

ORDINARY, MS.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Proc L Leg^l dept
our Proceedings of the Leg^l
Council on the 20th Nov^r
1894 with the remark
that Mr. Garthwaite has
been referred to on the
question of his head-quarters

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER PAPER, No. *C n 3*

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.R.—

- A — Copy in full.
- B — Not to be copied.
- P — Copy abstract only.
- Q — Copy heading only.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

*Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George,
assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under
the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67,
and 55 and 56 Victoria, Cap. 14.*

The Council met at the Council Chamber in Fort St. George at 3 P.M. on Tuesday,
the 20th November 1894.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, G.C.I.E.—
Presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. GROSE, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. BOYSON.
The Hon'ble A. SASHAPATHI MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble the Rev. W. MILLER, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Colonel J. PENNYCUICK, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE.
The Hon'ble GHULAM MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. ARUNDEL.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. GIBSON.
The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. STURROCK.
The Hon'ble the MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE ROMILLY.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.

New Members.

THE SECRETARY.—I have the honour to announce to your Excellency that the
Hon'ble Mr. G. Romilly, the Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan and the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Price
have taken their seats as Additional Members of the Council.

Questions.

1. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Whether it is not true that the Govern-
ment have in Malabar pledged themselves not to tax pepper, and whether it has not
been the practice not to tax pepper or the land that bears it?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The Government has given an assurance that the old system of levying a tax on the growing pepper vine will not be revived. No tax is now imposed either on pepper or on the lands solely devoted to its cultivation. It was, however, the practice to tax pepper up to 1874-75 and no land bearing pepper has been specifically exempted from assessment on the ground that pepper alone is grown upon it.

2. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Whether it is now proposed to tax pepper by imposing a tax on the land bearing it?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—Under the new settlement all land taken up for cultivation will be assessed to land revenue whatever crop may be raised on it.

3. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—If it is proposed to impose any such tax, will the Government be pleased to place on the table or at the disposal of the press the proceedings or proclamation of 1806, 1827, the Board's Proceedings, No. 1846, dated 16th September 1873, and any other material papers showing the circumstances which led to the promises or pledges referred to above?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The papers specifically referred to in this question will be placed on the Council Table. A selection of papers will be made in the Revenue Department and supplied to the Hon'ble Member.

4. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—With reference to the opinion expressed in the letter to the Government of Madras from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 15th May 1883, No. 538-R., that "unless some remedies are applied in these (Tanjore and Malabar) districts, the Government of India cannot but fear that the land-owning class will be in a position to pass on to the cultivator any enhancement of revenue which may result from the revision of existing assessments."

Will your Excellency be pleased to inform the Council whether this Government propose to take any steps in the direction indicated in the above extract?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The Government does not read the words "these districts" as referring to the district of Tanjore, but as referring to the districts of Malabar and South Canara in regard to which districts the letter from the Government of India was specially written. As regards Malabar and South Canara the Government is giving its attention to the subject in connection with the new settlement.

5. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—If the revenue payable after enhancement has to be paid by the land-owning classes, will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether they are able to pay such enhanced revenue, regard being had to their present cost of personal living and standard of comfort, and will your Excellency be pleased to place such information at the disposal of the press as early as possible?

6. Will the Government ascertain how many tenants, if any, are likely to be evicted on account of the proposed increase in revenue, whether the wages of the agricultural labourers particularly, and of the other labourers generally, are likely to be reduced, and what number of persons are likely to be thrown out of employment on account of this enhancement, and whether there are other industries in these two districts which could employ these labourers and evicted tenants; and will your Excellency be pleased to place such information at the disposal of the press as early as possible?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(5) and (6) The Government does not propose to take any special measures in the direction indicated by the Hon'ble Member beyond making the usual inquiries in connection with the settlement.

7. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Whether the Government have ascertained from the district officials what the effect of the proposed enhancement will be on the prosperity of the district, and whether, in Malabar in particular, an enhancement of revenue will not result in an increase in crime? If the Government are in possession of any report on the matter, will such report be made public?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The question is premature inasmuch as it is not yet known what the amount of increase will be. No report of the kind indicated has been received.

8. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Will the pattadar or ryot be informed of the proposed increase of revenue on his holding before it is finally settled, and will he be afforded an opportunity of proving, if necessary, that the proposed increase

is inequitable and unjust, or contrary to the rules framed or orders passed by the Government of India or Madras?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The course prescribed in Chapter IV, section 62, of the Settlement Manual, will be followed in Malabar as elsewhere.

9. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Will your Excellency be pleased to call for and place at the disposal of the press from time to time—

The number of holdings where the increase of revenue is between			
	1 and 25		
Do.	do.	do.	25 to 35
Do.	do.	do.	35 to 50
Do.	do.	do.	50 to 75
Do.	do.	do.	75 to 100
Do.	do.	do.	100 to 200
Do.	do.	do.	above 200 per cent.

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—When the rates are finally settled the Government will call for and publish the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member.

10. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Will your Excellency be pleased to direct the District and Divisional Magistrates to publish in the local Gazettes and submit to the High Court any remarks they consider necessary to pass on any discharge, acquittal, or conviction of accused persons by their subordinate Magistrates for offences against Salt, Abkari and Forest Laws and any circulars or orders issued by them on the administration of those laws?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The Government does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by the issue of any such direction and is not prepared to take action in the matter.

11. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Is it true that a petition signed by numerous persons was presented to the Tahsildar of Walawanad in Malabar complaining of oppression by Abkari officials? Did the Tahsildar make any enquiry and report, and did the Collector take any, and if so what, steps in the matter?

12. Is it true that a system of granting special rewards for the detection of crimes to Salt and Abkari peons or other officials in those departments exists or recently existed in Malabar? What was the amount, if any, so paid to the peons or other officials in 1893-94?

The Hon'ble Mr. ARUNDEL.—(11) In reply to inquiry the Collector of Malabar has telegraphed as follows:—

"Petition signed by 105 Chetties of Kuttampalle to Bradley sent to Walawanad Tahsildar for inquiry. His report incomplete. I made inquiry and dismissed petition as false. Know of no petition to Tahsildar."

This has since been confirmed by a report from the Collector which ends as follows:—

"The result of my enquiry is that petitioners have utterly failed to prove a single act of oppression or extortion on the part of the Abkari officials. It is clear that the petition was got up because petitioners' dhoby had been arrested for smuggling."

(12) General Rules for the grant of rewards in Salt and Abkari cases, which have been in force for many years, will be found in paragraph 121 of the Board's Circular Order No. I of 1891. These rules are applicable to all districts. Under these rules rewards aggregating Rs. 55,773 were granted in 1893-94 in the Malabar district in Salt and Abkari cases. This sum includes—in addition to the rewards granted to officials of the Salt and Abkari Department—rewards paid to officials of other departments (e.g., Police) and to informers and others rendering service in the detection of Salt and Abkari cases. Information is not available as to what part of the above-named sum was paid to officials of the Salt and Abkari Department.

13. The Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—Whether the Government will be pleased to obtain a statement showing the names and classes of the District Board Local Fund Engineers employed in the several districts of this Presidency and state what are the rules and qualifications under which their appointments are made?

14. Whether, in consideration of the large number of graduates turned out of the Civil Engineering College each year, the Government would not deem it just to the claims of the Indians to frame rules for filling up future appointments so that suitable opportunities may be afforded to them to compete for the same?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—(13) The names, pay and travelling allowances of all District Board Engineers are published in the Civil list, to which the Hon'ble Member is referred. District Board Engineers are not divided into classes. There are no rules with regard to their appointment or qualifications excepting that the former is subject to the approval of Government, which, before according this, satisfies itself that the nominee of the President possesses sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to perform his duties.

(14) The Government nearly a year ago laid down a rule that from the 1st January 1897 training in the local Civil Engineering College, or such approved service as it may consider equivalent to this, will be required as a qualification for all Public Works appointments under Local Boards carrying salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards and has intimated that preference should generally be given to men so trained.

15. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO, on behalf of the Hon'ble S. R. RAMA SUBBAIYAR.—Has the Government of Madras any information as to whether Mr. Garthwaite, the Malayalam Translator to Government, means to keep his establishment at Madras or Kolar?

16. Whether, in case he means to keep them at Kolar, the Government will be pleased to order that they (the establishment) may not be subjected to the hardship of remaining in such an out-of-the-way and inconvenient place as Kolar?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—(15) The Government has no information, but Mr. Garthwaite will be referred to.

(16) The Government will consider the matter when Mr. Garthwaite's reply is received.

17. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO on behalf of the Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—(a) With reference to G.O., dated 31st July 1893, No. 677, directing that the increase involved in the scheme of re-settlement of the district of Tanjore should not exceed eleven lakhs of rupees, will the Government be pleased to state the actual amount of increase according to the scheme which has been given effect to by the Settlement department since the abovementioned order of Government?

(b) Has the Settlement department carried out the instructions contained in the said Government Order to the effect that the scheme therein referred to should be modified with reference to the special conditions of irrigation and drainage of each locality, and, if so, what reductions have been allowed in consideration thereof—

(1) generally in respect of the whole district, and

(2) particularly in respect of the villages under the Kodamurti river, the irrigation under which is complained of as being defective?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(17) (a) and (b). The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not yet available, but will be furnished when the final report on the introduction of the new settlement has been received.

18. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO on behalf of the Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—Is it true that there is a proposal before Government to transfer the head-quarters of the Tahsildar of the taluk of Satyamangalam in the Coimbatore district from Satyamangalam, which seems to be situated nearly in the centre of the taluk, to the village of Gopichettipalaiyam situated almost in the eastern extremity thereof? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons necessitating such change or rendering it desirable?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—In 1889, or five years ago, the Government decided upon the transfer of the head-quarters of the Satyamangalam taluk to Gopichettipalaiyam as being the most suitable place for the Tahsildar's office, and a new taluk kutchery is now in course of construction at Gopichettipalaiyam. The reasons for the transfer will be found in the correspondence printed in G.O., dated 13th March 1889, No. 190, which was placed on the Editors' Table, and in G.O., dated 10th April 1891, No. 286, which will now be placed on the Council Table.

19. The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR on behalf of the Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—In regard to the questions asked by me at this Council on the 9th of April last about certain matters connected with criminal administration in Salem, to which Government said in reply that it had no information, will Government now state if it has taken any steps to obtain information, and, if it has, will the Government be pleased to give the information asked for at the previous meeting of the Council; if it has not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report in the said matter and place the same on the table?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—Government did not take any steps to obtain information on the questions asked by the Hon'ble Member, but on a petition which covered much the same ground as the Hon'ble Member's questions and which was presented by certain inhabitants of Salem, the District Magistrate was called on to report as to the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate. On the District Magistrate's report, the Government passed such orders as seemed to it to be necessary and these were communicated to the memorialists and are doubtless known to those who are principally interested in the matter. The Government sees no reason to take any further steps or to lay any papers before the Council.

20. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(1) Whether Government is aware that members of the Indian Civil Service, before receiving any practical training for the efficient administration of civil justice, are often appointed as Acting District Judges to preside over the highest civil tribunal in the district with appellate jurisdiction over experienced Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

(2) Will Government be pleased to consider what steps should be taken to place this branch of the Judicial service on a more efficient and satisfactory footing?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—(1) The Government is aware that the present condition of affairs is not so satisfactory as it might be.

(2) The subject is receiving the careful consideration of Government.

21. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(1) Is it a fact, as stated in the *Pioneer* of the 4th November under the heading of "A story of Forest Administration," that certain Revenue officers in the Kurnool district seized logs of wood in forest tanas though covered by permits, and also articles of domestic furniture, instruments of industry, &c., found in dwelling-houses as forest produce and that the owners of these latter articles were, under the orders of the District Collector, prosecuted and convicted in spite of the protest of Forest officers?

(2) Has Government received any report in the matter, and if so, will it be pleased to place the same on the table; if not, will it be pleased to call for one?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(1) and (2).—The article in the *Pioneer* was obviously based on information supplied by a Forest Ranger who had been reduced by the Conservator.

Most of the articles seized were not covered by permits, and in the case of those so covered there was reason to doubt if the permits were valid.

The so-called articles of domestic furniture and instruments of industry were mainly spokes and felloes of wheels, axle-boxes, ploughs, pestles, legs of cots, cot-frames and other small articles which are usually rough fashioned in the forests. There were only two cots, of which one was unfinished.

The articles were mainly seized not in the dwelling-houses of ryots, but in the possession of timber merchants and carpenters, and there was ground for suspicion, not only from information received, but because the articles were largely made of a kind of wood for which no permits had been issued since 1890.

It is incorrect to describe the Collector's action in prosecuting as being taken in spite of the protests of Forest officers. At the early stages all seemed to be agreed that offences had been committed in connection with the articles seized in the villages though there was difference of opinion in some cases as to whether they should be compounded or prosecuted. Later on the Ranger alone raised difficulties, but it was his habit to do so in his dealings with the Deputy Tahsildar. This officer, it may here be remarked, had not been placed in any position of authority over the Ranger as alleged in the article in the *Pioneer*.

In the cases of seizure of cart-loads of timber, the Ranger's protests could not be attended to until enquiry had been made about felling without permit, which he had failed to report or put a stop to. The explanation was not wholly satisfactory, but there was no proof of fraud and the timber was released on the recommendation of the District Forest-officer.

The convictions took place in due course of law. Two were confirmed by the District Magistrate on appeal after the appellants had withdrawn an application which they had made to the High Court for the transfer of the appeals. The extract from the speech of the counsel for the defence—a second-grade pleader of the old school—is reported to be purely imaginary. No complaints from persons concerned have been received by Government or by the Board. In fact, the first report on the subject from the Board of Revenue has been received only to-day. It follows that the allegations as to the action of the Board and Government are absolutely false.

The report will be laid on the table.

22. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(1) Whether Government is aware that when the notification was published in the Gódvári and Kistna District Gazettes Extraordinary on or about the 15th August 1894, enhancing the water-cess by 25 per cent. from the current fasli, the sowing and transplanting season had advanced and that ryots had taken water from irrigation channels in the belief that it would be charged at the then prevailing rates.

(2) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to this notification after the commencement of the cultivating season and without allowing the ryots an opportunity to submit their representations with regard to the enhancement of the cess?

(3) Is it a fact that the notification published in the District Gazettes Extraordinary on the 13th September 1894, extending up to the 15th September the time (which had expired by the 31st March) for presenting applications for the discontinuance of Government water, was issued with the authority of Government?

(4) Whether Government is aware that this notification practically gave no option to the ryots as intended.

(5) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports, if any, of the District Collectors and of the Board of Revenue with the orders of the Government of Madras and the Government of India relating to the enhancement of the water-cess?

The Hon'ble Mr. J. GROSE.—(1) Yes, and in consideration of this fact Government ordered that only water taken for land which had been irrigated for five years successively should be charged for at the new rate. It is difficult to imagine any case in which a ryot would give up the prospect of cultivating paddy because of the additional charge of one rupee an acre. The full option of refusing irrigation now allowed was not allowed under the old rules. It was granted chiefly because there were circumstances under which it was necessary that wet land should revert to dry. It is obvious that this consideration cannot affect these cases in which the land-owners resolved before the issue of the Government Order to persist in wet cultivation.

(2) The chief reasons are given in paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 2nd August 1894, No. 562-R., namely:—The settlement has already expired in a portion of the Gódvári district and in any case the revision of water-rates on land in zemindaris is unaffected by restrictions imposed by settlement. In 1865 the rate was raised by upwards of 33 per cent. upon the sole ground that the price of grain had greatly risen during the six years in which the three-rupee rate had been in force, and as the prices which would be taken into calculation for the purpose of commutation at the present time (omitting the abnormal prices of 1876-78) show, as compared with the commutation rate adopted at the time of last settlement, an increase of about 80 and 57 per cent. respectively for the two districts of Gódvári and Kistna, it was considered that the time had come for a further enhancement of the water-rate. Moreover the position of both districts in respect of communications has during the past few years been greatly improved by the opening of the Bellary-Kistna and the East Coast Railways.

(3) Yes, on the advice of the Collector of Kistna who in recommending it said: "I do not think that many if indeed any relinquishments will be actually

made, but it is fair that an opportunity should be allowed." The Collector of Gódvári made no representation on the subject. The time in the Kistna district was afterwards extended by G.O., dated 19th September 1894, Mis. No. 3661, to the 30th September. It should be observed that no order allowing relinquishments was passed when the water-rate was enhanced in 1865. At that time no option was allowed, but land which had been rated as irrigated land was so rated till the means of irrigation failed completely.

(4) As I have stated the time was extended in the Kistna till the 30th September and the Government does not consider that any option was needed, for the reason given in my reply to the Hon'ble Member's first question.

(5) Paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 562, dated 2nd August 1894, will be laid on the table.

23. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(1) Is it a fact that cultivable land of 56 villages to the extent of about 180,000 acres in and around the Lake Colair on the borders of the Gódvári and Kistna districts is subject to submersion during a great part of the year, and that consequently the crops raised thereon are damaged for want of sufficient provision for draining the surplus waters of the Kistna Eastern Delta and the Gódvári Western Delta let into the lake and of the hill streams flowing into it?

(2) Is it a fact also that owing to the unchecked growth of grasses and weeds and their decay in the Colair, the mortality among cattle has much increased (a peculiar kind of disease called Iduga being prevalent among them), and the sanitary condition of the surrounding villages is much affected?

(3) Will Government be pleased to order an investigation into the above matters and adopt such measures for the proper drainage and sanitation of the Colair and its surrounding villages as may be deemed necessary for the protection of nearly two lakhs of acres of land and about 60,000 inhabitants and their cattle?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—(1) In the absence of full information upon the subject it is not possible to say whether the statements contained in this question are substantially correct, but so far as Government is informed, they appear to be greatly exaggerated.

(2) The Government has no information as to the alleged effect of the growth of grasses and weeds, and their decay in the Colair lake.

(3) The question of how to manage the Colair has been under consideration for many years, and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has lately received a report upon the subject from the Superintending Engineer, which is now under consideration. The Government will have the matters alluded to by the Hon'ble Member carefully investigated.

24. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—Whether, with reference to the letter of His Excellency the Viceroy to A. O. Hume, Esq., dated 19th January 1891, the Government considers that rule 67 of the "Rules regulating the personal conduct of Public Servants" prohibits Government officials from being present at the meetings of the approaching Indian National Congress as mere visitors without in any manner, directly or indirectly, participating in the proceedings or deliberations thereof.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The rule is distinct and is a repetition of the instructions of the Government of India. It must be read with rules 68 and 69. If it is so read, no Government official should be in any doubt as to the course he should take.

25. The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(1) Whether it is true that Mr. Godley, M.A., has been or is shortly to be appointed Headmaster of the Mangalore College and placed in the first grade of the Upper Subordinate Service, Scholastic Branch.

(2) Whether avoidance for some time past of permanent appointments in the Educational Department, when there were permanent vacancies, was not solely intended to facilitate the consideration of the claims of men already in the department when the scheme for the Provincial and European Services is sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(3) Whether the Headmastership of the Mangalore College has not, in the proposed scheme, been placed in the Provincial Service, and whether Mr. Godley's appointment will not increase the number of Europeans in the said service to an extent not contemplated by the scheme.

(4) Will Government be pleased to favorably consider the claims of men already in the service in consultation with the permanent Director of Public Instruction?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(1) It is the case that Mr. Godley has been appointed to be Headmaster of the Mangalore College and that he has been placed sub. *pro tem.* in the first grade of the Upper Subordinate Service, Scholastic Branch.

(2) Permanent appointments have been avoided of late in order to provide against the bringing of claims to personal allowances on the introduction of the new scheme; the purpose was not as stated in the question.

(3) The Headmastership of the Mangalore College appears in the Provincial Service under the new scheme. The Provincial Service is not closed to Europeans nor has any limit been imposed as to the number of Europeans who may be appointed thereto. The appointment of Mr. Godley has been made on special grounds. When, in 1865, the inhabitants of South Canara subscribed Rs. 65,000 towards the foundation of a college at Mangalore, they accompanied their donation with the request that the Headmastership should be conferred on a graduate of an English University, and, until Mr. Moss retired in 1893, the wishes of the community in this respect were, except on occasions and for short intervals, complied with. The immediate cause of Mr. Godley's appointment was a memorial from certain inhabitants of South Canara asking for an English graduate, and their prayer was supported by the Collector and the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

(4) If this question has reference to Mr. Godley personally, the answer is that the appointment has already been made. If it is of general application, the answer is that all claims are duly considered when represented to Government.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT then announced the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General to Madras Act No. II of 1894 (*An Act to amend the law relating to Village Officers in permanently settled and certain other estates*).

PETITIONS, &c.

THE SECRETARY.—I have the honour to announce that the 64 papers mentioned in the Agenda paper relating to the Bill to amend Act IV of 1884 have been transferred to the Select Committee. Another petition on the same subject received since the Agenda paper was printed has also been transferred to the Select Committee. Three petitions have been received regarding the Bill to repeal Regulation VI of 1831. Nos. 1 and 2 have been printed and laid on the table. No. 3 has not yet been printed, but it will be printed in due course. Under the instructions of Government I have also laid upon the table the correspondence that has passed between this Government and the Government of India regarding the revised Bill to repeal Regulation VI of 1831.

VILLAGE OFFICERS' HEREDITARY SUCCESSION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBSON.—My Lord: On the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin who introduced the Bill to repeal "Madras Regulation VI of 1831 and for other purposes" I was requested by your Excellency to take charge of the measure. I now present to the Council the report of the Select Committee. It has been signed by all the members except the Hon'ble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar who was unable to attend the Meeting of the Select Committee owing to illness. Since the publication of the report it has been considered necessary that the Bill should undergo further revision and I intend to move that it be re-committed to a Select Committee. As the Hon'ble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar did not take any part in the deliberations of the former Select Committee, I asked him whether he desired to serve again and he has intimated his unwillingness to do so. I beg therefore to move that the Bill be referred again to a Select Committee consisting of those members of the previous Committee (except the Hon'ble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar) who are now in India and of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss and myself.

The Select Committee will therefore consist of—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE,
- (2) The Hon'ble S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR,
- (3) The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU,
- (4) The Hon'ble V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR,
- (5) The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
- (6) The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR,
- (7) The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS, and
- (8) Myself.

I also move that the petitions regarding this Bill, which have been read by the Secretary, be referred to the Select Committee for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. PRICE seconded these motions which were carried *nem. con.*

The SECRETARY having announced that there was no further business, the Council then dissolved.

(By Order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th November 1894.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary to the Council.

Legislative Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, of 20 November 1894.

Order:— of 3^d December 1894, No 100.

Communicated to the Public, Revenue and Public Works Departments with the request that such action as may be necessary with reference to the replies given in Council may be taken at an early date.

/ True Extract /

*done & ordered
for Chief Secretary.*

To

the Public Department (with reference to the replies to questions 15 and 16)

" Revenue Department

" Public Works Department

Government of 1894) Madras.

DO 435 D 23-11-94
DO 381 D 30-10-94
DO 187 D 16-3-94
Pul 80173 D 10-3-94 Mrs
214 D 6-3-94 Rontin
DO 71-72 D 13-2-94
61 D 8-2-94
Pul 803009 D 11-1-94
Pul 80300 D 12-4-92 Mrs
534 D 19-6-89 M
DO 175 D 28-5-89

To
The Public Department.

Recd 5/12 } 94
Recd 5/12 }

Encl 1

Proceedings, of 3rd December 1894,
R. N. 100.

Subject

Communication for the
occupancy action, Proceedings of the
Madras Legislative Council dated
20 Nov 1894, with reference to the
replies given in Council to certain
questions.

Order D 11 Dec 1894 N. 943

Recorded with
the remark that Mr
Garthwaite has been
conferred with.

35 B.
6/12.

8/1/94

Office

Bring up if Mr
G. does not reply by 20th

See D O de of no 491
20-12-94

WITH ORDER