the town of Kumbakonam began some time before Madras Act IV of 1897 came into force. It was commenced under Act XXVIII of 1860 but was completed under the new Act of 1897. Notification of the completion of survey under section 11 (4) of the latter Act was published in August 1899. Government in their order No. 3083, Revenue, dated 19th September 1910, declared that the survey was valid and legally binding on all concerned.

2. In order to put back the large number of encroachments that had taken place and to guard against future encroachments, the municipal council decided in 1906, on the initiative of the then Collector, Mr. Davidson, to mark out clearly the limits of streets and to lay down fresh boundaries, in other words, to lay down the regular lines of streets as the work was termed. Government in their order No. 1776 M., dated 6th October 1906, sanctioned a special establishment of one deputy surveyor on Rs. 40, one draftsman on Rs. 20 and three chainmen for the purpose. The work commenced towards the end of 1906 or in the beginning of 1907 and was in progress till the end of January 1910. The council appointed a sub-committee to lay down regular lines subject to its own approval and orders. A special deputy tahsildar was also appointed for three months in 1909 to deal with encroachments beyond the limits of the "regular lines" of streets, and probably to carry out the provisions laid down in G.O. No. 2546, Revenue, dated 11th September 1908, which had issued meanwhile. But that officer seems to have done very little for want of definite instructions. It is the municipal council that has been and is even now submitting lists of assignment cases, i.e., of plots of land between the street boundary and the regular line in its front, for disposal by the Collector. Details of the work turned out by the regular line sub-committee will be found in paragraph 4 of the final report of the municipal chairman, dated 5th February 1910, printed in G.O. No. 1694 M., dated 27th October 1910.

3. On an unofficial reference from the Board (Settlement), the Director of Land Records, Mr. Marjoribanks, personally examined the work in February 1910 and stated as the result of his inspection, that the regular line records were defective in several particulars and that the maintenance of the lines, as laid down by the council, was an impossibility. The Board therefore recommended to Government that the regular line records should be submitted to the Director of Survey for scrutiny before deciding the question of any administrative objection to the acceptance of the regular lines as laid down by the council. The Government in their order No. 1694 M., dated 27th October 1910 above quoted (end of paragraph 2), accepted the Board's recommendation and requested the Director of Survey to submit a report on the results of his scrutiny. The records of one out of seven wards comprising the town, i.e., of the first ward, were accordingly submitted to the Director in April 1911. The results of the Director's scrutiny are contained in his letter to Government, dated 3rd October 1911, Disposal No. 1556, printed in G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912. The Director's recommendation is that the town surveyor should visit each street with the regular line and town survey records, identify each regular line point and connect such of them as do not coincide with the town survey points by re-measurement on the ground, so that the discrepancies between the survey records and the regular line records may be reconciled or corrected. Government have accordingly, in their order just quoted above, requested the chairman to issue the necessary directions to the town surveyor in consultation with the land records superintendent and to submit the records to them after noting the information required. The chairman addressed me on the 11th March last to know whether I wished to give any special instructions to the town surveyor in the matter. In response to the chairman's letter I camped in Kumbakonam on the 29th, 30th and 31st last, examined the records of some streets, tested the measurements in one street, and conferred with the municipal chairman and the divisional officer. I then found that the regular line points were in 60 per cent. of the cases (including those identical with the town survey) identifiable with the help of the local knowledge of the town surveyor in spite of the very defective nature of the records, and I therefore instructed the town surveyor to do the work himself on the lines shown him, in respect of four or five other streets in different wards, to enable me to formulate definite instructions after an examination of the work done by him. I accordingly camped again in Kumbakonam from the 18th to the 25th instant, examined more records in the municipal office, tested the measurement in five streets, identifying the points myself in one half of a street.

4. With the summary of the events that have led to the present reference from Government, I shall proceed to give a more detailed account of the nature and method of the work done by the municipal sub-committee, the condition and value of the records prepared, the results of my examination of the records both in office and on the ground and then state my conclusions.

5. When in 1906, the municipal council decided to fix the line of streets under section 161 of the District Municipalities Act, it was convinced no less than the Revenue Divisional officer and the District Collector of the day, that the town survey records were unreliable and that it was therefore necessary to determine the street boundaries afresh, and to dispose of encroachments, on the basis of the *paimash* accounts to the entire exclusion of the survey of 1899. The reasoned conviction of the municipal and revenue authorities was that the survey possessed no evidentiary value either as a guide in questions of title or as a defence in case of litigation. On this assumption, steps were taken to copy the *paimash* accounts of the villages comprised within the municipality and to carry out a fresh survey of the streets on the basis of the *paimash* accounts which, eventually, was intended to supersede the town survey. Notifications under sections 5 and 17 of Act IV of 1897 were submitted by the Collector in 1908 to legalize the survey of the streets by the municipal council then in progress. But these notifications were retained in the Board's office pending decision of the question of the validity of town surveys in general. The notifications were never published. Their publication was finally considered unnecessary *vide* paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 3083, Revenue, dated 19th September 1910. The preliminary street survey done by the special surveyor was, therefore, purely under the executive authority of the revenue and municipal officers and is therefore not valid in law, nor is any validity claimed for it.

6. The method adopted by the special deputy surveyor employed on the work was to select some temporary point now unidentifiable, often a lamp post or a mark in a wall, at each end of the street, measure the distance between these points and offset on the chain line all the bends of the abutting houses, hedges, etc., as they actually existed at the time of his measurement. The "F" lines were also measured but no attempt was made either to demarcate the points or to connect them or the chain line points with the town survey traverse or any survey or other permanent point. These measurements were plotted into separate sketches on ordinary double post thin sheets of 2 to 5 feet in length. The scale adopted was 1" = 16½ feet, double that of the survey record of measurement. These sketches which are the original records of measurement are available for 324 out of 346 streets, and are kept stitched between card boards for each ward. One or two had to be subsequently re-placed by the town surveyor. Several of them are now in a miserable condition owing to frequent use and constant foldings. They do not show the "G" and offset measurements. The "F" measurements for 50 per cent. of the lines are omitted in at least 40 per cent. of the sketches. There are at least a dozen in which no measurements are entered and there is no sketch without omission of some kind or other. The omissions occur largely in respect of small bends which are important. Curiously enough, the measurements where they have been entered have been recorded up to one inch, 30' 3", 28' 2", 40' 1", etc., etc., which shows that the measurements were made accurate to a degree hitherto unattempted. The street width at intervals of 5 to 20 feet has been recorded and plotted in dotted lines. The section measurements of the line to indicate the point from which the width of the street was measured, have not been recorded. These cross measurements are so numerous that there are 40 to 100 such lines in some street sketches. In some they are very few. The council was anxious to know the width at every point for purposes of comparison with the width of the street as recorded in the *paimash*, which latter, however, has not recorded the width in more than one or two places in a street. In addition to the actual street boundaries including bends of even three inches, these sketches show in red ink the *paimash* boundaries on either side. The *paimash* boundary in one straight line for each side of a street was plotted by drawing two lines separated from one another, by the *paimash* width of the street. In some sketches, however, the *paimash* boundary is not shown. Koradus, pials and steps have been separately measured and shown. Portions considered as encroachments according to the *paimash* are shown in yellow and portions which it was thought might be assigned to parties are shown in blue. In one sketch both are shown in the same colour, yellow. About 50 sketches, especially those of the second ward, are so bedaubed with colours that nothing can be made out of them. They are laid so thick. Several lines and entries are in pencil, in some sketches they are half in pencil and half in ink and are crowded with pencil marks and writings.

7. On these original street survey sketches the President of the sub-committee roughly indicated the encroachments recommended for removal by writing 'R' "to be removed," "one step to be removed," etc., in blue or copying pencil. A register of encroachments was prepared in which (1) the dimensions of the portions encroached upon with reference to the *paimash* boundary, (2) the recommendation of the sub-committee in respect of each case and (3) the orders of the council were recorded. If in a koradu of 6' x 3" a portion measuring, say, 3' x 3" was alone considered as encroachment, the register would show only the latter dimensions. For purposes of identification the town survey number also was shown against each item with information as to whether the encroachment was included or excluded in the survey. This later information, however, is wanting for several items.

8. Notices were next served on all the encroachers to remove the encroachments within a specified date. About 4,700 encroachments (counting encroachments by pial, koradu and step in one and the same holding as separate cases), chiefly of steps have been removed. The entire work was a huge campaign against steps and has done much good to the town. It is said that there remain only 20 cases of encroachment for removal. This result was not achieved without trouble and difficulty. Objections to the notices of removal, as must naturally be expected in a town like Kumbakonam, poured in in large numbers. The *paimash* accounts did not lend themselves to accurate location of encroachments in several cases and wherever the council felt that the alleged encroachment could not be conclusively proved, the Collector was addressed to appoint a "survey officer" under chapter IV of Act IV of 1897 to settle the dispute or to delimit the boundaries according to the *paimash*. For each individual case or for two and more cases of encroachment by the same holder or in the same locality covered by a single letter of the municipal chairman, the Collector appointed the revenue divisional officer as "survey officer" under chapter IV, and the dispute was then disposed of by the "survey officer" in accordance with the procedure laid down in that chapter. The "survey officer" decided in each case whether the encroached portion was public or private according to the *paimash*.

It will be seen at once that recourse to chapter IV of the "Survey and Boundary Marks Act" to decide the boundaries laid, not under that Act, but in the *paimash* or by the council is more than questionable. One hundred cases were so disposed of. The procedure laid down in chapter XI, if at all, should have been adopted, but this could not be done as the deputy surveyor's street survey itself was not under any legal enactment and had not been notified as such. Suits were filed by the parties in 169 cases in which the council was sure that there were encroachments. Of these 35 were compromised, 23 were dismissed, 3 were withdrawn by the plaintiffs, 23 were decided against the municipality and in 85 cases the council withdrew the notice of removal as the fact of encroachment could not be sustained. Acquisition proceedings are pending in respect of 341 cases.

9. With the elimination of the encroachments as depicted in the original street sketches representing their actual boundaries, a fresh and correct survey of the streets was, in the opinion of the council, accomplished. It has to be noted here, and I am not certain whether the fact came to the notice of the Director of Survey, that the new street boundaries laid by the council were entirely independent of and often at variance with the town survey boundaries of 1899. The idea was to lay down new street boundaries with the help of the *paimash* wherever possible or helpful and to supersede the faulty town survey of 1899 and this is what the council believe it has accomplished. It is well known that the *paimash* accounts do not contain the necessary materials to re-produce accurately the boundaries therein depicted, except in comparatively rare instances, but it is equally difficult to rebut the claim made to the contrary especially when made by a public body. The objector is put to the proof that what is claimed as the original *paimash* boundary is not really such and herein lies the strength of the claim. My purpose here, however, is not to dispute any such claim. As a matter of fact the town survey records were occasionally consulted and acted upon as furnishing evidence of the state of things, at the time of the survey of the town, wherever the *paimash* did not afford evidence to rebut the claims of parties. This is evident from orders recorded in the register of encroachments to the effect "To be set back to the line of survey stones". About 10 street sketches are mere copies of the town survey record of measurement. I have also reason to think that recourse to *paimash* accounts was intended to help the council to prove encroachments in places where it was desirable to remove them but where the town survey records showed them as private property. It is impossible now to state to what extent the town survey and *paimash* were alternately made to subserve the end in view, *viz.*, of clearing the streets of all obstructions. Owing to the fact that the town survey preceded the new street survey by only 10 years, the discrepancies between the two boundaries are not as many as might otherwise be expected. The new boundaries, in so far as they can be identified, coincide with the town survey boundaries in 50 to 75 per cent. of cases, barring minor discrepancies in measurement due to the fact that the technical portion of the work of the special deputy surveyor employed on the street survey was not checked by any officer; that the special surveyor had scamped his work in places, is evident from instances of glaring omissions of bends and faulty measurements that I noticed in my inspection. The deputy surveyor was the master of the situation so far as measurement and mapping were concerned.

10. The original street sketches, *i.e.*, the sketches made by the deputy surveyor showing the actual boundaries and encroachments were faircopied by tracing by the special surveyor and draftsman from 1909. The fair sketches on the same scale * were copied on thick drawing paper and are kept in bound volumes. These sketches show the true boundary, in red line generally, of the streets as finally settled. A few encroachments that had not been removed at the time the fair sketches were traced are also shown in them in a manner that can be distinguished easily. It is not to be supposed, however, that these sketches are proper records of the survey, whether of the streets or of the regular lines made by the council. What strikes one foremost on a perusal of these sketches is the profuse colouring in green, blue, yellow, red, etc. Apparently the colouring was intended to compensate for the

* One inch = 16½ feet.

intrinsic defects in the records. No measurements are recorded for several 'F' lines, especially of bends. As to 'G' and offset measurements they are to be found only in the bundle of field books in pencil of which I shall speak later. In more than 50 sketches the lines are partly in pencil with pencil entries "step acquired", "no removed," "step allowed," etc., here and there. Some are obviously incomplete and left unfinished. Two or more lines in pencil parallel to one another without any indication as to what they mean are found in some sketches. The red ink lines to indicate the boundaries as finally settled do not appear in some 40 sketches. Twenty per cent. of the sketches relating to ward No. VII contain no measurements at all. The lines are all in pencil. These "fair" sketches are available or were prepared for only 298 out of 324 streets for which the originals are found and they bear the signature of the draftsman alone. The measurements in feet and inches, for some lines which do not find a place in the originals, are found in the fair sketches. The two records should be made to supplement each other. The town surveyor has compared the fair with the original sketches for 200 streets with the result that some of the bends shown in the former are not found in the latter. Discrepancies in measurements between the two are said to aggregate more than 30 per cent. in addition to omissions. I came across some discrepancies myself and they are shown in the statement annexed to paragraph 12 below. It was admitted that the fair sketches had not been properly compared and that they were very defective. But these fair sketches are the only ones that can be of any use in identifying the regular line points. The original sketches, except for a few streets, are so clumsy and untidy that they are practically of no use and they are unfit for use in the field. They contain many illegible entries.

11. This brings me to the question of "regular lines." One would naturally suppose that "regular lines" were next laid from point to point on the ground and superimposed on these fair sketches. Not so. The true street boundaries, as depicted in the fair sketches, are also the "regular line" boundaries laid by the council. On the original sketches showing the actual street boundaries, encroachments according to the *paimash* were marked. These encroachments have been for the greater part removed and the lines of street boundary minus the encroachment were constituted the regular lines and depicted in the fair sketches. There was no need to lay down regular lines afresh in the original sketches, because the regular lines were intended to coincide absolutely point to point with the street boundary. The method adopted was a very simple one. The fair sketches therefore show, I must now say, not the true street boundary but the "regular lines" laid by the council. There is a great advantage in so naming the work. The municipal council as such has no power to survey streets and determine the boundaries under Act IV of 1897, while it has power, under the District Municipalities Act, to lay down "regular lines" which would be binding on all concerned and to secure the removal of all encroachments on the "regular line." The "regular lines" and they are the only lines, depicted in the fair sketches and approved by the council are valid in law. Only they were based on an invalid street survey, worse than the *paimash*, in so far as the provision of means of identification is concerned. The street survey as it originally was, having been converted *en masse* into "regular lines" and having thus served its purpose, can be discarded in favour of the town survey. The council is ready to do this. If the "regular lines" could, therefore, now be connected with and superimposed on the records of the town survey which has been declared valid, the work would be complete. This is what remains to be done and I shall next consider how far this is possible with the records available for the purpose.

12. I have already in paragraphs 6 and 10 described the nature of the original and fair sketches and spoken of the register of encroachments entered as item (c) "regular line registers" in the Director of Survey's letter printed in G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912. There remain the field books. The field books relating to the first ward are described in paragraph 3 of the Director's letter above referred to and they are the best of the lot. I must say here, whether it was only accidental or intentional, that the records of the first ward, and especially those of the 28 streets sent to the Survey office for scrutiny and referred to by the Director of Survey in that paragraph, were all prepared by the permanent town surveyor and not by the special deputy surveyor. The measurements relating to those 28 streets were all made by him and they are relatively fuller and more accurate than those in the records prepared by the special deputy surveyor, though the former had to move with the current and adopt the methods of the special deputy surveyor in obedience to the wishes of the council. The records of 15 out of 43 streets of ward, i.e., those from which no information could be gathered in the Survey office were prepared by the special deputy surveyor. The Survey office has as yet seen only the very cream of the regular line records. Had the records of any other ward been unwisely sent for scrutiny, the verdict of the Survey office would have been an entirely adverse one. The records of the remaining wards are not half as good as those that were scrutinized in the Survey office. Then pencil field books relating to the remaining six wards are 14 in number. I examined some of them. They are one jumble of figures G, F and offsets. They contain sketches of some fields with *paimash* numbers with writings in Tamil. They are extremely rough and in one page there was the draft of the special surveyor's leave report. It will take three hours for a trained surveyor to say from these books which measurements relate to which street. They are with all these defects not complete for the whole town. There are no books for some streets. To re-lay the points, with reference to the chain and offset measurement recorded in them, would take more time than to measure the lines anew. The Survey office has found that

it cannot satisfactorily, with the data furnished therein, reduce the regular line points, in office, to the town survey points. If the records relating to the first ward are in this condition, the records of the remaining six wards are much worse off. They do not contain even the minimum data necessary to plot the regular lines on the survey record of measurement. In the absence of accurate and sufficient data, the next best course suggested by the Director of Survey is to ascertain the regular line points on the ground and to connect them with the town survey points. Reliance is to be placed not on the measurements but on the facts that "the regular line points though not demarcated are known and that most of them are meant to be coincident with the town survey points." It was my purpose to see by examination on the ground how far the regular line points were identifiable and how far they were coincident with town survey points. The result is exhibited in the statement annexed.

STATEMENT showing the result of field inspection—Kumbakonam town.

Ward number.	Block number.	Name of street.	Number of points according to town survey.	Number of points according to the regular line survey.	Number of points common to both town survey and regular line survey.	Number of regular line points that could not be identified.	Number of regular line points whose identification is doubtful.	Remarks.
2	21	Chakrapani South street..	68	65	42	8	15	Measured by the special deputy surveyor. The original and the fair differ in eight instances.
1	27	Banadurai East street ..	53	59	41	3	12	One of the 28 streets measured by the town surveyor; the original and the fair sketches differ in seven instances.
6	8	Nageswaran East Vadam-pokki, Northern row, only the western half.	17	22	11	8	3	Measured by the special deputy surveyor. The original and the fair sketches do not differ.
2	6	Kamakshi Josier street, portion only.	76	85	52	4	29	Measured by the special deputy surveyor. The original and the fair sketches differ in seven instances.
6	8 & 9	Ayitank row---Northern road only.	72	95	50	15	30	Measured by the special deputy surveyor. No measurement is recorded in the original but are found in the fair sketch.
6	9	Kajiar street	34	63	16	7	40	Measured by the special deputy surveyor. No measurement is recorded in the original but for a few lines they are found in the fair sketches.
Total ..			320	389	212	48	129	

12-A. It will be seen that 55 per cent. of the points that coincide with the survey are all identifiable. Of the remaining 45 per cent. that differs from the survey, 12 per cent. of unidentifiable points occurs in vacant localities and in places where changes have taken place by removal of structures or by new constructions since the date of the regular line sketches. The 33 per cent. of doubtful cases are represented by continuous mud structures or series of small buildings or vacant sites in the middle of streets in wavy lines and where no measurements have been entered for the small bends. With the expenditure of more time and trouble than I have been bestowed, the number of doubtful points can be reduced by one-half. About 70 to 75 per cent. of the regular line points can, therefore, in all, be identified by using the regular line sketches as mere demarcation sketches, and with the local knowledge of the town surveyor. To attain this end one has to be careful not to follow scrupulously the measurements, wherever recorded in the regular line sketches, but to treat them merely as indicating the points more or less broadly and reduce them to the survey points. There are omissions of the points, wrong insertions of bends, and in, at least, a dozen lines, there were differences of more than two feet in the measurement. The special surveyor whose vagaries are too many to enumerate or for the matter of that, the council did not intend that their points should coincide with the town survey points; the town survey was too often ruled out of court as a false and unreliable witness. That these points will one day have to be demarcated and tacked on to the town survey record was not even so much as dreamt of. The council was innocent of the doings of the special surveyor. It concentrated its attention on the administrative benefits alone. The difference between the town survey records and the street sketches are, however, often trivial and are due to the fact that the special surveyor measured as two or more lines what in the survey was measured as a single line, put in minute bends of 6" and 5" not found in the survey, and measured as a single line two or more lines in survey; the distance covered by the thickness of a wall was included in a different holding thus giving rise to a difference of one or

two feet in the "F" lines. In some cases portions not included in one street in the town survey are included in the street sketches. The fact that the measurements in the later are recorded up to one inch, gives rise to numerous small discrepancies. In all such cases, I have presumed in conformity with the actual state of the ground that the regular line point was intended to be coincident with the town survey point with the result that 55 per cent. can be considered as identical with the town survey points. Otherwise the differences would be endless, for example—

Regular line measurement.	Survey measurement.
25 feet 4 inches	26
24 " 6 "	23
66 "	68
87 "	89
15 feet 4 "	14
12 " 9 "	14

12-B. As regards the balance of 25 to 30 per cent. of points, it would be very difficult and probably impossible to identify them in the manner that a surveyor could accept them. The chain lines measured by the deputy surveyor could not be re-laid as their terminal points could not be identified nor would the dimensions recorded in the register of encroachments be of any use in the large number of cases in which the encroachments have been removed. If, however, the town surveyor is left to identify these points with the help of the municipal secretary or some member of the sub-committee they will all be identified, provided that they are actually in existence.

13. Supposing all the points have been identified the next step will be to peg-mark and offset such of them as do not coincide with the town survey on the survey traverse lines and plot them in the record of measurement, i.e., about 45 per cent. of the points. It is expected that the town surveyor would be able to do this. But in what time? It took me ten hours of hard field work to merely identify the points in six streets or portions of them covering a length of about 6 furlongs in all. I believe it would take the surveyor at least nine months to complete the whole town, provided he is given two more chainmen, a draftsman to assist him in plotting and some additional remuneration say Rs. 10 per mensem to himself for the period he is employed on the work. I have no doubt that the town surveyor is competent to undertake the work as he has been present throughout the regular line operations and has had to do with the regular line records in connection with the daily municipal administration. But his work must be checked and a special officer of the rank of a deputy tahsildar for at least three months will be necessary. It would be the easiest thing for the surveyor in the present state of the records, if he chooses to do so to peg-mark points at random and say that they are the regular line points either to avoid trouble or to confer favours on private individuals. A special officer is necessary for another purpose also. The dimensions recorded in the encroachment register—the extents are not entered—on the basis of the *paimash* accounts must differ and they do differ in many cases when located with reference to the town survey records. Lots of encroachments dealt with by the council as such are "private property" according to the town survey and *vice versa*; similarly in respect of lands proposed to be acquired. The registers A, B and C prescribed in G.O. No. 2006, Revenue, dated 14th June 1910, show—

- (1) lands to be acquired,
- (2) encroachments on the regular line,
- (3) spaces between the street boundary and the regular line wherever the latter runs in front of such boundary must be prepared under the supervision of the special officer.

Item (3) which is properly the business of the Revenue department to deal with, has been largely left in the hands of the council. When action comes to be taken on the basis of the registers above referred to, it will necessarily create some trouble but the trouble must be faced.

14. I have deferred to the last the consideration of the question whether in the circumstances, it would not be much the better solution of the present situation to lay down regular lines anew on the basis of the town survey records which willing or unwilling, the council is bound to accept as finally determining the street boundaries instead of setting right what has been very perfunctorily done. With all respect to the council and in full consciousness of its labours to improve the town, I for one consider it eminently desirable to lay down regular lines afresh. I give my reasons below:—

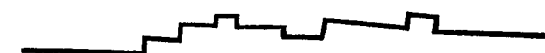
(i) Regular lines can be laid afresh quicker and easier than the wild goose chase of identifying lost points. In the latter, the first task will be to go about the street with two records in hand to see where they both agree and to mark such points in the town survey record of measurement. Next, the points that do not coincide with the town survey—the average will be 35 per cent.—must be identified and peg-marked after re-laying, if possible, the chain lines measured during the street survey of 1907—10. This additional labour will be saved by doing the work anew; in other respects the time and labour involved in both would be the same. I have seen the records and taken pains to verify them with the best of wills, still I am bound to say that

in, at least, 20 per cent. of cases, the old points cannot now be fixed. Practically, therefore, in these 20 per cent. of cases fresh points must be laid. The street sketches do not anywhere show a single topographical detail to help to identify the points. This is a great desideratum. No doubt those who did originally lay down the lines may be able to fix the points by performing feats of memory. But it is a fact that the sub-committee did not lay down lines from point to point, but only examined the encroachments and projections shown in the street sketches to decide which should be removed and which might be allowed and said that the resultant lines will form the regular lines. The order in some sketches is "no interference necessary" and the sketches do not contain a single measurement.

(ii) As a result of the objections, suits, decisions under chapter IV and re-consideration of orders whether legal or illegal, plots at first treated as encroachments came to be allowed as "private property" with the result that in all such cases the regular lines run behind them leaving in their front plots manifestly admitted as "private." There is no harm in allowing private property in front of the regular line where it could not otherwise be managed, but such cases when they are large have to be particularly watched and kept in view for years until action can be taken under section 165 of the District Municipalities Act, unless, i.e., they are immediately acquired, a course which it is not in some cases proposed to adopt. It would be a strain on the municipal executive to be always on the alert, and to avoid such portions being built upon as has happened in one case of construction of a koradu.

(iii) The object of laying regular lines of the street is to bring about in time a good alignment of the buildings on either side, to enable encroachments to be easily detected and repressed and to preserve the street as broad as practicable for the public use. It consists as much in the fixing of odd corners, straightening of small bends and cutting off of bays by excluding strips of land forming the street, thus encouraging the adjacent owners to build upon them in view to improve the alignment of the streets in course of time, as in the widening of streets, by the removal of every uneven projection and even of acquisition of lands in the case of important but narrow streets. The regular lines are lines fixed for administrative convenience and have no connection with the street boundaries which latter are fixed by the survey. The Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, had not, at the time it undertook the work, the benefit of the instructions laid down in G.O. No. 2546, dated 11th September 1908, and the rules issued with G.O. No. 3002, dated 10th September 1910. The regular lines in Kumbakonam are continuous with the true street boundary as surveyed by the special deputy surveyor employed by the council, and the idea was to secure and include in the regular line every bit of available land, however small, that can be claimed as part of the street and not to ignore even minute bends. The result is that the regular line boundary is more tortuous and more uneven than the street boundary, and consists of numerous bends of one foot and below. It will be seen from the statement annexed to paragraph 12 that for 320 lines constituting the street boundary as laid down in the town survey, we have 389 lines for the regular line boundary. Regular lines on the contrary are expected to have the opposite effect.

The regular line boundary is in places very uneven consisting of a series of small bends in succession thus—



Apart from the difficulty in maintaining so many zigzag way lines measuring 4", 6", 7", etc., and plotting them in the record of measurement and the consequent trouble later to distinguish the regular line from the street boundary, the lines adopted by the council do not make for regularity in all possible cases. The aesthetic element has been utterly ignored. There is no uniformity or consistency. The regular line points as now re-laid with the aid of the regular line sketches do, in some places, lead to absurd results from the point of view of the general effect produced on a casual observer. There are lots of cases in which uniform projections by steps of koradus have been partly included and partly excluded from the regular line in one and the same locality for no obvious reason. The house-owner whose koradu falls within the regular line could only envy his neighbour who has the free use of his koradu, which perhaps projects into the street even further than his own. Steps of 10 and 15 feet in length and 3 to 4 feet in breadth are excluded by the regular line, while just to the right or left comparatively harmless projections are included in the line. I do not speak here of bends caused by permanent substantial structures where there is no other course but to follow the existing lines in consideration of the cost of acquisition and injury to the house. In one place the regular line runs two feet behind the side drain through a garden. In another it is taken five feet behind a gate just at a point where the road is at its maximum breadth. The residents would not appreciate the council's motive but only feel the difference in treatment. The object of the council was to leave no space between the street boundary and the regular line in front; because such spaces may re-vest in Government and any revenue accruing by allowing their occupation would be credited to Government in the shape of ground-rent and not go to the municipality. But it has to be remembered that Government have in paragraph 3 of their order No. 2546, Revenue, dated 11th September 1908, stated that open spaces of road margin should be reserved for municipal

purposes, *e.g.*, the deposit of road materials, dust-bins, etc., and encroachments in such open spaces, *i.e.*, on the street boundary, can as effectually be repressed under the provisions of the Land Encroachment Act as encroachments on the regular line can by the provisions of the District Municipalities Act. In fact, no portion of such spaces can be given for private occupation without the full consent of the council.

15. On this last consideration alone I would urge a thorough revision of the work. The divisional officer Mr. C. G. Austin with whom I discussed this subject some time back was of the same opinion. It is urged that regular lines once laid are final and cannot under any circumstances be revised. If it were so, it may be held that in the present case they have not been laid or only partially laid because they cannot as they are be recorded anywhere. There are places where the council with its records would not be able to say where the lines are.

(2)

Endorsement—by W. A. HASTED, Esq., Acting Director of Survey.
Dated—the 28th May 1912.
No.—Dis. 825.

Submitted.

2. I agree with the Director of Land Records that the regular line must be re-laid in Kumbakōnam and I am also at one with him in his suggestion regarding the conduct of such work in the future.

Reference—No. 1305, dated 20th June 1912.

Submitted to Government with reference to the correspondence ending with their order No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912.

2. The Board agrees with the Directors of Land Records and Survey that the regular line in the Kumbakōnam municipality must be re-laid.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the letter of the Director of Land Records, his attention is drawn to paragraph 10 (b) of the rules approved in G.O. No. 2006, Revenue, dated 14th June 1910, which contains provision for technical check of the work done by the special officer and his staff.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a copy of Land Records Superintendent's note.
" Director of Land Records.
" " of Survey.

Order—No. 1487 M., dated 14th August 1912.

From the report of the Land Records Superintendent received with the Board's Proceedings read above, it is clear that what has resulted from the attempt of the Kumbakōnam Municipal Council to lay down a regular line is not a regular line in the true sense of the term but the imaginary line which, it is assumed, the survey of 1899 would have laid down as the survey line of the streets had it followed the inaccurate and imperfect *paimash* as an absolute guide. The line thus laid down is of no value as a survey line and cannot re-place that of the survey of 1899 which has been declared valid. It is further evident that it is of no value as a regular line the object and nature of which has not been correctly understood. A regular line has nothing to do with the determination of the proper boundaries between streets and private properties. It is an ideal line which when once attained will secure for each street a straight and proper alignment by eliminating where possible all bends and corners—the most fertile source of encroachments—and a uniform and ample breadth. When a regular line has been prescribed, it is the duty of a municipal council as funds and opportunity permit and by watchful action under sections 164–165-A of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, gradually to bring the street boundary line into conformity with the regular line. When the two lines ultimately coincide throughout, the task of improvement has been accomplished, the regular line becomes

the street boundary line and separate records are no longer necessary. Orders will issue in the Revenue Department amending the existing rules relating to regular line operations so as more clearly to define their scope and purpose.

2. The regular line as laid down at present for Kumbakōnam complies with none of these essentials, and it is also clear that, even if it possessed any intrinsic value in itself, the essential correlation of the records of the regular line survey with those of the survey of 1899 could not be accomplished without an expenditure of time and labour which would render it more satisfactory and simpler to do the work over again. Under these circumstances the Government are of opinion that further operations in connection with the existing regular line survey should be abandoned. They further consider that the task of re-laying the line on correct principles should be deferred until the work can be taken up and carried through under proper guidance and in accordance with definite instructions.

3. The municipal council has, however, accomplished useful work in getting rid of numerous pials, koradus and other projections as encroachments on the basis of the so-called regular line, and what seems to be immediately necessary is to have a record to show with reference to the survey line the structures, etc., that have been so removed. It will then be possible to consider what measures can be taken to provide against their being re-placed whether they be on the street side of the survey line or not. This also applies to encroachments on the street side of the survey line which have been retained as the result of a compromise, as the Government consider that such cases should not now be re-opened. In other words, the results of all cases of encroachments dealt with by the council should be shown with reference to the survey records. The Board of Revenue is requested to direct the Director of Land Records to obtain and submit a further report from the land records superintendent whose report was received with the Board's Proceedings as to how far it will be possible to identify these encroachments with reference to the survey records without correlating the so-called regular line with the survey line.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam
(through the Collector).
" Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
" Copy to the Collector of Tanjore.
" Revenue Department.

APPENDIX XVI.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. 32* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaoandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.*]
* 32 *supra*, page 12.

Rules framed by the local boards in the several districts under clauses (iv) and (v) of section 34 (1) of Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD.

Resolved that a sub-committee consisting of the taluk board presidents and four non-official members and the president shall be appointed at least a month before the budget meeting of the board and that they should prepare a memorandum to be circulated to the members of the board at least five days before the budget meeting.

GOOTY TALUK BOARD.

Rules framed for the guidance of dispensary committees.

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members, appointed by the taluk board, of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointments for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the taluk board. The taluk board will appoint

one of the members as chairman. If any member without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the taluk board neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings, he will be liable to be removed.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the dispensary building, and the minutes of their proceedings shall be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the meeting. A copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the taluk board within five days of the date of the resolution.

2. All indents for articles other than medicines required for the dispensary and all bills relating to the expenditure of the dispensary, shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by the chairman, before transmission to the district surgeon. (To avoid delay it may be convenient to have the monthly meeting in the first week of every month.)

3. If there be any endowments in lands or fruit-bearing trees attached to the dispensary, the committee shall have power to lease out the lands and trees for a period not exceeding three years.

4. All unserviceable articles and instruments pronounced to be unfit by the district medical and sanitary officer shall be disposed of by the committee, who will remit the sale-proceeds to the credit of the taluk board.

5. The committee shall have power to institute inquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the subordinates of the dispensary and report them to the district surgeon, if necessary. The committee shall have power to nominate menial servants.

6. The committee shall take stock of all medicine and furniture once in every year.

7. The chairman will carry out all resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the district surgeon and the president of the taluk board.

8. A book shall be opened, if a visitors' book has not already been opened, for record of all the observations of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits, and in the said book all complaints made by the patients at the time of inspection shall also be recorded, for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. If such complaint or other observation requires urgent action the chairman shall take steps to convene a special meeting.

9. The committee will be careful not to encroach within the domain of the district medical officer on professional matters.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD.

Four committees will be appointed from the members of the district board to advise the board on matters relating to (1) public works, (2) education, (3) vaccination, and (4) medical institutions, respectively.

2. The number of the members to sit on each of these committees will be fixed by the district board from time to time.

3. The members of these committees will be elected by the district board by ballot or in such other manner as the board considers fit. But no member shall ordinarily act on more than one committee.

4. Each member thus elected will remain on the committee so long as he continues to be a member of the district board.

5. The duty of each committee will be to supervise the works and the institutions relating to the branch of administration which it is in charge of, and generally to see that the allotments sanctioned by the board are utilized to the fullest advantage.

6. The committee will not, however, issue any instructions directly to the executive subordinates employed by the board, but will submit its recommendations to the board through the president.

7. Each committee will appoint a chairman from among its members. The chairman will convene the meetings of the committee at such times and places as may be fixed by the committee, preside thereat and transact all business connected with the committee.

8. The committee will submit recommendations before the 15th October in each year regarding the distribution of the allotments in the next official year in the branch of administration concerned. These recommendations will be sent to the officers who have to submit the budget estimates to the board, and will finally be placed before the meeting of the board at which the budget is to be discussed.

9. After the draft budget is prepared in the district board office, a statement showing the receipts and expenditure under the main heads should be sent to each member a week prior to the date of the budget meeting. The statement should be accompanied by a memorandum

showing clearly the unavoidable charges such as establishments, contingencies, etc., and the balance that is available for being distributed in such manner as the board considers most advantageous.

10. The proceedings of the meetings of the district board should be published in English and Tamil.

11. The notices of the meetings and the business to be transacted thereat should be issued in English and Tamil.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

MANGALORE TALUK BOARD.

Rules regarding the appointment and procedure of committees.

Under section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the Taluk Board, Mangalore, resolves to make the following rules regarding the appointment and procedure of committees for the superintendence or management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries and choultries maintained wholly or partially by the board :—

For purposes of effective control or supervision, the territory over which the Mangalore Taluk Board exercises jurisdiction shall be divided into wards, each ward consisting of a group of educational institutions, of a hospital, of a dispensary, or of a choultry.

2. The extent of the wards so far as the educational institutions falling thereunder are concerned shall, as occasion requires, be defined by the board and shall for the present be those mentioned in schedule A to these rules. The other wards shall be those mentioned in schedule B.

3. There shall be a separate committee appointed for each ward in schedule A consisting of not less than five members of whom one at least shall be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

4. The selection of the taluk board member to sit on the committee of a particular ward shall be made by the board, while the appointment of all other members shall vest in the president provided always that whenever the president makes an appointment the fact shall be reported at the next meeting of the taluk board and that it shall be competent for the board to set it aside.

5. Each member of a committee other than a member of the taluk board shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment and the term of office of a taluk board member on the committee shall be his term on the taluk board.

6. Every committee shall be presided over by the member of the taluk board who is a member of such committee and the committee shall meet and discuss matters at such times and places within their ward as the presiding member or any three other members may fix.

7. The members of a committee shall visit either singly or in groups the institution or institutions comprised within their ward at least once every two months, but it shall be competent for them to divide among themselves the institution or institutions which each shall visit.

8. Every member visiting a ward shall report to the board through the presiding member any defect that he may notice in the management of the working of the institution including in the case of educational institutions matters relating to—

- (1) Attendance and discipline.
- (2) Local holidays and casual leave to teachers.
- (3) Character and moral influence of teachers.
- (4) Sanitation.
- (5) Physical training of boys.
- (6) Sufficiency or insufficiency of building, apparatus, furniture, books, maps, school garden, play-grounds, etc., and
- (7) Any other matter which may be specially referred to the committee by the inspecting officer of the Educational department or the taluk board.

9. The committee shall devote their special attention to aided institutions in their ward, i.e., institutions partially maintained at the expense of the taluk board and shall bring to notice of the taluk board any mismanagement or bogus management which may disentitle such institutions being included in the aided list.

10. The members of the committee selected for each ward or appointed by the president shall for the present be those mentioned in schedule C.

SCHEDULE A. (Rule 2.)

The educational institutions shall, for the present, be distributed among the following seven wards, viz. :—

(1) Mangalore, (2) Ullal, (3) Suratkal, (4) Mulki, (5) Mudabidri, (6) Gurpur, and (7) Bantval.

Serial number.	Name of school.	Whether wholly maintained or partially maintained.	Whether Canarese or Hindustani.	Name of the village in which the school is situated.
1. Mangalore Ward.				
1	Bolur (Mission)	Partially	Canarese	Bolur.
2	Do. (Catholic)	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Sitapadmini	Do.	Do.	Kodiyalball.
4	Saint Paul's	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Bijai	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Kadri	Do.	Do.	Kadri.
7	Madkerigudde	Do.	Do.	Marali.
8	Padavu (Hindu)	Do.	Do.	Padavu.
9	Do. (Catholic)	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Bangrakulur	Do.	Do.	Bangrakulur
11	Kulur Church	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Padukodi	Do.	Do.	Padukodi.
13	Banadale	Do.	Do.	Paohanadi.
14	Kankanadi	Do.	Do.	Kankanadi.
15	Kannur	Do.	Do.	Kannur.
16	Jeppinamogar	Do.	Do.	Jeppinamogar.
17	Adamkudru	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Bajal	Do.	Do.	Bajal.
19	Malavur	Do.	Do.	Malavur.
2. Ullal Ward.				
1	Ullal Mission	Partially	Canarese	Ullal.
2	Phajir	Do.	Do.	Phajir.
3	Kuthar	Do.	Do.	Munoor.
4	Kurnad	Do.	Do.	Kurnad.
5	Amblamogar	Do.	Do.	Amblamogar.
6	Kairangala	Do.	Do.	Kairangala.
7	Belma	Do.	Do.	Belma.
8	Chelur	Do.	Do.	Chelur.
9	Kotekar	Do.	Do.	Kotekar.
10	Derlakatte	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Manjanadi	Do.	Do.	Manjanadi
12	Talapadi	Do.	Do.	Talapadi.
13	Balepuni	Wholly	Do.	Balepuni.
3. Suratkal Ward.				
1	Suratkal	Partially	Canarese	Suratkal.
2	Iddya (Sacred Heart)	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Krishnapoor	Do.	Do.	Suratkal.
4	Aggidakari	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Bollooru	Do.	Do.	Surinja.
6	Kuthethur	Wholly	Do.	Kuthethur.
7	Kalavar	Partially	Do.	Kalavar.
8	Perumde	Do.	Do.	Perumde.
9	Kenjar (two schools)	Do.	Do.	Kenjar.
10	Thokur Jokatte	Do.	Do.	Thokur.
11	Panambur	Wholly	Do.	Panambur.
12	Tannirbhavi	Partially	Do.	Tannirbhavi.
4. Mulki Ward.				
1	Mulki	Wholly	Canarese	Bappanad.
2	Mulki (Hindu Girls' school)	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Mulki (Mission Girls' school)	Partially	Do.	Do.
4	Kolachikambala	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Karnad	Do.	Do.	Karnad.
6	Kilpadi	Wholly	Hindustani	Kilpadi.
7	Punarur	Partially	Canarese	Do.
8	Kolekadi	Do.	Do.	Adhikaribettu.
9	Kavatar	Do.	Do.	Kavatar.
10	Hejamadi	Wholly	Do.	Hejamadi.
11	Bellairu	Partially	Do.	Bellairu.
12	Kolnad	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Thokur	Wholly	Hindustani	Thokur.
14	Haleyangadi	Do.	Do.	Haleyangadi.
15	Do.	Partially	Canarese	Do.
16	Kinnigoli	Do.	Do.	Kennabettu.
17	Katil	Do.	Do.	Kondemula.
18	Talipadi	Do.	Do.	Aikala.
19	Patte	Do.	Do.	Yelinje.
20	Mundkur	Do.	Do.	Mundkur.
21	Posral	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	Kedinje	Do.	Do.	Kedinje.
23	Inna	Do.	Do.	Inna.

Serial number.	Name of school.	Whether wholly maintained or partially maintained.	Whether Canarese or Hindustani.	Name of the village in which the school is situated.
5. Mudabidri Ward.				
1	Mudabidri	Wholly	Canarese	Pranthya.
2	Kotebagil	Do.	Hindustani	Do.
3	Kallabettu	Partially	Canarese	Kallabettu.
4	Venur	Do.	Do.	Venur.
5	Hosabettu	Do.	Do.	Hosabettu.
6	Puchamogar	Do.	Do.	Puchamogar.
7	Kesargadde	Do.	Do.	Beluvai.
8	Kantavara	Do.	Do.	Kantavara.
9	Beladi	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Sanur	Do.	Do.	Sanur.
11	Kodange	Wholly	Do.	Kadandale.
12	Bhattarguttu	Partially	Do.	Do.
13	Panapila	Do.	Do.	Panapila.
14	Nellikar	Do.	Do.	Nellikar.
15	Nuralvettu	Do.	Do.	Nuralvettu.
16	Naravi	Wholly	Do.	Naravi.
17	Bolakodi	Partially	Do.	Bola.
6. Gurpur Ward.				
1	Mizar	Wholly	Canarese	Badagamisar.
2	Mercada	Partially	Do.	Do.
3	Muchur	Do.	Do.	Muchur.
4	Kolambe	Do.	Do.	Kolambe.
5	Kandavara	Do.	Do.	Kandavar.
6	Perar Church	Do.	Do.	Mudaperar.
7	Gurukambal	Wholly	Hindustani	Do.
8	Malali (Mopla)	Do.	Canarese	Tenkaulipadi.
9	Gurpur	Partially	Do.	Mulur.
10	Iruvail	Do.	Do.	Iruvail.
11	Bondanthila	Do.	Do.	Bondanthila.
12	Ulribettu	Wholly	Do.	Ulaibettu.
13	Ammunje	Partially	Do.	Ammunje.
14	Bellur	Do.	Do.	Badagabellur.
15	Bajape	Do.	Do.	Bajape.
16	Yekkar	Wholly	Hindustani	Tenkayekkar.
7. Bantval Ward.				
1	Bantval (Hindu)	Partially	Canarese	Bantval.
2	Do. (Mission)	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Mani	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Agrahar Church	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Mooda	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Panemangalore	Do.	Do.	Panemangalore.
7	Naricombu	Do.	Do.	Naricombu.
8	Kalladka	Wholly	Do.	Golthamajal.
9	Navur	Partially	Do.	Navur.
10	Sarpadi	Do.	Do.	Sarpadi.
11	Karanje	Do.	Do.	Kavalpadur.
12	Ravi	Do.	Do.	Ravi.
13	Shiddakatte	Do.	Do.	Sangabettu.
14	Chennaituodi	Do.	Do.	Chennaituodi.
15	Amtur	Do.	Do.	Amtur.
16	Kolnad (Sulya)	Do.	Do.	Manobi.
17	Montimar	Wholly	Do.	Do.
18	Mudankaup	Partially	Do.	Padu.
19	Pudu (Mopla)	Wholly	Do.	Pudu.
20	Mermajal	Partially	Do.	Mermajal.

SCHEDULE B. (Rule 2.)

- Two chattrams at Bajape.
- One dispensary of Mulki.
- One dispensary of Mudabidri.
- One hospital of Bantval.
- One choultry at Bantval.
- Two choultries at Punjalkutta.

SCHEDULE C. (Rule 10.)

1. Mangalore Ward.

- M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Subba Rao Avargal.
- " K. Krishnaya Sullaya Avargal.
- Reverend G. P. Hermelink.
- M.R.Ry. M. Venkatappa Avargal, B.A.
- " U. Ramappa Avargal, B.A., B.L.
- P. F. X. Saldanha, Esq.
- Akbar Khan Sahib Bahadur.
- Valli Husainabba Biari Sahib.

2. *Ullal Ward.*

1. M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Bhatt Avargal.
2. Reverend Father C. P. Coelho, S.J.
3. M.R.Ry. Naryada Kunha Alva Avargal, Potail of Balepuni.
4. " Subba Chauta Avargal, Potail of Manjanadi.
5. Ibrayi alias Gulam Biari Sahib of Ullal.
6. M.R.Ry. Subba Marla Avargal, Patel of Talpadi.

3. *Suratkal Ward.*

1. Reverend Father D. D. F. Coelho, S.J.
2. M.R. Ry. Kulai Krishna Kini Avargal.
3. " Devaraja Ballala Avargal.
4. " Badavide Narnappaya Avargal.
5. Mr. P. Sequeira, Potail of Permud.

4. *Mulki Ward and also Mulki Dispensary.*

1. Abdul Aziz Assadi Sahib Bahadur.
2. The Sub-Registrar of Mulki.
3. M.R.Ry. M. Sessa Shetti Avargal.
4. " Bangale Narayana Kamthi Avargal.
5. " M. Bhavani Rao Avargal.
6. Reverend Father A. J. D'Souza of Aikala.
7. " Francis D'Souza, Vicar of Mulki.
8. M.R.Ry. Kudettur Guthu Ramanna Shetti Avargal.
9. Gundal Lakshmiapataya.

5. *Mudabidri Ward and also Mudabidri Dispensary.*

1. M.R.Ry. Ch. Kanhamma Shetti Avargal.
2. The Sub-Registrar of Mudabidri.
3. M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Mallya Avargal.
4. " Mundrade Subbaya Shetti Avargal, Potail of Paladka.
5. " Deva Raja Shemita Avargal, Potail of Shirtadi.
6. " Nemiraja Avargal, Patel of Kallamundakur.
7. Reverend Father Rosario Louis, S.J., Vicar of Hospet Church.
8. " C. Cortie, S.J.

6. *Gurpur Ward and also two Chattrams at Bajape.*

1. M.R.Ry. M. Appaya Shetti Avargal.
2. Reverend Father M. P. Colaco of Kulsekar.
3. M.R.Ry. Alke Srinivasa Pai Avargal.
4. " M. Subbaya Shetti Avargal.
5. " Annappa Heggade Avargal, Patel of Tenkayekkar.

7.1 *Bantval Ward, Hospital of Bantval, Choultry at Bantval and Choultryes at Punjalkutta.*

1. The Deputy Tahsildar of Bantval.
2. M.R.Ry. K. Rama Nayak Avargal.
3. " Arla Gummantha Shetti Avargal.
4. " J. Krishna Rao Avargal, B.A.
5. Reverend Father Aranha, S.J.
6. M.R.Ry. Pattumudi Rama Krishnayya Avargal, Potail of Manchi.
7. " Timmaya Alva Avargal, Potail of Pavur.
8. Katu Biari Sahib.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

PUTTUR TALUK BOARD.

Rules for the guidance of the committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals and dispensaries.

1. There shall be five committees for the two taluks, one for Kasaragod and four for Uppinangadi taluk.

(a) For Kasaragod taluk there shall be only one committee consisting of 14 members, six officials and eight non-officials (District munsif, tahsildar, sub-registrars of Kasaragod and Hosdrug, deputy tahsildars of Hosdrug and Kasaragod and eight non-official members, partly taluk board members and partly other gentlemen, to be chosen by the president of the Puttur Taluk Board). Five members will form a quorum.

(b) For the Uppinangadi taluk there shall be four committees, viz., Puttur, Uppinangadi, Beltangadi and Bellare. The Puttur committee shall have control over the elementary schools at Puttur, Hantyar, Vittal, Kodimbadi and Mittanadka. The Uppinangadi committee shall have control over the elementary schools at Uppinangadi, Ramakunja and Hosmatta. The Beltangadi committee shall have control over Beltangadi, Guruvayanakere, Machina and Koranja elementary schools, and the Bellare committee shall have control over the schools at Bellare, Panje, Padnur, Aivarnad and Guttigar. The Puttur committee shall consist of nine members of whom the district munsif, tahsildar, sub-registrar of Vittal, the stationary deputy tahsildar and five non-official members consisting of partly taluk board members and partly other gentlemen. Five members will form a quorum. Uppinangadi, Beltangadi and Bellare committees shall consist of five members. In Beltangadi the deputy tahsildar and the sub-registrar shall be *ex-officio* members. Three members shall form a quorum.

2. All vacancies shall be filled up by the president of the taluk board. Members will hold their appointments for three years and will also be eligible for re-appointment.

3. The committees shall meet once in a month in one of the schools or the hospital or the dispensary building as the case may be under its charge and the minutes of their proceedings will be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the committee. The taluk board president shall appoint a chairman who shall arrange for the holding of monthly meetings.

(a) All questions which may come before the committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority; and in every case of equality of votes, the chairman or the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

(b) In the case of the absence of the chairman from any meeting the members of the committee present at the meeting will elect one from among themselves by a majority of votes to preside thereat.

4. The duties of the committee in respect of educational institutions shall be the following:—

(a) To see to the requirements of the school in respect of building, apparatus, furniture, books, maps, etc.

(b) The proper working of the schools including the attendance of the teachers and boys.

(c) The deciding of the percentage and the granting of free-scholarship.

(d) The distribution of prizes and celebration of school-days, introduction of games and field sports, and giving treats to school children.

(e) The inspection of school pupils at the end of each half-year and helping the teachers in detaining utterly useless boys in the lower standards for another year.

(f) The exercising of the general supervision of the school.

5. A book shall be opened for record of all observation of the members of the committee when visiting the school and in the said books irregularities noticed or complaints brought against the subordinates of the institution shall also be recorded in the vernacular. A copy of remarks thus recorded shall be submitted by the headmaster of the school within 24 hours to the president of the taluk board, with his explanation, if any, through the proper channel. The committee shall also have power to institute enquiries on the spot into irregularities in urgent cases and report the result to the president, taluk board.

6. The duties of the committee in respect of medical institutions shall be the following:—

(a) All unserviceable articles and instruments pronounced to be unfit by the district medical and sanitary officer shall be disposed of by the committee who will credit the sale-proceeds to the credit of the taluk board.

(b) The committee shall take stock of medicines and furniture once in every year.

(c) The chairman will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the district medical and sanitary officer, and the president, taluk board.

(d) A book shall be opened for record of all observation of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits and in the said book all complaints made by patients or others at the time of inspection shall also be recorded. If such complaint or observation requires action, the chairman shall bring the matter to the notice of the president, taluk board, through the district medical and sanitary officer.

(e) All the resolutions of the committee shall be communicated to the medical officer through district medical and sanitary officer, copies being at the same time submitted to the president, taluk board.

N.B.—The committee shall take care not to encroach within the domain of the educational and medical officers in professional matters.

COONDAPUR TALUK BOARD.

Rules for the guidance of the committee for the superintendence and control of educational institutions.

The Board resolves to form an educational committee for the superintendence and control of the board elementary schools under its management.

2. The committee shall consist of ten members—five of whom shall be taluk board members to be appointed by the president of the taluk board and five others to be nominated; one by each taluk board member on the committee, such nomination to be subject to the approval of the president of the taluk board.

If any member fail to make such nomination within three months after a vacancy has occurred, the president shall have the power to fill up the vacancy at his own discretion.

The sub-assistant inspector of schools shall be an additional *ex-officio* member of the committee.

3. Of the five taluk board members of the committee, two shall be residents of the Coondapur taluk and three of the Udipi taluk.

Each member shall hold his appointment for three years, but in the case of a taluk board member, he shall cease to be a member of the committee when he ceases to be member of the taluk board.

4. Members of the committee may be re-appointed on the expiry of their term of office.

5. Members of the committee who are taluk board members shall elect one from among themselves to be chairman, who shall arrange for the transaction of the business of the committee. The election shall be subject to the approval of the president of the taluk board.

6. The committee shall meet at least once in a month and three members shall form a quorum. In the absence of the chairman, the members present shall choose one from among themselves, who is a member of the taluk board, to preside.

7. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a book and be signed by the chairman of the committee or the presiding member.

8. The duties of the committee for the present shall be the following :—

(1) To inspect board elementary schools especially with a view to see—

- (a) that the school registers are properly maintained by the teachers.
- (b) that the teachers and pupils attend school regularly and at the proper hours more especially in rural places, and
- (c) that the requirements of the school in respect of building, apparatus, furniture, books, maps, etc., are adequate and in proper condition.

(2) Generally to stimulate and encourage education among all classes.

9. In each school there shall be maintained a visitors' book in which the visiting member of the committee shall record his remarks and any explanation of the headmaster he deems necessary. These remarks, etc., should ordinarily be recorded in the vernacular.

10. The headmaster of the school shall submit within 24 hours a copy of the remarks together with his own remarks or further explanation (if any) to the president of the taluk board through the sub-assistant inspector of schools. The final orders of the president, taluk board, when received, shall be entered by the headmaster in his visitors' book against the committee member's remark. A space should be left for this purpose in the visitors' book.

11. Each member of the committee who is a member of the taluk board shall be empowered to sanction an expenditure (for petty repairs, etc., which may be found necessary during his visit) up to Rs. 20 *per annum* (official year) but not more than Rs. 3 *per annum* shall be spent in any one school.

12. As soon as sanction is accorded by the member, which should be in writing in the book prescribed in paragraph 9 of these rules, the headmaster will get the necessary repairs, etc., executed and submit a bill for the charge direct to the chairman of the committee, together with a declaration that the work has been duly executed.

13. The chairman of the committee shall place all the bills which may be so received by him before the committee meeting for approval and forward a consolidated bill immediately to the president of the taluk board. The amount will then be passed in the president's office for payment to the headmasters concerned.

14. The committee shall have power to make rules (subject to the approval of the president of the taluk board) for the conduct of business and for the guidance of the members.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

SAIDAPET TALUK BOARD.

Resolved that a committee be formed consisting of the following members of the taluk board to report from time to time on the condition of the roads and their avenues and to check-measure the road materials. The work of each member of the committee should commence after the area to be assigned to him is determined by the president :—

1. Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu.
2. Rev. J. P. Shrimpton.
3. Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar.
4. Mr. M. Bhashika Charlu.
5. Mr. P. N. Muttuswami Nayudu Garu.

TIRUVALLUR TALUK BOARD.

The supervision of works like roads, taluk board schools, wells, village-site and road repairs will be allotted to individual members of the taluk board according to the proximity of the works to the place of residence of each member.

1. A list of all the works concerning the taluk board will be given to each such member arranged.

2. Such members should inspect all the works such as supply, and stacking of materials recoating and ordinary repairs to road, construction of buildings, wells, etc., relating to taluk board and send a report in the following form :—

- (i) Quantity of materials supplied.
- (ii) Whether the materials supplied are of good quality according to specification.
- (iii) Quantity of materials spread.
- (iv) Whether the spreading has been well watered and properly rolled until the surface is smoothened.
- (v) Whether sufficient earthwork has been done on both sides of the road.
- (vi) Whether, for buildings, good chunam, bricks and grinded mortar is used.
- (vii) Whether the timber supplied is good.
- (viii) Whether in digging wells earthwork has been done to the spring level.

3. The members are also requested to report about the bad condition of roads such as—

- (i) ruts on the road,
- (ii) any earthwork is necessary for road sides,
- (iii) whether any village roads require repairs,
- (iv) whether any new wells are required to be constructed,
- (v) whether any ponds, wells require repairs.

4. The members are also required to report the number of coolies working on any road, the members may happen to pass.

5. All such reports should be forwarded to the president, taluk board.

6. No member should exercise any power over the works or issue any order to any one of the engineering department or to any other department under which the work is done. They should simply report to the president.

7. The members should also report the progress of work and cause of any delay in the work.

8. The powers of president and vice-president remain the same as in code.

9. The tahsildars concerned should also report just like other members when they are on tour.

SAIDAPET, TIRUVALLUR AND CHINGLEPUT TALUK BOARDS.

Revised rules for the guidance of dispensary committees.

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members appointed by the taluk board of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointment for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the taluk board. The taluk board will appoint one of the members as chairman.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the dispensary building and the minutes of their proceedings shall be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the meeting.

2. All indents for articles other than medicines required for the dispensary and all bills relating to the expenditure of the dispensary shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by their chairman before transmission to the district surgeon (to avoid delay it may be convenient to have the monthly meeting in the first week of every month).

3. If there are any endowments in lands attached to the dispensary the committee shall have power to lease out the lands for a period not exceeding three years.

4. All unserviceable articles and instruments pronounced to be unfit by the district medical officer shall be disposed of by the committee, who will credit the sale-proceeds to the credit of the taluk board.

5. The committee shall have power to institute enquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the subordinates of the dispensary and recommend suitable punishment. They may also nominate menial servants.

6. The committee shall take stock of all medicines and furniture once in every year.

7. The chairman will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the district surgeon and president, taluk board.

8. A book shall be opened for records of all observations of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits and in the said book all complaints made by patients at the time of inspection shall also be recorded for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. If such complaint or observation requires urgent action the chairman shall take steps to convene a special meeting.

9. No individual member except the chairman shall have power to give orders to the medical subordinates in charge of the dispensary or any of his servants.

N.B.—The committee will be careful not to encroach within the domain of the district medical officer on professional matters.

SAIDAPET AND TIRUVALLUR TALUK BOARDS.

Rules for the appointment and procedure of educational sub-committees.

One educational sub-committee shall be appointed for the taluk board and it shall consist of not less than five members, of whom not less than three shall be also members of the taluk board permanently living within its jurisdiction. They shall be appointed by election at a meeting of the taluk board. The members of the sub-committee will retain their office for three years with the proviso that if any member, being also a member of the taluk board, ceases to be a member of the taluk board, he shall *de facto* cease to be a member of the sub-committee. The vice-president of the taluk board and the sub-assistant inspector of schools shall be *ex-officio* members of the committee and the former shall be *ex-officio* chairman. In his absence at the meetings the members present shall elect one among themselves to preside.

2. The committee shall meet every month on the day fixed for the meeting of the taluk board or some other convenient day that may be resolved upon at Tiruvallur at the taluk board's office for the disposal of educational matters that may be referred to it, and the minutes of the proceedings shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose and signed by the chairman of the meeting. No meeting need be held when there is not sufficient business to transact. The chairman shall send notices about the meeting. At any meeting three members shall form a quorum. Failure on the part of any member to attend three consecutive meetings might involve his removal by the taluk board and the appointment of another in his stead.

3. Copies of proceedings of the committee should be submitted to the president, taluk board, within a week of each meeting and such proceedings will be read at the next ensuing meeting of the taluk board. It is open to the taluk board to cancel any resolution made by the sub-committee.

4. The chairman shall carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all necessary correspondence with the president, taluk board. Stationery, stamps, etc., required for this purpose shall be supplied from the taluk board's office where the records of the committee shall be kept in a separate box.

5. It shall be the duty of the members of the committee to visit, during working hours, the board schools, occasionally, without notice as far as possible, note in a separate visitor's book to be kept in the school the date and the approximate time of visit, the numbers on rolls, the numbers present, whether the attendance is marked up to and for that day, whether it is correctly marked for that day, and whether the teacher or teachers were found present and working at the time of visit. The members shall also make enquiries of respectable inhabitants and parents whether the schools are held regularly and punctually and whether the teachers are found working in the school throughout the school hours and whether they take interest in the work. These also they should record in the visitors' book. The members shall also enquire into the complaints against teachers of board schools referred to them by the president, taluk board, or the sub-assistant inspector of schools and report on the matter to the chairman of the sub-committee. They are also expected to help the schools by advising the people of the locality to send their children to it and by influencing the chief men to co-operate in improving its condition. The sub-committee shall, on the recommendation of its individual members, appoint respectable local residents and Government or local fund circuit officers as visitors to the schools. The former shall watch whether the schools work regularly and punctually and render to the teachers all local help to improve the school. The latter may pay surprise visits in their tours and note in the visitor's book the numbers present, the numbers on rolls, and whether the

teachers were found present and working in the school at the time of visit. The headmaster of every board school shall submit on the 1st of every month, copies of all the remarks made in the visitor's book during the month by the members of the sub-committee or the visitors appointed by them to the sub-assistant inspector who shall forward the same to the chairman of the sub-committee. It shall be open to the committee to suggest to the taluk board the supply of any article which they think necessary for the schools and to recommend for disposal by the president any unserviceable articles in the schools considered by them unfit for use.

6. The committee shall have power to institute enquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the school establishment or noticed by the members and to submit their recommendations to the president, taluk board, through the sub-assistant inspector of schools. The sub-committee shall also make their recommendations through the Educational department to the president, taluk board, regarding appointment, promotions, reductions, suspensions and dismissals of schoolmasters.

7. The committee shall have power to examine all the registers, furniture, books, maps, etc., of any school and record the result of their observations in the book already referred to.

8. The committee shall also have power to determine and recommend for concession being shown to children admitted into board schools who deserve to be admitted as free or at half rates of fees as the case may be.

9. A register shall be opened in the office of the committee for record of all observations of the members of the committee regarding their visits to board schools. They may also enter in that book the substance of a complaint made at the time of the visit or subsequently by the villagers who are interested in the welfare of the schools. The register should be put before the committee of each meeting. If the committee thinks any action to be necessary, they shall make their recommendation to the president, taluk board, through the sub-assistant inspector of schools.

10. The committee members shall be particularly careful not to assume themselves the powers or duties of an educational officer.

11. The committee shall bring to the notice of the president, taluk board, any desire on the part of the prominent villagers to start schools on private donations and endowments in localities where there is real need for it.

12. The committee shall interest itself in promoting the cause of primary education by explaining to the villagers the advantages of elementary education and endeavouring to prevail on prominent and interested villagers to open more elementary schools from private contribution.

13. The sub-committee may make to the president, taluk board, any proposals it thinks fit for the general improvement of the schools. If the proposals are such as to render the opinion of the Educational department desirable, the president shall refer them to the sub-assistant inspector of schools for his remarks.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD.

(1) The proceedings of the district board meetings shall be published in Tamil as well as in English.

(2) The notices of the meetings and the business to be transacted thereat shall be in diglott.

(3) Each member of the district board shall be furnished separately in advance of the budget meeting with a statement of the principal figures of the draft budget as approved by the advisory committee together with a brief explanatory memorandum discussing the outlines and the principles followed in fixing the variable figures.

COIMBATORE TALUK BOARD.

(1) Notices of taluk board meetings and business to be transacted thereat shall be in diglott (Tamil and English) and communicated to each member.

(2) Proceedings of the taluk board shall be published in Tamil as well as in English.

(3) A statement of the principal figures of the draft budget together with a brief memorandum explaining the principal figures shall be prepared in diglott and communicated to each member sufficiently in advance of the budget meeting.

KOLLIGAL TALUK BOARD.

(1) The proceedings of the taluk board meetings shall be published in Tamil as well as in English.

(2) The notices of the meetings and the business to be transacted thereat shall be in diglott.

(3) Each member of the taluk board shall be furnished separately in advance of the budget meeting with a statement of the principal figures of the draft budget together with a brief explanation for adopting the various figures.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

RAYACHOTI TALUK BOARD.

The proceedings of this taluk board will as heretofore be published in the gazette in diglott and notices of meetings and business will also be issued in diglott. The budget proposals will in future be circulated among the members sufficiently in advance as suggested by the Government.

JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK BOARD.

1. The taluk committee shall consist of the following members for the superintendence of board schools :—

Jammalamadugu taluk.

1. The tahsildar.
2. Union chairman.
3. M.R.Ry. N. Narasinga Rao Garu, B.A., Pleader.
4. " K. Ramachandra Reddi Garu of Suddapalli
5. " T. Narasayya Garu.
6. Saiyid Bade Ghaus Piran Sahib Bahadur.
7. Rev. Nicholson.

Proddatur taluk.

1. The tahsildar.
2. Union chairman.
3. M.R.Ry. V. Vasanta Rao Garu, B.A., Pleader.
4. " G. B. H. Venkoba Rao Garu.
5. " K. Krishna Rao Garu, B.A., Headmaster.
6. Rev. G. H. Macfarlane.
7. Muhammad Amiruddin Sahib Bahadur.

Pulivendla taluk.

1. The tahsildar.
2. Union chairman, Pulivendla.
3. Union chairman, Vempalli.
4. M.R.Ry. Narasi Reddi Garu of Koraguntalpalli.
5. " Kanchi Reddi Garu of Tondur.
6. Rahiman Sahib Bahadur.

2. The taluk committee shall consist of seven members including the tahsildar, chairman of unions; the other four members being nominated by the president.

3. It shall be competent for one or more members of the committee to visit the schools under the control of the taluk board and within the jurisdiction of the committee, such visit to be made and reports to be submitted to the president at least once in three months.

4. The committee shall ascertain the educational needs of the villages in which the school is situated by taking in view the number of school-going population, smaller villages in the neighbourhood within a radius of one mile, the conditions of the locality and the inhabitants and take such measures as they may deem expedient to make the institution popular in the neighbourhood.

5. The report shall also state as to how far the defects pointed out by the educational officers have been remedied and recommendations given effect to.

6. It shall also be competent for the committee to gauge the educational needs of villages in which there are no schools and make recommendations to the board as to opening new schools in them.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

GUNTUR TALUK BOARD.

1. That the board resolves to divide the taluks under its jurisdiction into wards with a view to better the administration of its affairs with regard to Grant I—Roads, buildings, sanitation, schools, unions and medical institutions.

2. That the vice-president and the engineer member shall be considered ward members for all the taluks under the board.

3. The sub-assistant inspector of schools shall be considered ward member for any taluk or taluks or portion of taluks of whose education he is in charge.

4. The tahsildar members shall be considered to be ward members of their respective taluks.

5. Members elected shall be ward members for the respective firkas in which they are elected.

6. Until all the seats allotted for election are filled up and in the absence of elected members, nominated members are ward members for the firkas in which they live.

7. These ward members shall have power to inspect any road and any institution under the board and report to the board in the first week of every quarter or as often as they think necessary whatever they consider interesting in the following form :—

(1) Name of ward; (2) Name of the member; (3) Names of public works and sanitary works inspected; (4) Names of school or medical institution inspected; (5) Dates on which such inspections conducted; (6) Remarks.

8. The reports shall be placed at the meetings of the board for any resolution which they think fit. They will have the power of countersigning the bills made for the work that may be inspected and checkmeasured by them.

9. The ward members shall be given timely information of the starting progress and completion of any work—public works, sanitary or otherwise—by the officers in charge of the same through the president so that they may have full information about the progress going on in their respective wards.

10. No ward member is bound to inspect all or any works or institutions except on a written requisition of the president or the board.

11. Officers in charge of works or institutions will be bound to give any information the ward members may require and place them in full possession of details connected therewith in their respective wards.

12. The ward members may note in the visitors' book kept in any institution—educational, medical or otherwise—their opinion regarding the working of the institution with any suggestions they may offer and when so noted the officer in charge of the said institution shall forward two copies of the said notes—one to their respective heads and another to the president—within three days from the date of the same.

13. At the time of sanctioning any new work or repairs to any existing road, tank or building, the board may authorise any one member, be he a ward member or not, to supervise that work and the member so authorized shall have powers of a ward member so far as that work is concerned.

Grant 2.—No rules are necessary.

Budget rules.—1. Two months before the budget meeting the president shall inform each and every member that such a meeting will be held and every member will be entitled to make his own suggestions.

2. If any such suggestions are not accepted by the president or are not embodied in his budget, they must be placed before the meeting for the disposal of the question by the board.

3. Fifteen days before the budget meeting is held a statement showing the income and expenditure, new budget proposals of the president and the proposals that may be made by the members be communicated to every member and a translation of the same into vernacular language be distributed to the members that do not understand English.

MADURA DISTRICT.

DINDIGUL TALUK BOARD.

Rules for the guidance of the educational committee.

A committee of three members of the Dindigul Taluk Board is formed to supervise the working of the following important and flourishing board elementary schools :—

(1) Tirumalarayapuram, (2) Vendasandur Hindu, (3) Ayakkudi Hindu, (4) Chinnalam-patti, (5) Ayyampalaiyam, (6) Mannadimangalam, (7) Sholavandan girls' school.

The Taluk Board, Dindigul, at its meeting held at Dindigul on 24th May 1911 appointed the educational committee with the following members :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Cyprian Abraham, Esq., B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dindigul range. | } <i>Chairman.</i> |
| 2. M.R.Ry. P. Muttuswami Nayudu Garu (of Chattrapatti). | |
| 3. " S. Bommachi Nayakkar Avargal (of Ammayya-nayakkanr). | |

2. The chairman shall whenever possible confer with the members and discuss measures to promote the well-being of the schools.

3. Each member shall visit the schools situated in or near the place where he resides, at least once a quarter, and other schools whenever time permits, and record his remarks in the "Visitors' book" specially kept by the headmaster in each school for the purpose. The visit paid should be, as far as practicable, surprise ones, and the remarks should be made regarding (a) accommodation, (b) sanitary condition, (c) apparatus and appliances, (d) school garden, (e) general condition, (f) conduct and popularity of the staff. The remark should be concise, clear, definite, courteous and in the vernacular which the headmaster is better acquainted with. The headmaster shall forthwith submit a copy of the remarks made to the sub-assistant inspector of schools who will take such action as the occasion demands in consultation with the president of the taluk board.

4. During each visit the member shall render every possible assistance to the school staff in the matter of improving the strength of the school and its attendance by holding meeting of the residents and chief men (karnam, village munsif and rich mirasidars).

5. The member shall closely watch the working of the school, any indifference or neglect on the part of the teachers or their irregular attendance being brought to the notice of the sub-assistant inspector of schools. No teacher should ever be criticised in the presence of his pupils or villagers.

6. Members of the committee shall not interfere with the method of teaching or with the curricula of studies in the school.

7. Whenever an educational inspecting officer inspects the school, he may, with the members, arrange to convene a meeting of all the inhabitants and discuss matters relating to the improvement of the school.

8. The leave, appointments, promotions and transfers of teachers shall, as prescribed in the Madras Inspection Code, be made by the sub-assistant inspector with the approval of the president, taluk board.

9. At each visit the member or members shall satisfy himself or themselves that sufficient attention is paid to physical and moral training. They shall arrange to see the pupils of large elementary schools at drill or some other physical exercise. Whether proper discipline is maintained in each school shall be particularly looked into.

10. They should render every assistance possible to local boards in matters of educational administration, advise them on questions of general policy, inform them, from time to time, of the condition of education in, and the wants of, the various localities and in all possible ways co-operate with them in the spread of elementary education.

11. Each of the important schools may be visited by the members individually or accompanied by the chairman whenever possible.

12. At the conclusion of each visit the visiting member shall ask all the pupils and masters to assemble in the hall of the school and sing the "National anthem" in Tamil and exhort the pupils on loyalty, honesty, obedience, punctual and regular attendance and cleanliness.

MELUR TALUK BOARD.

Rules for the guidance of local fund choultry sub-committees.

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members appointed by the taluk board, of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointments for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the taluk board. The taluk board will appoint one of the members as chairman and another as secretary.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the chattram buildings and the secretary shall arrange to convene meetings by a written notice if necessary. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a book to be signed by the chairman, or by the presiding member, and the secretary shall communicate a copy of the proceedings to the taluk board in a week from the date of the meeting.

2. All bills pertaining to the expenses of the choultry including establishment pay bills shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by the chairman before transmission to the office of the taluk board.

3. If there be any endowments in land attached to the choultry, the committee shall have power to lease out the lands for a period not exceeding three years subject to the approval of the taluk board.

4. All unserviceable articles and vessels pronounced to be unfit for use by the chattram hukdar or the chairman of the committee shall be disposed of by the committee in such manner as may be deemed fit by the taluk board and the sale-proceeds, if any, shall be credited to chattram funds.

5. The committee shall have power to institute inquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the chattram establishment and report them for punishment to the president of the taluk board. They may also nominate menial servants and fine them in amounts not exceeding a day's pay for neglect of duty and misconduct subject to the approval of the president, taluk board.

6. The chairman of the committee and in his absence any members selected by him shall keep in safe custody the stock of articles of consumption, furniture and vessels and arrange for their periodical distribution through the choultry monigars or other member of the chattram staff.

7. The committee shall arrange for the correct maintenance of registers and accounts of receipts and disbursements of money and articles subject to the control of the taluk board, and the chairman shall hold the permanent advance fund and submit to the taluk board bills and vouchers as also such returns as may from time to time be called for by the president of the taluk board. The hukdar will be required to co-operate with the committee and give effect to their instructions.

8. The secretary will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence regarding the choultry with the tahsildar and the president, taluk board, and others.

9. A book shall be opened for record of all observations of the members of the committee when paying surprise visits to the choultries and in it shall be recorded all complaints made by the travellers, etc., at the time of inspection or at other times. The book shall be placed before the committee at its next meeting and an extract therefrom with the committee's remarks shall be forwarded to the taluk board. If such complaints require urgent action, the secretary shall take steps to convene a special meeting for prompt disposal.

10. No individual member except the chairman shall have power to give orders to the chattram hukdar or any of his servants. Copies of orders on any important subject should be sent to the president, taluk board, through the tahsildar.

11. The committee will be careful to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to ensure the hearty co-operation of the hukdars and the satisfactory working of the institutions.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD.

Committees.—At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into committees for the consideration of any subject before the meeting. In committee a motion need not be seconded and a member may speak more than once. The decision of a committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

Supervision by members.—Any member may, and when appointed to the duty by a resolution of the board shall, visit any road in repair or any work in progress or any institution under the orders of the board and satisfy himself that the work or institution is being properly conducted. Similarly any member may, and when appointed to the duty by a resolution of the board shall, undertake the supervision of the work of any executive office of the board, provided that such work ordinarily lies within the taluk in which the member resides. Such member shall record his opinion in writing and hand it to the officer in charge of the work or institution who will transmit the same through the head of his department in due course to the president.

Assistance by members to executive officers of the board.—The members will be expected to render to the board's executive officers every help in procuring materials and labour at the cheapest rates.

Members shall report without delay outbreaks of small-pox, fever and other diseases that come under their notice to the president with a view to preventive measures being adopted in time.

Members shall afford every assistance to the members of the vaccine staff and shall use their best efforts to popularise vaccination.

Local committees.—When the interests of any institution under the board require it the board may appoint and may in like manner dissolve local committees for the management and superintendence of such institutions. Such local committees may consist wholly of members of the board or partly of such members and partly of other inhabitants of the place in which the institution is situated.

Such committees shall have power to add to their number and shall meet once a month or as often as may be necessary.

They shall consider such questions as would tend to the well-being of the institution and shall record their proceedings in a book. Matters of importance involving expenditure should be reported to the district board, for their orders.

The district board will look to them for the efficient management of the institution entrusted to them. These local committees shall, as far as possible, be guided in their procedure by the rules for the conduct of business of the district board.

They shall make such periodical reports as may be ordered of their work for the information and orders of the district board. Such reports shall contain information about the state of the institution generally and about such of the inhabitants as have shown any public spirit to evoke which in behalf of any institution or works of public utility the local committees should direct their best endeavours.

No business shall be transacted unless at least one-fourth of the members are present.

SALEM DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD.

Rules for the guidance of the hospital committee at Yercaud.

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members appointed by the district board of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointments for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the district board. The district board will appoint one of the members as chairman.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the dispensary building and the minutes of their proceedings shall be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the meeting.

2. All indents for articles other than medicines required for the dispensary, and all bills relating to the expenditure of the dispensary shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by their chairman before transmission to the district surgeon (to avoid delay it may be convenient to have the monthly meeting in the first week of every month).

3. All unserviceable articles and instruments pronounced to be unfit by the district medical officer shall be disposed of by the committee, who will credit the sale-proceeds to the credit of the district board.

4. The committee shall have power to institute enquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against medical subordinates or servants of the dispensary and recommend suitable punishment.

5. The committee shall take stock of all medicines and furniture once in every year.

6. The chairman will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the district surgeon and president, district board.

7. A book shall be opened for record of all observations of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits, and in the said book all complaints made by patients at the time of inspection shall also be recorded for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. If such complaint or other observation requires urgent action the chairman shall take steps to convene a special meeting—a copy of every entry in this book should at once be sent to the district medical officer.

8. No individual member except the chairman shall have power to give orders to medical subordinates in charge of the dispensary or any of his servants and any such orders should be forwarded to the medical subordinates through the district medical officer.

N.B.—The committee will be careful not to encroach within the domain of the district medical officer on professional matters.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD.

Revised rules for the working of the District Board's Veterinary hospital.

1. (a) The following fees shall be charged for medicines given to animals brought for treatment to the hospital provided that no charge shall be made in the case of poor persons including those who drive their own juktas :—

	RS.	A.	P.
For horses—			
Per 20 oz. of drench	0	4	0
Each powder	0	2	8
Ointment	0	1	0
Per 20 oz. of lotion	0	1	0

RS. A. P.

For dogs—

Per oz. of mixture	0	0	9
Each powder	0	0	3
Each pill	0	0	3
Per oz. of lotion	0	0	3
Ointment	0	0	3

Patent medicines according to price. The president, district board, shall decide all exemption under this rule on the recommendation of the veterinary assistant.

(b) No fees will be charged for attendance on animals other than those mentioned in rule 1 (a) brought for treatment to the hospital except for operations, etc., for which charges will be levied as provided in rule 2.

2. The following fees shall be charged for operations, etc., performed at the hospital—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) Gelding a horse of fourteen hands and over	5	0	0
(ii) Gelding a bull, buffalo or donkey	1	0	0
(iii) For gelding any other animal	0	8	0
(iv) For castrating any bird	0	4	0
(v) For conducting a <i>post mortem</i> examination of any horse, bull, cow, calf, buffalo, donkey	10	0	0
(vi) For conducting a <i>post mortem</i> examination of any dog, sheep or goat	5	0	0
(vii) For conducting a <i>post mortem</i> examination of any other small animal or bird	2	0	0

N.B.—In the case of a *post mortem* examination of any animal being performed at the owner's request at the hospital, the owner shall make arrangements for the removal and disposal of such animal immediately after the examination is completed. *Post mortem* examination of elephants or camels cannot be undertaken.

(viii) The fee for destroying a horse shall be Rs. 2 and for any other animal Re. 1 and in all cases the owner should arrange for the disposal of the remains.

3. Animals may be examined at request for the purpose of certifying as to—

- General soundness.
- Fitness for work.
- The nature of any injury.

The fee for such examination whether performed at the hospital or elsewhere shall be as follows—

	RS.	A.	P.
For a horse	8	0	0
For any other animal	2	0	0

4. Persons leaving animals for treatment at the hospital are bound to pay the cost of feeding them. They may either bring food or pay feeding charges at the following daily rates :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) For a horse of fourteen hands and over	0	8	0
(ii) For a horse under fourteen hands	0	6	0
(iii) For a bull, cow, calf, buffalo or donkey	0	4	0
(iv) For a sheep or goat, dog, cat, ox or other small animal	0	2	6
(v) For any bird	0	0	0

Bedding charges for horses and ponies shall be levied at the rate of Re. 1 on admission and Anna 1 per day thereafter.

When the period of detention can be foreseen deposit of food or money should be insisted on, but nothing in this rule applies to animals which are not detained for more than six hours. The owners in all cases must make their own arrangements for feeding elephants and camels.

5. All animals must be brought to the hospital for treatment except cases of accident or severe illness which preclude the possibility of the animal being so brought. Double the fees prescribed for domiciliary visits in rule 6 will be charged if the veterinary assistant is sent for to attend at the owner's residence on animals which might in the veterinary assistant's opinion have been sent to hospital.

6. The fee for domiciliary visits will be as follows :

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) For each visit within municipal boundaries.. ..	1	0	0
(ii) For each visit outside municipal boundaries	2	0	0

But visits outside municipal boundaries will ordinarily be allowed only with the express sanction of the president, district board. In addition actual expenses of conveyance may be charged. If during a domiciliary visit more than one animal be treated each additional animal shall be charged for at half the above fees.

7. Prepayment of fees and other charges (so far as ascertainable) will be required in all cases "subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per day."

8. For every charge imposed under these rules a bill must be made out by the veterinary assistant and receipt for the money must be acknowledged by him.

9. All receipts must be credited to the district board (except actual conveyance charges payable under rule 6) and the fees and the charges fixed are not to be varied by the veterinary assistant without the express sanction of the president, district board.

N.B.—All receipts to be credited to the district board should be remitted into the treasury within three days from the date of collection.

10. The veterinary assistant may, with the permission of the president, be allowed to receive half the fees levied under rule 6 for domiciliary visits.

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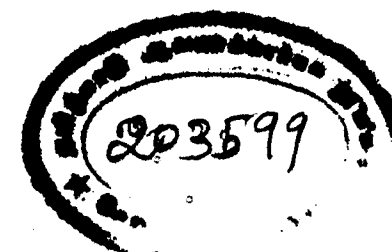
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