

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1909. *Enclosures*
Spare copies

G.O., No. 258, 30th April 1909.

Registration of Books.

Laying down the procedure to be adopted by District Registrars of Assurances to detect willful evasions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from Rao Bahadur M. RANGACHARYA, M.A., Registrar of Books.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.)
Dated—Madras, the 4th April 1908.
No.—298.

I have the honour to submit, for favourable consideration, the following observations on the working of the Book Registration Act (XXV) of 1867 in a more satisfactory manner.

2. It is laid down in clause (a), section 9 of the Act read above, as amended by Act X of 1890, that every printed book, pamphlet and serial or periodical publication shall be delivered for registration in the office created for that purpose within one calendar month from the day on which any such book, pamphlet and serial publication shall first be delivered out of the press. But, in the face of section 16 of the same Act, which provides for the penalty for non-delivery of books, etc., very many printers seem to consider their compliance with the provisions of the Act to be more a matter of favour than of duty as enjoined by a specific enactment of the Imperial Government. Unfortunately, the Registrar of Books has not the means, under the present Act, of detecting cases of non-delivery of books, though he can enforce delivery when he becomes aware of the evasion of law on the part of printers. A Mussalman printer, for instance, delivered at the close of the last month as many as 53 books and pamphlets with his memorandum showing that all of them were printed and published during the last two months. His declaration is obviously open to suspicion. The effort of the Registrar of Books, alone and unaided, cannot prove sufficiently effective in checking this culpable inattention on the part of printers.

3. With a view, therefore, to remove this long-standing disability under which the Registrar of Books is labouring, and to provide some machinery for detecting cases of evasion or violation of the law relating to the registration of books, I beg to submit that the following plan be adopted :—

(a) The Commissioner of Police in Madras and the District Magistrates in the mufassal be instructed to furnish the Registrar of Books, every quarter if not every month, with a list of books and periodicals printed and published, by calling for and obtaining the same from the various printing offices within their jurisdiction.

(b) Officers subordinate to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways in the Madras Presidency be also directed to keep themselves informed in a general way of the book-printing work done by the printing presses and to bring to the notice of the Registrar all such cases of evasion or infraction of the law as may come to their knowledge.

4. If the above suggestions commend themselves to Government, the issue of an order so as to give effect to them will meet a long-felt want of the Registrar of Books, and will place him in a better position to enforce well and effectively the provisions of the Book Registration Act.

N. Dis. on Cur. No. 2595, dated 14th April 1908.

Submitted to Government, Educational Department.

A. G. BOURNE,
 Director of Public Instruction.

II

Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908.

With reference to the remarks of the Registrar of Books, contained in the above letter, to section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and to Rule 1 (2) of the rules made under section 20 of the Act (Educational Notification, No. 35, dated the 22nd March 1902) under which the District Registrar of Assurances is the officer to whom a copy of every book printed or lithographed outside the municipal limits of the City of Madras should be delivered within one month of its issue from the press, District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, are requested to be good enough to institute enquiries and report whether the arrangement works well in practice, or whether the law is frequently evaded in their districts or in Madras City. They are requested to report whether a preferable arrangement would be to appoint the District Magistrate or Commissioner himself or a responsible officer subordinate to him to be the officer to whom printed or lithographed copies of every book should be delivered under section 9 of the Act. If it is considered that the present arrangements may continue, District Magistrates and the Commissioner are requested to state what measures they would propose to remove the difficulties which the Registrar brings to notice and, in particular, whether they see objections to the proposals made in paragraph 3 of the Registrar's letter.

2. A quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals is already furnished under the marginally-noted orders. This return might be amplified so as to include books and pamphlets or a separate quarterly return of books and pamphlets might be furnished for the information of the Registrar and of Government.

3. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police are requested to submit their replies through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, whose remarks are invited.

(By order.)

A. GALLETTI,
 Under Secretary to Government.

To all District Magistrates.
 „ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
 „ the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

III

Letter—from M. AZIZ-UD-DIN, Esq., “Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur,” District Magistrate of South Canara.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—Mangalore, the 27th June 1908.
No.—Dis. 47 R.-Magl.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to say that the present arrangement with regard to the delivery of every book printed or lithographed in the district to the District Registrar of Assurances does not seem to work well and I am afraid that the law on the subject is being frequently evaded by the printing offices. The local District Registrar whom I consulted reports that, out of the six presses in this district, four only have been sending up copies of books through him but he is not in a position

to state whether copies of all the publications have been so sent or whether any have been actually withheld. The existing arrangement is thus defective as it does not admit of any check being exercised in this respect over the printing offices. The appointment of the District Magistrates as the officers to whom printed or lithographed copy of every book should be delivered under section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act will no doubt improve matters as it will instil some fear in the minds of the people owning printing offices. It will, however, add to the work of the District Magistrates which it is desirable to avoid. I would therefore propose that the District Registrars of Assurances who are not much over-worked should continue to be the officers to whom copies of printed or lithographed books should be delivered by the printing offices, but that to enable the District Magistrates to exercise a general supervision over the printing offices, the District Registrars should furnish to the District Magistrates every month a list of books and periodicals received by them under clause (a) of section 9 of Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890 and that on receipt of such lists the District Magistrates should institute such enquiries as they may think fit either through Police or otherwise and satisfy themselves as to whether the provisions of the Act in question are being faithfully complied with.

2. I am not in favour of District Magistrates calling for the lists of books and periodicals to be furnished to the Registrar of Books as they will not improve matters to any extent; the printing offices will naturally furnish to the District Magistrates lists of such books and periodicals as may have been delivered by them to the District Registrars of Assurances.

IV

Letter—from H. F. WILKIESON, Esq., Commissioner of Police.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—29th June 1908.
No.—Dis. 574-I.D.

With reference to your Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report that the provisions of section 9 of Act XXV of 1867 are occasionally evaded in Madras City. As offences under section 9 are non-cognizable the Police are in the same position as the District Registrar of Assurances and the Registrar of Books. I therefore consider that the present arrangements may continue but all cases of evasion or infraction of the law should be vigorously prosecuted.

V

Letter—from J. W. HUGHES, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate of Kurnool.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—the 2nd July 1908.
No.—20-Confdl.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that in this district there are only two printing presses which are working in the Kurnool town. I understand that very few books are printed at these presses and that whenever they are printed necessary intimation is given to the District Registrar with the required number of copies of the publications. So far as this district is concerned, I do not consider that any change in the existing procedure is necessary. A rule may however be added to the rules, published under section 20 of Act II of 1867, requiring the owners of printing presses in the mufassal to furnish to the District Registrar a quarterly return of books, etc., printed at their presses: such a rule will have the effect of preventing omissions to comply with the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

VI

Letter—from J. M. TURING, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate of Anantapur.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—the 4th July 1908.
No.—Dis. Confdl. 20.

With reference to Government's Endorsement No. 1890-1/Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that the District Registrar of Assurances for this district resides at Bellary.

In this district there was no printing press till April last, when one was established at Anantapur, but no book or periodical has as yet been printed in this press. The questions under discussion therefore have not as yet arisen in this district.

2. On the general questions raised by Government I would suggest that little or no advantage could result from appointing the District Magistrate or any of his subordinates as the officer to whom the copies under section 9 should be submitted. This change would not in any way increase the power of any officer to detect cases where books had been published without declaration. It would, in fact, as it seems to me, merely result in substituting for an officer who has time enough to give the subject the attention it requires, one who has no time to bestow upon it.

3. Nor do I think that the adoption of the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 (a) of the Registrar's letter would result in much practical benefit. A printer who had printed a book and not sent the copy required by law to the Registrar, would not be likely to include the book in his return to the District Magistrate.

The only effective check that seems possible is frequent inspections of the presses by the Police to see what is in type.

I presume however that this would require the alteration of the existing law, if the power is to be exercised with or without the press-owner's consent, unless it be thought that it is within the powers of the Local Government to give such powers to the police "for the better carrying out of the objects of the Act," under section 20.

VII

Letter—from R. W. D. ASHE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector, Gódvári.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—the 6th July 1908.
No.—D. Dis. 41-Confdl.

Adverting to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report that evasions of the law do not appear to be frequent, but delays occur.

2. The proposal of the Registrar cannot, in my opinion, entirely remove the difficulties pointed out by him. Section 9 (a) of Act XXV of 1867 requires registration within a month after the publication is delivered out of the press. The date on which a particular book has been so delivered, it would be difficult to know and even if known, it would be almost impossible to prove. Whenever a person is taken to task for presenting a book out of time he can easily get off by pleading that the book was delivered out of press within a month. The case of the Mussalman quoted by the Registrar of Books is an instance of the kind. I think it would minimise the evil should the printer be required, simultaneously

with the delivery of a book out of the press, to give intimation thereof to the officer authorised to register books. The officer will, on receipt of it, wait for a month, and if the book is not presented for registration within that period, take the necessary steps under the Act to compel it. The intimation may be required to be furnished in the following form with a certificate affixed to it as stated hereunder.

Name of the book, etc.	Language in which published.	Place.	Name of the press.	Name of the printer.	Name of the author.	Date of delivery out of the press.

I do hereby certify that the information herein contained is correct.

Date

Signature.

3. I recommend that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate be the officer under section 9.

4. I strongly object to the proposal to have the Criminal Investigation Department given routine work of this kind as proposed by the Registrar of Books.

5. As for the return, the District Magistrate may be required to send up a separate quarterly statement as in the case of newspapers, etc.

VIII

Letter—from L. M. WYNCH, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Tinnevely.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—the 15th July 1908.
No.—D. Dis. 442-Magl.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated the 11th June 1908, regarding the difficulty in the registration of books under Act XXV of 1867, I have the honour to state that the suggestions made by the Registrar of Books in paragraph 3 of his letter, dated the 4th April 1908, may be tried and a separate return of books and pamphlets furnished every quarter for the information of the Registrar and of Government.

IX

Letter—from E. SCOTT, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Kistna.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Masulipatam, the 21st July 1908.
No.—Dis. 34-Confld.

With reference to Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that there is nothing to show that the provision of section 9 of the Printing Presses and Books Act of 1867 is frequently evaded in this district. I consider, however, that it is desirable that the District Magistrate should be the officer to whom copies of books should be delivered under section 9 of the Act as it is important that he should be cognizant of the literature circulated in his district.

2. The quarterly return of periodicals might with advantage be amplified as suggested so as to include books.

X

Letter—from R. B. CLEGG, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Coimbatore.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—the 21st July 1908.

With reference to Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that I find from enquiry the District Registrar of Assurances has no knowledge even of the printers in the district, who have made declarations under section 4 of the Act XXV of 1867, and therefore, can exercise no check whatever, over them. He merely receives and registers the books or papers sent to him, but institutes no enquiries whether the requirements of section 9 are fulfilled, nor has he any agency for making such enquiries.

2. The number of books registered in this district is two in 1906, four in 1907 and one in 1908 up to date, but whether there have been any evasions I cannot say at present, as no enquiries appear ever to have been made. I propose making enquiries.

3. I think it would be a better arrangement under present conditions if instead of the District Registrars, District Magistrates or Divisional Magistrates were appointed by Government to be the officers to whom such books should be delivered under section 9 of the Act. A quarterly return might be submitted in addition to the return for newspapers and periodicals by the District Magistrate to Government and the Registrar of Books.

4. I would also suggest an addition to paragraph 59-A of the Police Orders which only deals with section 3 of the Act. The Police should, I think, be required to detect evasions in all cases for which penalties under Part IV of the Act are provided. This would apply to the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department as well as the ordinary Police.

XI

Letter—from R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Vizagapatam.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—the 3rd July 1908.

Adverting to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, on a copy of the letter from the Registrar of Books, I have the honour to report that the existing arrangement by which a copy of every book printed or lithographed is delivered to the District Registrar of Assurances within one month of its issue from the press has been working well in practice in this district. I do not consider it a preferable arrangement to appoint the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate to receive delivery of books.

2. The difficulties brought to notice by the Registrar of Books may be removed by requiring each printer to furnish quarterly to the District Magistrate with a list of books and pamphlets printed and published at his press.

3. The quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals may be amplified so as to include books and pamphlets.

XII

Letter—from S. W. G. I. MACIVER, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—12th August 1908.

In reply to endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, on letter from the Registrar of Books, I have the honour to report that inquiries made through Divisional and Taluk Magistrates have brought to light only one pamphlet printed in this district since the 1st of July 1907 and not delivered to the Registrar

of Assurances. It has since been delivered, but it is doubtful whether it was delivered in due time. I cannot say that I am satisfied that no other books have been printed, but, at least, evasion of the law on this point does not seem to be common.

2. I see no reason to transfer the duty of taking delivery of books to another officer, but whoever has this duty must be informed in some manner of the books printed at the various presses, so as to be able to take action in cases of evasion. The easiest way to get the required information would be to make a rule compelling the registered proprietors of presses to furnish periodical lists of books printed, but such a rule may perhaps be held not to come within the scope of section 20 of the Act; if this is so, and if such a rule cannot be made the next best course will be for the District Magistrate to make inquiries and furnish a separate quarterly return of books, etc., not coming under section 5 of the Act, as proposed at the end of paragraph 2 of the endorsement under reply.

XIII

Letter—from L. DAVIDSON, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Anjengo.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Trivandrum, 14th August 1908.
No.—R.O.C. 1019.

With advertence to endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that from enquiries made, there seems no reason to suppose that the law regarding the registration of books is evaded in Anjengo. Accordingly I do not think it necessary that printed or lithographed copies of every book should be sent to the District Magistrate instead of to the Registrar of Assurances. It should suffice to amplify the present quarterly newspaper return as suggested in paragraph 2 of the endorsement, *i.e.*, by the inclusion of printed books and pamphlets.

XIV

Letter—from J. F. BRYANT, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Madura.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—17th August 1908.
No.—D. Dis. 667-Magl.

Adverting to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that it is undesirable to appoint District Magistrates as officers to whom copies of books, etc., shall be delivered under section 9 (a) of the Act. The District Registrar has under his control Sub-Registrars stationed at important centres where presses are located. There is, therefore, no reason why the District Registrar should not direct his own subordinates to watch the issue of any books, pamphlets or periodicals from their local presses and to report evasions for prosecution. Books noted in the margin have been issued in 1905 to 1907, and no copies were sent by the proprietors for registration, to the District Registrar. No prosecutions appear to have been instituted in these cases by the District Registrars. These cases would not have escaped notice if the

Srikala Press, Sivaganga.

1. Kummi Prabandam, 7th June 1905.
2. Santhai Kummi, 21st December 1905.
Ceylon Kavadi Chindu, 17th July 1906.
3. Manthai Karuppanaswami Anandakalippu,
16th January 1907.
4. Rules Book, 12th December 1907.

Sub-Registrars had been called on to submit a list of publications.

2. The Police Inspectors may also be instructed to watch the issue of any books, etc., from the presses in their jurisdiction.

3. District Registrars may be instructed to send to the District Magistrate quarterly returns of books and periodicals published in their respective jurisdictions with notes upon the nature and character of each and with the names of the printers and publishers. The information may in turn be incorporated by District Magistrates in their quarterly returns of newspapers and periodicals.

XV

Letter—from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD KADIR NAVAZ KHAN, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—17th August 1908.
No.—15 (Confld.).

With reference to your Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that so far as the presses in this district are concerned, the printers have been complying with the provisions of the Book Registration Act, 1867, and there have been no cases of failure to furnish the required information. But speaking generally I think the suggestion of the Registrar of Books in paragraph 3 of his letter may be adopted with advantage. In the mufassal, the District Magistrate is in a more favourable position than the Registrar of Books or the Registrar of Assurances to keep a watch on the printing presses in his district, and has greater facilities for obtaining information and for detecting default. It is enough if a quarterly statement is sent by him. The rules may be so amended as to make it necessary for the printers to send their books and pamphlets with the memorandum prescribed to the District Magistrate instead of to the District Registrar.

XVI

Letter—from W. FRANCIS, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Malabar.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—18th August 1908.
No.—D. 27 (Confld.).

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that enquiries made show that the present arrangement under which a copy of every book printed or lithographed is supposed to be delivered to the District Registrar of Assurances within one month from the date of its issue from the press, cannot be regarded as working well, as evasions of it appear to be frequent. In 1907, for example, one Karakal Saiyid Ali of Tirurangadi was convicted and fined by the Special Assistant Magistrate for omission to deliver copies of a large number of books printed at his press. It was found that he was quite ignorant of the rules. The Deputy Magistrate, Cochin, reports that in the case of 12 books which were printed at the Union Press during the past three years, copies have not yet been delivered to the District Registrar and that the managing proprietor says that he was ignorant of the provisions of the law on the subject and that he is now forwarding copies of the books to the District Registrar. The latter will no doubt take the necessary action in regard to the omission to deliver the copies within the prescribed time. The Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, reports that a considerable number of lithographed pamphlets in Arabic characters are issued by Mappillas in Tellicherry and Cannanore, that the District Registrar does not get copies of them and that the latter is making confidential enquiries in the matter.

2. These evasions of the rules are, I think, due to ignorance and not to wilfulness. In no case does it appear that the matter published was objectionable, or such as the publishers would have reason for concealing. I am, therefore, of opinion that all that is necessary is to remind printers and publishers of their duties in the matter and beg to suggest the following arrangements accordingly:—

(1) The District Registrar may continue to be the officer who should receive copies of books.

(2) A separate quarterly return of "books" as defined in the Act may be prescribed to be furnished to the Registrar of Books by printers and publishers, who may be asked to send these in, even though the law does not compel them to do so. With this quarterly return before them they are not likely to omit books from forgetfulness or ignorance and would perhaps prepare their statements with care seeing that they will run risks if they omit any of their publications.

(3) The subordinates of the Criminal Intelligence Department may be directed to watch and report any cases of evasion to the Registrar of Books.

(4) An opportunity may be taken to amend the law and require printers and publishers to send in, under penalty, the quarterly return above suggested.

XVII

Letter—from C. T. H. JOHNSON, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate, Trichinopoly.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).

Dated—19th August 1908.

No.—45 D. (Confld.).

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. In the short time allowed for reply, I have not had time to discover any actual cases of default on the part of printers, but it certainly does seem probable that books and publications are not duly reported; especially as, without some system of check, no punishment is likely to follow. I am also told that this is the case, though I have not been able to discover definite instances.

3. I would, therefore, propose that all proprietors of printing presses should be compelled to send to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates monthly lists of publications issued by them together with a certificate that the list is complete. A copy of this list should be sent to the District Magistrate, who will compile a consolidated list for the district and send a copy thereof not only to the Registrar of Books but also to the District Superintendent of Police and the Criminal Investigation Department, who will thus be able to know whether any books they may come across in the course of their investigations, have been duly reported.

4. The books themselves may continue to be sent as at present to the District Registrar and by him to the Registrar of Books. The District officials who wish to refer to them may, if necessary, make application to that office. I do not think it desirable to have the books themselves sent to the District Magistrate as this would entail extra work to his office. Moreover, the District Magistrate is a touring officer and any omission to send any particular book might be accounted for by the excuse that it had been lost in the post.

XVIII

Letter—from P. A. BOOTH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate of Chingleput.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).

Dated—Saidapet, 20th August 1908.

No.—Ref. 23 (Confld.).

In reply to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, regarding the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act, I have the honour to state that no case of evasion of the rules has as yet come to my notice. The present arrangement which requires the publication to be sent to the Registrar of Assurances may therefore continue.

2. With a view however to remove the difficulties brought to notice by the Registrar, I would submit that the District Magistrates may be instructed to forward to the Registrar of Books and to Government a separate return of books and periodicals published every quarter in the same way as the quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals is now furnished.

XIX

Letter—from J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Cuddapah.
To—the Under Secretary to Government, Public Department.
Dated—21st August 1908.

Referring to Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to state that one press in Cuddapah published three books during the last two years.

The printer states that, when the author reserves the right of publication, he (author) sends three copies of the book to the Registrar of Assurances with a fee of 2 rupees.

In one case of the three, he states that the book was then registered.

The printer appears to be mistaken in thinking that the author may send a copy, if he chooses, to the Registrar; and that he (printer) is not bound to send a copy within one month.

As books are seldom printed in this district, and as the press is in Cuddapah town, I think the Registrar could find out directly any omission on the part of the printer, as early as the District Magistrate.

With regard to presses in other towns, I consider that the District Magistrate should obtain a list of printed books every quarter or half-year and furnish the information to the District Registrar, who should continue to be a registering officer.

XX

Letter—from M. YOUNG, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Guntur.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—21st August 1908.
No.—48 (Confld.).

With reference to Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, of the Government of Madras on letter No. 298, dated 4th April 1908, from the Registrar of Books, Madras, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. In this district there are seven printing presses as detailed in the margin.

- (1) Tenali town—
(1) Sitavilas press.
- (2) Guntur town—
(2) A.E.L.M. press.
(3) Desabhimani press.
(4) Vani press.
- (3) Ongole town—
(5) Lakshmi press.
(6) P.V.R. Municipal press.
- (4) Bapatla town—
(7) Bharati Vilasa press.

3. No. (1) has been started recently and the Deputy Magistrate, Tenali, reports that there have been no cases of evasions or violations of law referred to in the Government endorsement noted above.

4. No books were printed in the printing presses Nos. (2), (5) and (6), during the last three years. The manager of No. (2), the Rev. L. L. Uhl of Guntur, states that two periodicals (1) A.E.L. Mission news and (2) the Gospel Witness, have been issued during the last three years. These periodicals are under section 9 excluded from the operation of the rules framed under section 20 of Act XXV of 1867. No. (5) undertakes the printing of judgments of the District Munsif's Court, Ongole, and some job-work, such as invitation cards, etc. This press has printed two leaflets—one called "Ignorance of Law" by Mr. T. Nayana Sastri and the other an English article entitled "a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Men" published by Mr. M. V. Subba Rau, Second-grade Pleader, Ongole. This pamphlet does not contain the name of the printer and the name of the press as required by section 3 of the Act. Copies of these two pamphlets were not sent to the Registrar of Assurances.

5. Some books were printed in Nos. (3), (4) and 7, and copies of all of them are reported to have been forwarded to the Registrar of Assurances as required by the rules.

6. Except in the cases of the two leaflets referred to in paragraph 4 *supra* printed at printing press No. (5), the law does not seem to have been frequently evaded and the existing arrangement works well in this district, and I see no reason why it should not be allowed to continue.

7. The difficulty of detecting cases of non-delivery of books, may, I think, to some extent, be overcome in the manner proposed by the Registrar. The Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrates may be directed to furnish him with the list of books and pamphlets once a quarter. This should, I think, be sufficient so far as this district is concerned to ensure the delivery to the Registrar of a copy of every book and pamphlet printed and published at the various printing presses in the district.

XXI

Letter—from R. A. GRAHAM, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Bellary.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—30th August 1908.
No.—Ref on C. 700/Magl.

In reply to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, on letter No. 298 from the Registrar of Books, I have the honour to state that I am informed by the District Registrar of Bellary that copies of only two books were sent to him in the year which ended on the 30th June 1908. There are several small presses in the town, and though they generally do not do much beyond job work, they do occasionally publish Telugu dramas and Telugu and Canarese stories and it is clear that the law has been evaded, probably through ignorance.

2. I understand the suggestion of the Registrar of Books to be that the District Magistrate shall, for places in the mufassil, take the place of the District Registrar of Assurances as the officer to whom every printer and publisher shall be bound to send a copy of every book or pamphlet published; and this seems to be the best way of enforcing the law. The District Magistrate might send a monthly return to the Registrar of Books, or might merely forward monthly the books received.

XXII

Letter—from J. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of the Nilgiris.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—Ootacamund, 2nd September 1908.
No.—21 (Confdl.).

With reference to Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report that the arrangement in question works well in this district, and enquiries show that evasions of the law are infrequent. It does not seem necessary therefore so far as this district is concerned to appoint the District Magistrate or an officer subordinate to him to be the officer to whom printed copies of books, etc., should be delivered under section 9 of the Act.

2. As regards the difficulties which the Registrar brings to notice and the proposals made in paragraph 3 of his letter, I would suggest that the best remedy would be to amplify the quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals so as to include books, pamphlets and to send a copy of the same to the Registrar.

XXIII

Letter—from N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjam.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—Chatrapur, 6th September 1908.
No.—Dis. 13 (Confdl.)/Ver.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908 regarding the working of Act XXV of 1867, Press and Registration of Books Act, I have the honour to state that so far as this district is concerned the present arrangement works satisfactorily and there are not frequent evasions of the law.

2. I see no objections to the proposals made in paragraph 3 of the Registrar's letter. I have no other suggestions to make.

3. The number of presses in this district is small and their outturn very limited.

XXIV

Letter—from S. P. RICE, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, North Arcot.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—Chittoor, 9th September 1908.
No.—Dis. 32 (Confdl.).

With reference to the Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report that copies of seven out of nine books (English or vernacular) printed in the presses of Vellore Division in 1907 have been delivered to the Registrar of Assurances within one month of their issue from the press, and that copies of the remaining two books have not been delivered at all to the Registrar. This shows that the law has been evaded to some extent, and I agree with Mr. Stodart, the Divisional Magistrate, Vellore, that such evasion of the law is primarily due to the absence of proper facilities for detecting cases of non-delivery of books.

There seems to be no proved necessity to change the existing practice of requiring the printers to deliver copies of books to the Registrar of Assurances and the present rules may therefore continue. In view, however, to afford facilities for the detection of evasions of the law the District Magistrate may be instructed to furnish the Registrar of Books with a quarterly list of books and periodicals published in each district. The latter officer may, after obtaining a similar list from the District Registrar of Assurances about the books delivered to him take the required steps for enforcing the delivery of such books as have not been delivered by the printers. This kind of interchange of returns would, I think, furnish a check on the books and remove the difficulties which the Registrar brings to notice of the Government.

XXV

Letter—from A. R. KNAPP, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate of South Arcot.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department).
Dated—11th September 1908.
No.—Dis. (Confdl.) 18.

With reference to Public Department Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report that printing presses are not numerous in this district. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the present arrangement for the delivery of books works satisfactorily and no cases of evasion of the law on the subject have come to notice. In the circumstances I venture to think that it is not only unnecessary, but, in some respects, not at present desirable to transfer to Magisterial supervision the delivery of books now controlled in the mufassil by officers of the Registration Department.

2. With regard to the proposal of the Registrar for enabling him to check the delivery of books to him, I would deprecate the institution of any periodical list to be prepared by District Magistrate. That officer would have no statutory power, as the law now stands, to call for returns from printers, and the materials for the list could only be obtained by executive enquiry. The case of the quarterly returns of newspapers is not analogous, for in regard to them the District Magistrate has at his command the information supplied to him in the declarations under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.

3. If any change is required with a view to prevent evasion of the law, I think it might take the form of making use of the Sub-Registrars for the purpose. The Sub-Registrar within whose jurisdiction a printing press is worked is, at any rate in the smaller towns, probably in a better position to ascertain privately whether any books are being published in evasion of the law than a Magisterial or Police officer from whom the evasion would naturally be concealed. The District Registrars being already entrusted with functions under the rules, there would be nothing anomalous in enlisting the services of Sub-Registrars also.

XXVI

Letter—from J. P. BEDFORD, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Tanjore.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—15th September 1908.

With reference to Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908, I have the honour to report that I consulted four selected officers: copies of their replies are submitted. Mr. Moscardi and Mr. Chatterton think that the Revenue Department should undertake the work of registering books and detecting evasions, whilst M.R.Ry. Seshiah Avargal thinks that matters may remain as they are.

2. The Registrar of Books suggests that the Police and Magistracy should do the work of collecting lists of books and ascertaining evasions of the law. I agree that they are better fitted to perform these duties than the Registration Department itself. Mr. Seshiah's suggestion that Registrars and Sub-Registrars should be made to exercise detective and preventive functions in this connection seems to me in the highest degree anomalous, impracticable and inexpedient.

3. If, however, it be granted that the Registration Department be unfitted for exercising these functions, the question arises as to why they should exercise nominal power and have nominal responsibility in the matter. For this I can find no adequate justification; the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police would seem to be far more fitted for such a position, inasmuch as, in practice, the significance of the position is political and turns on questions on which the Police and Magistracy have continually to be arriving at decisions in the ordinary course of their duties.

4. I would, however, guard myself against an absolute recommendation of such a transfer of duties, as I am not aware of the amount of work involved and am only clear on one point, namely, that District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates cannot possibly undertake additional duties of any kind in the absence of a corresponding increase to their establishments.

5. In this connection, I submit that, even apart from the present questions, some arrangement seems desirable by which District Magistrates should get fuller and speedier knowledge of the literature published in their districts and especially of the periodical literature. At present, the authorised sources of information are (1) lists of books published, (2) the Tamil Translator's extracts from newspapers. He therefore knows nothing about books and, as regards newspapers, his information is belated and, I venture to add, meagre. The Tamil Translator must select ruthlessly and thereby leave out a great deal of information which is of no general interest, though it might be of interest, and even of importance, to the particular Collector concerned. Further, even from his own point of view, the Tamil Translator is not the best judge of what is important or unimportant; it is impossible

that he should have an intimate knowledge of the intrigues of all the 22 districts which come within the scope of his operations; his selections must therefore be to a great extent mechanical and superficial.

6. As to books, I am not aware how much labour would be required to exercise anything in the nature of political censorship over them, but I would submit (1) that, as matters stand now, either the censorship is not exercised or its results are not communicated to the District Magistrate, (2) that the District Magistrate is excellently fitted, by virtue of his other functions and responsibilities, to supervise such a censorship, provided that he has a reliable establishment to work with. The power of taking action of any kind would, I apprehend, vest in Government in any case.

7. Taking all these aspects of the case into consideration, I would suggest that it be the duty of Sub-Divisional Magistrates to submit through the District Superintendent of Police prescribed lists of books and newspapers, that it be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police to have these lists checked before submission, that the duty of registration should vest in the District Magistrate, returns being submitted, in the case of books and periodicals, at such intervals and to such officers as Government should prescribe, that a confidential establishment of clerks with fairly high salaries be given to the District Magistrate and that his duty should be, by means of this establishment, (1) to ensure the submission of correct and complete lists of books and periodicals, (2) to keep himself and Government informed of all matters of interest printed in such books or periodicals. The duty of checking evasions of the law would rest with the Police. It would probably be found appropriate that the whole scheme should work under the Superintendence of the Criminal Investigation Department.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from A. F. G. MOSCARDI, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector, Kumbakonam.
To—the Collector of Tanjore.
Dated—28th June 1908.

I have the honour to reply to your Confidential Endorsement No. 11 of 1908, on Government Endorsement No. 1890-1, Public, dated 11th June 1908.

(1) As to the present state of affairs, I do not think that there is any arrangement now for ensuring the publication of books becoming known to the Revenue Department. Newspapers and periodicals are reported on quarterly; and I think that if the publication of books has to be reported on also, it will be necessary to institute a separate return for the purpose.

(2) I think that the return might be submitted in the same way as the quarterly return of newspapers, etc., so that it would be independent of the other sources of information which already exist. As to those arrangements, I would not propose any alteration, as I think that if the proposals made in paragraph 3 of the Registrar's letter were approved, sufficient sources of information would have been provided, i.e., (1) the ordinary source, under section 9 of the Act, (2) reports from the Police Department, and (3) reports from the Revenue subordinates (the new quarterly return).

(2)

Letter—from W. H. H. CHATTERTON, Esq., Divisional Officer, Negapatam.
To—the District Magistrate, Tanjore.
Dated—29th July 1908.
No.—D. Dis. 2467/M of 1908.

Referring to your Confidential No. 11 of 1908, dated 25th June 1908, I have the honour to report that (1) as to the present state of affairs, I am unable to offer any opinion, as practically no books were printed in the Pattukottai taluk, that I have been in charge of, till recently, and (2) that I am of opinion that it is necessary that the Registrar of Books should not be the only officer to whom books are to be sent and who should detect cases of infringement of the Act (XXV of 1867). I think it will be better that this duty and responsibility should be divided up

among a number of officers, and I suggest that the Divisional officer be the person who should receive books and exercise a check over printing presses. In these days of unrest, especially, it is very necessary that there should be more than a mere superficial check over the publications that are issued broadcast.

(3)

Letter—from M.R.Ry. T. SESHIAH Avargal, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tanjore.
To—the District Magistrate, Tanjore.
Dated—29th August 1908.
No.—D. Dis. 325/M of 1908.

With reference to your Confidential No. 11 of 1908, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The District Registrar of Assurances informs me that he merely forwards copies of books received by him, that he has no means of knowing whether copies of all books have been furnished to him and that he has reason to fear that there might be many omissions as evidenced by the correspondence now passing on through him between the Registrar of Books, Madras, and the Kalyanasundaram Press, Tanjore. The fact seems to be that District Registrars never thought it their duty to enquire about the publications of books and to enforce the penal provisions of the law in cases of evasion. There are generally Sub-Registrars in places in which there are printing presses, and so far I can see there could be no difficulty in District Registrars getting information through the Sub-Registrars as to publication of books. I do not consider that the intervention of the Police or the Magistracy is necessary in such cases. The case of newspapers stands on quite a different footing. They contain current news, have wide circulation in many cases, and sometimes touch on political topics. Vernacular newspapers are specially examined by Government Translators. It is necessary in such cases that the Magistracy and the Police should closely watch such publications, but I do not believe that such a watch is required in the case of publications of books. All that is sought to be effected by the Act is to secure a collection of copies of books published. If there are any books of a specially political or seditious character, the Police and the Magistracy will no doubt be on the look-out and take necessary action.

3. Before transferring the work to any other department, I would suggest that the District Registrars should make an attempt to get through their Sub-Registrars a quarterly list of books published and village officers may also be directed to help Sub-Registrars in the matter. The Sub-Registrars could prepare the lists by enquiry of the printers and village officers, and otherwise. The District Registrar should then verify the lists and take action for enforcing the provisions of law against cases of non-compliance with section 9. If it is found that the Registration Department is not able to obtain any information the work of getting a list may be transferred to the Collector who may obtain quarterly lists through his Revenue subordinates and forward them to the Registrar of books or the District Registrar for necessary action.

(4)

Letter—from G. W. LANE, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Tanjore district.
To—the District Magistrate, Tanjore.
Dated—7th September 1908.

With reference to the Government Endorsement (Confidential No. 11/1908), No. 1890-1, Public, dated the 11th June 1908, I have the honour to enclose a list of publishers and printers in the Tanjore district, which shows what matter each firm deals with and whether that matter is or is not registered.

It will be seen from this that two firms issue newspapers without registration thereby evading the Registration Act. The editors of these papers should be made to register them.

I certainly agree with the proposals (a) and (b) in the letter of the Director of Public Instruction.

XXVII

Endorsement No. 124-1, Public, dated 22nd September 1908.

Forwarded to the Criminal Investigation Department.

(By Order.)

A. GALLETTI,
Under Secretary to Government.

XXVIII

Letter—from Rao Bahadur M. RANGACHARYA, M.A., Registrar of Books, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction).
Dated—the 14th December 1908.
No.—1275.

I have the honour to bring to notice that some District Registrars in this Presidency have expressed their inability to carefully watch and report all cases of violation of Acts XXV of 1867 and X of 1890 as obviously expected by rule 9 in the enclosed copy of the Government notification, to which I had recently to draw the attention of all the District Registrars (*vide* the accompanying copy of letter, dated 20th November 1908). One of these officers is of opinion that the notification in question does not invest me with the authority to urge upon him the necessity of paying particular attention to the rule above quoted, and that the position of a Registrar of Books in relation to District Registrars is not one that entitles him to address them as I have done, in order to check the growing tendency on the part of printers throughout the Presidency to evade the provisions of the Book Registration Act. I may mention here that it appears from the records of this office that for the last 17 years, or ever since the amending Act X of 1890 came into force, not even a single District Registrar has brought to the notice of the Registrar of Books any cases of evasion of the Act, in conformity with the instructions of Government, as laid down in rule 9 of the accompanying notification which is annually published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for the information of all concerned.

2. In these circumstances I have the honour to request that the Inspector-General of Registration be addressed to issue special instructions to all the District Registrars to give full effect to the notification referred to above, as otherwise the objects and reasons for which the Book Registration Act was enacted, namely, "the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and the registration of such books", cannot be effectively carried out. Nor can the reports on the registered works be sufficiently comprehensive and complete, either in the way of serving "the purposes of the student who wishes to form an idea of modern Indian literature as literature", or in the way of enabling the Government to "have a report of the intellectual progress of the country and of all advance or change in public opinion as evidenced by the writings of native authors." The importance of these two objects of the work of book registration is emphasised by the Government of India in their Home Department letter No. 465, dated 31st March 1899.

ENCLOSURES.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1909.

No. 5.—The following rules framed under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended, are republished for general information:—

RULES.

1. The officer to whom and the place at which the single copy, or, if requisition be made, the further copy or copies not exceeding two, referred to in section 9 of the Act, of every book printed or lithographed within the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be delivered, shall be as follows:—

- (1) If such book is printed or lithographed within the municipal limits of the city of Madras—then to the Registrar of Books, at his office.
- (2) If such book is printed or lithographed outside the municipal limits of the city of Madras—then to the Registrar of Assurances of that district in which such book is printed or lithographed, at his office.

2. Together with the single copy referred to in clause (a), section 9, of the Act, the printer or lithographer shall furnish the Registrar with a memorandum duly dated and signed by himself and countersigned by the publisher and containing the following particulars:—

- (1) The title of the book and the contents of the title page.
- (2) The language in which the book is written.

- (3) The name of
- the author,
 - the translator, and
 - the editor
- of the book or any part thereof.
- (4) The subject of the book.
- (5) (a) The place of printing, and
(b) the place of publication.
- (6) (a) The name or firm of the printer, and
(b) the name or firm of the publisher.
- (7) The date of delivery from the press and of the publication.
- (8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
- (9) The size.
- (10) The number of the edition.
- (11) The number of copies of which the edition consists.
- (12) Whether the book is printed or lithographed.
- (13) The price at which the book is sold to the public.
- (14) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion thereof.

3. The receipt referred to in section 10 of the Act shall be in the following form:—

"I, A.B., Registrar of _____, do hereby acknowledge to have received from C.D., printer (or lithographer, as the case may be), a copy of _____ with a memorandum of the particulars specified in paragraph 2 of the rules published under notification, dated 22nd March 1902."

4. Each District Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the copy or copies and memorandum, forward the same to the office of the Registrar of Books.

5. The single copy of each work delivered pursuant to clause (a), section 9, of the Act, shall be retained by the Registrar of Books who shall deposit it in a separate library, which shall be constituted a reference library.

6. The catalogue of books printed within the Presidency of Fort St. George and referred to in section 18 of the Act shall be kept by the Registrar of Books.

7. The Registrar of Books shall forward to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, through the Director of Public Instruction, a quarterly catalogue of registered works, including also, regarding each work, the particulars specified in section 18 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, a note being attached to each entry stating whether or not the copyright has been registered.

8. If the proprietor of the copyright of a book delivered desire to register his proprietorship, he shall pay the sum of Rs. 2 to the office where delivery is made, and that office shall grant a receipt and shall pay the money into the treasury, notifying the fact to the Registrar of Books, who shall then register the copyright and give a certificate declaring that the copyright of the work has been so registered. Tender of payment to secure copyright should be made in a written application praying for registration under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847.

9. If, from information supplied by a District Registrar or obtained from any other trustworthy source, the Registrar of Books sees reason to believe that a book has been printed or lithographed in any part of the Madras Presidency, and that no copy of such book has been delivered as required by the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, he shall take steps to have a prosecution instituted against the offender under section 16 of the former Act as amended, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he considers such a course inexpedient, and he shall also report all such cases to the Director of Public Instruction.

10. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to—

- (1) an edition of a book in which no additions or alterations, either in the letter-press or in the maps, prints or other engravings, belonging to the edition last preceding, have been made—

Provided that a copy of the first or later edition of the book was delivered;

(2) any periodical work published in conformity with section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Letter—from Rao Bahadur M. RANGACHARYA, M.A., Registrar of Books, Madras.
To—the Registrars of Assurances, all districts.
Dated—the 20th November 1908.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Registration in his proceedings T. No. 1508, dated 25th March 1894, and to request that you will, in accordance therewith, be so good as to bring to my notice cases of evasions of

the Book Registration Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890. I have to urge upon you the necessity of paying particular attention to this part of your official duty and of reporting to me without delay all such cases, as otherwise the objects and reasons for which the Act referred to above was enacted, namely, "the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and the registration of such books", cannot be effectively fulfilled.

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 8336, dated 19th December 1908.
Submitted to Government.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 258, Educational, dated 30th April 1909.

After considering the replies of District Magistrates to Memorandum No. 1890-1, Public, dated the 11th June 1908, the Government consider that there is no sufficient ground to alter the existing rule under which the District Registrar of Assurances is the officer to whom a copy of every book printed or published outside the Municipal limits of the City of Madras should be delivered within one month of its issue from the press. To prevent non-compliance with the provisions of section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, due to ignorance of the law on the part of printers of books, and to enable District Registrars to detect wilful evasions of the Act, the Government direct that the procedure now to be described be adopted for the future.

(i) The District Registrar of Assurances will be furnished by the Magistrate of the district with a list made up to the 31st December 1908 showing the names and locality of the several printing presses established in the district.

(ii) Every Magistrate before whom a declaration is made under section 4 of the Act will forward a copy of the declaration to the Registrar of the district.

(iii) The District Registrar of Assurances will call upon all proprietors of printing presses in his district to submit a quarterly statement of books and pamphlets issued from his press or to furnish a *nil* return for any quarter in which no such publications have been issued. The return will be in the form prescribed by the notification below and sections 9, 10, 16 and 17 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended by the Press and Registration of Books Act Amendment Act, 1890, will be printed on the reverse of the form.

(iv) The District Registrar of Assurances will send extracts from the quarterly return to Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Sub-Registrars of Assurances and Inspectors of Police within whose local jurisdiction the several presses are situated with the request that if it comes to their knowledge that any publication such as is referred to in section 9 of the Act which has not been entered in the quarterly return has been issued by any press, the fact may be reported at once to the District Registrar. The District Registrar in his turn will report any such case to the Registrar of Books with such remarks as may be deemed necessary, to enable the latter officer to decide whether the case is one in which he should take steps to have a prosecution instituted under rule 9 of the rules made under the Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th January 1909, Part I-B. (Educational Department Notification No. 7, dated the 26th January 1909).

2. A rule will now be made under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, to enforce the submission of the return referred to in clause (iii) above. The following notification will accordingly be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Act XXV of 1867), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following additional rule under the said Act:—

Every keeper of a printing press shall within ten days after the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year forward to the officer appointed under rule 1 a return in the appended form of all books printed at his press in the quarter preceding the said dates, or, should no books have been printed at his press, a statement to that effect.

Quarterly return of books and pamphlets issued from the

Press.

Full title of book (contents of title page).	Printer and place of publication.	Date of delivery from the Press and of the publication.

This rule will be inserted after rule 5 in the rules already made under section 20 of the said Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th of January 1909, Part I-B, and rules 6 to 10 will be re-numbered.

2. The rules as amended are republished below for general information :—

RULES.

1. The officer to whom and the place at which the single copy, or, if requisition be made, the further copy or copies not exceeding two, referred to in section 9 of the Act, of every book printed or lithographed within the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be delivered, shall be as follows :—

- (1) If such book is printed or lithographed within the municipal limits of the city of Madras—then to the Registrar of Books, at his office.
- (2) If such book is printed or lithographed outside the municipal limits of the city of Madras—then to the Registrar of Assurances of that district in which such book is printed or lithographed, at his office.

2. Together with the single copy referred to in clause (a), section 9, of the Act, the printer or lithographer shall furnish the Registrar with a memorandum duly dated and signed by himself and countersigned by the publisher and containing the following particulars :—

- (1) The title of the book and the contents of the title page.
- (2) The language in which the book is written.
- (3) The name of
 - (a) the author,
 - (b) the translator, and
 - (c) the editor
 of the book or any part thereof.
- (4) The subject of the book.
- (5) (a) The place of printing, and
(b) the place of publication.
- (6) (a) The name or firm of the printer, and
(b) the name or firm of the publisher.
- (7) The date of delivery from the press and of the publication.
- (8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
- (9) The size.
- (10) The number of the edition.
- (11) The number of copies of which the edition consists.
- (12) Whether the book is printed or lithographed.
- (13) The price at which the book is sold to the public.
- (14) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion thereof.

3. The receipt referred to in section 10 of the Act shall be in the following form :—

"I, A.B., Registrar of _____, do hereby acknowledge to have received from C.D., printer (or lithographer, as the case may be), a copy of _____ with a memorandum of the particulars specified in paragraph 2 of the rules published under notification, dated 22nd March 1902."

4. Each District Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the copy or copies and memorandum, forward the same to the office of the Registrar of Books.

5. The single copy of each work delivered pursuant to clause (a), section 9, of the Act, shall be retained by the Registrar of Books who shall deposit it in a separate library, which shall be constituted a reference library.

6. Every keeper of a printing press shall within ten days after the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year forward to the officer appointed under rule 1 a return in the appended form of all books printed at his press in the quarter preceding the said dates, or, should no books have been printed at his press, a statement to that effect.

Quarterly return of books and pamphlets issued from the

Press.

Full title of book (contents of title page).	Printer and place of publication.	Date of delivery from the Press and of the publication.

7. The catalogue of books printed within the Presidency of Fort St. George and referred to in section 18 of the Act shall be kept by the Registrar of Books.

8. The Registrar of Books shall forward to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, through the Director of Public Instruction, a quarterly catalogue of registered works, including also, regarding each work, the particulars specified in section 18 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, a note being attached to each entry stating whether or not the copyright has been registered.

9. If the proprietor of the copyright of a book delivered desire to register his proprietorship, he shall pay the sum of Rs. 2 to the office where delivery is made, and that office shall grant a receipt and shall pay the money into the treasury, notifying the fact to the Registrar of Books, who shall then register the copyright and give a certificate declaring that the copyright of the work has been so registered. Tender of payment to secure copyright should be made in a written application praying for registration under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847.

10. If, from information supplied by a District Registrar or obtained from any other trustworthy source, the Registrar of Books sees reason to believe that a book has been printed or lithographed in any part of the Madras Presidency, and that no copy of such book has been delivered as required by the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, he shall take steps to have a prosecution instituted against the offender under section 16 of the former Act as amended, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he considers such a course inexpedient, and he shall also report all such cases to the Director of Public Instruction.

11. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to—

- (1) an edition of a book in which no additions or alterations, either in the letter-press or in the maps, prints or other engravings, belonging to the edition last preceding, have been made—

Provided that a copy of the first or later edition of the book was delivered ;

- (2) any periodical work published in conformity with section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Books.

- " Director of Public Instruction.
- " Inspector-General of Registration.
- " District Magistrates.
- " Inspector-General of Police.
- " Commissioner of Police.
- " Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
- " Public Department, with copy of notes.
- " Revenue Department.
- " Judicial Department.

Gazette.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 258, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
30TH APRIL 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*Proposals of the Registrar of Books in connection with the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867.*]

Previous Papers :

G.O., Nos. 1518-18-A, Public, dated 14th Nov. 1887.
" No. 166 " " 1st Feb. 1898.
Confdl. Displ. D.O's. No. 243/1-2-3, dated 10th Dec. 1906.
G.O., No. 3, Public, dated 2nd Jan. 1907.
" " 32 " 11th Jan. 1907.
Confdl. D.O., No. 1050/1-2, dated 21st March 1907.
G.O., No. 666, Public, dated 16th Aug. 1907.
" Nos. 767-68 " " 1st Oct. "
" No. 293 " " 4th April 1908.
" " 322 " " 10th " "

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th April 1908, No. 2595.

The Registrar of Books points out that he has at present no means of detecting cases of evasion of the law on the part of printers and makes the following suggestions in order that he may be enabled to enforce the law properly. The suggestions are—

- (1) that the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the District Magistrates may be instructed to furnish him every quarter, if not every month, with a list of books and periodicals printed and published at the various printing offices within their jurisdiction, and
- (2) that the officers subordinate to the Deputy Director of Criminal Investigation may be directed to keep themselves informed generally of the book printing work done by the printing presses, and to bring to the notice of the Registrar of Books all such cases of evasion or infraction of the law as may come to their knowledge.

2. In G.O., No. 3, Public, dated 2nd January 1907, the Government at the request of the Registrar of Books, directed the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrates to furnish the Registrar with an annual list of printing presses at work in the City of Madras and in their respective districts. It is submitted that the present current may be transferred to the Public Department u.o. for disposal.

T.K.—4-5-08.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—4-5-08.

C. A. SOUTER—5-5-08.

Public Department u.o.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The proposals of the Registrar of Books are submitted for orders.

2. Before passing an order in the terms suggested by the Registrar of Books, District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, and the Criminal Investigation Department might be asked whether the proposals are practicable. For orders whether this may be done.

H.T.—14-5-08.

C. S. SIMPSON—15-5-08.

The suggested reference may be made.

A. GALLETTI—15-5-08.

I see the Registrar of Books refers to "book, pamphlet serial or periodical." There was a reference in regard to periodicals from the Criminal Investigation Department, I think quite lately. That had better be seen, so as to avoid possible cross-purposes.

J. N. ATKINSON—16-5-08.

Please see G.O., No. 322, Public, dated 10th April 1908, put up.

2. In this Government order all District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal were requested to intimate the fact of the appearance of any newspaper in English to the Criminal Investigation Department and of any vernacular newspapers to the Translator concerned, as soon as it is started. The former orders prescribed a half-yearly return of newspapers. The Registrar now wants a monthly or quarterly return of newspapers and books.

H.T.—20-5-08.

C.S.S.—20-5-08.

Please put up the orders about the half-yearly return of declarations and the quarterly return of circulation of newspapers and note whether the quarterly returns could not be sent to the Registrar.

A. GALLETTI—20-5-08.

Papers regarding (1) the half-yearly return of declarations signed by publishers of newspapers and (2) the quarterly return of circulation of newspapers are submitted.

G.O., No. 293, dated 4th April 1908; and G.Os., Nos. 1518, 1518 A, dated 14th November 1887.

G.O., No. 322, dated 10th April 1908; G.O., Nos. 767-68, dated 1st October 1907; G.O., No. 32, dated 11th January 1907; G.O., No. 166, dated 1st February 1898; and G.O., No. 35, dated 18th January 1895.

Books and pamphlets could be included.

A.G.

3. The Registrar of Books may also be included as one of the addressees to whom the half-yearly report of declarations signed by publishers of newspapers is now sent. This return however gives rather belated information.

G.O., No. 293, dated 4th April 1908.

H.T.—25-5-08.

C.S.S.—26-5-08.

District Magistrates, etc., may be asked whether they see any objection to the quarterly circulation returns of newspapers being converted into a book, pamphlet and newspaper return.

A. GALLETTI—26-5-08.

Very well. But will the circulation return give information of every book, etc., published? What we want is to have a chance of seeing every publication, and seeing it as soon as issued from the Press.

J. N. ATKINSON—27-5-08.

Draft official memorandum submitted.

2. With reference to the Chief Secretary's note above, it is submitted that the inclusion of books and pamphlets in the quarterly return of circulation ought to give information of every book published, but in many cases, the Registrar of Books will receive information of the publication of a book more than three months after its issue. The return is not submitted to Government. In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 322, Public, dated 10th April 1908, District Magistrates, etc., were directed to intimate the fact of the appearance of any newspaper published in English to the Criminal Investigation Department and of any vernacular newspaper to the Translator concerned as soon as it is started. This order might be amplified so as to require the officers concerned to intimate to the Registrar of Books the fact of the publication of any book or pamphlet as soon as it is issued from the press.

H.T.—25-5-08.

C.S.S.—28-5-08.

Draft submitted.

A. GALLETTI—28-5-08.

To what officer have copies of books to be delivered under section 9 of Act XXV of 1867? If to the Registrar of Books then he will get copies within one month of publication. The note above says that the Registrar may not get information of publication till more than three months after publication. How can this be if the Act is worked properly!

J. N. ATKINSON—29-5-08.

The rules made by the Madras Government under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, were published in Educational Department Notification No. 35, dated 22nd March 1902. The officers to whom books

have to be delivered under section 9 of the Act, are the Registrar of Books, as regards books published in the City of Madras and District Registrars of Assurances in the case of books published in the mufassal. Under Rule 4 of the rules, the District Registrar of Assurances is required to forward each book to the Registrar of Books as soon as practicable after its receipt by him. Thus the Registrar of Books, if the Act is worked properly, should see every book within a month or so of its publication. That officer however appears to have reason to believe that the Act is not always complied with. He states that he has not the means of detecting cases of non-delivery of books, though he can enforce delivery when he becomes aware of the evasion of the law on the part of printers. To enable him to detect cases of evasion or violation of the law, he asks to be furnished by the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrates, every quarter if not every month, with a list of books and periodicals printed and published. It is now proposed to ask the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrates whether the quarterly return of the circulation of newspapers and periodicals can be amplified to include books and pamphlets published in the quarter, or a separate quarterly return of books furnished to the Registrar of Books. If a book is published early in a quarter, and delivery is not made as required by the Act, the Registrar of Books will not get information of publication until he receives the quarterly return, which may be more than three months after the issue of the book from the press. It is submitted that this is what was intended to be conveyed by the passage marked A, page 2.

A.G.

C.S.S.—30-5-08.

A. GALLETTI—1-6-08.

Please bring in person.

There is no harm in the proposed official memorandum but what reason is there to suppose that District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police will have information of every book published? The only person who by law is entitled to have such information is the officer appointed under section 9 of the Act.

J. N. ATKINSON—2-6-08.

Fresh draft official memorandum submitted as personally directed.

C.S.S.—4-6-08.

A. GALLETTI—4-6-08.

Issue.

J. N. ATKINSON—4-6-08.

[Official Memorandum No. 1890, dated 11th June 1908.]

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

In April last, the Registrar of Books brought to the notice of Government that the law relating to the registration of books had frequently been evaded and that he had not the means of detecting non-delivery of books for registration, and suggested for the consideration of Government the following:—

(1) The Commissioner of Police in Madras and the District Magistrates in the Mufassal be instructed to furnish the Registrar of Books every quarter if not every month, with a list of books and periodicals printed and published, by calling for and obtaining the same from the various printing offices within their jurisdiction; and

(2) Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department be directed to watch the issue of books from printing presses and to bring to the notice of the Registrar of Books all cases of evasion or infraction of the law that may come to their knowledge.

2. Before passing orders on the Registrar's proposals the Government wanted to know—

(1) Whether the existing arrangement, according to which the District Registrar of Assurances is the officer to whom copy of every book printed in the mufassal should be delivered under section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, was working well in practice;

(2) Whether it would be a preferable arrangement to appoint the District Magistrate (in the mufassal) or the Commissioner of Police, Madras (in the City of Madras) or some responsible officer under him to be the officer to whom books should be delivered under section 9 of the Act;

(3) If the existing arrangement should continue, what measures might be taken to remedy the defects brought to light by the Registrar of Books; and

(4) Whether the existing quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals might be amplified so as to include books also or a separate return for books prepared and furnished to the Registrar of Books and the Government;

and invited the opinions of the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and at the same time requested them to forward their replies through this office. These have been received and tabulated in the annexed statement.

3. The majority of officers consulted are of opinion that, though there have been instances of evasion, on the whole, the present arrangement works well and that it is not necessary to appoint the District Magistrate instead of the District Registrar to be the officer to whom books should be delivered under section 9 of the Act, two District Magistrates (South Arcot and Madura) considering the transfer of duties not only unnecessary but also undesirable. Only 6 District Magistrates are in favour of the change. The District Magistrates of Bellary, Kistna and Nellore suggest that the work be delegated to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate of Coimbatore to either the District Magistrate or the Divisional Magistrate and the District Magistrate of Gódvári to the Divisional Magistrate, while the District Magistrate of Tanjore advocates the complete transfer of duties from the Registration Department to the Magisterial Department and proposes that the duty of registering books should vest in the District Magistrate, who is, in his opinion, excellently fitted to supervise a censorship over them. The chief reason assigned for the continuance of the existing practice is that the change will throw extra work on the District Magistrate, who has less leisure than the District Registrar.

4. The first suggestion of the Registrar of Books, viz., that the District Magistrate might furnish him periodically with a list of books and periodicals printed and published within his jurisdiction by obtaining the same from the various printing offices, seems to have been generally well received by the officers consulted, though two District Magistrates (Anantapur and South Canara) are afraid that there is little practical benefit in the District Magistrate's calling for a return from a printing office, as a printer who had not delivered a copy of any particular book, would not include it in his return to the District Magistrate. This would no doubt be true, if the omission on the part of a printer to deliver a book be due to wilfulness, but if it be due to ignorance or inadvertence, as some of the officers think, the prescription of a return to be submitted by every printer to the District Magistrate and by the latter to the Registrar of Books, would certainly produce the desired effect by making the printers observe the rule more carefully and thereby minimising cases of evasion though not checking them completely.

5. The District Magistrate, South Arcot, says: "I would deprecate the institution of any 'periodical list to be prepared by the District Magistrate. That officer would have no statutory power, as the law now stands, to call for returns from printers, and the materials for the list could only be obtained by executive enquiry. The case of the quarterly returns of newspapers is not analogous, for in regard to them the District Magistrate has at his command the information supplied to him in the declarations under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867."

He adds: "If any change is required with a view to prevent evasion of the law, I think it might take the form of making use of the Sub-Registrars for the purpose. The Sub-Registrar within whose jurisdiction a printing press is worked is, at any rate in the smaller towns, probably in a better position to ascertain privately whether any books are being published in evasion of the law than a Magisterial or Police officer from whom the evasion would naturally be concealed. The District Registrars being already entrusted with functions under the rules, there would be nothing anomalous in enlisting the services of Sub-Registrars also." The District Magistrate of Madura also is in favour of employing Sub-Registrars for the purpose of detecting cases of evasion, but the District Magistrate, Tanjore, disapproving of this suggestion made by one of his Divisional officers, remarks that it is in the highest degree anomalous, impracticable and inexpedient. The objection raised by the District Magistrate of South Arcot to District Magistrates calling for returns from printers because they have no power to do so is not an insurmountable one. All that is necessary to be done is to frame a rule under section 20 of the Act empowering District Magistrates to call for returns of books published periodically from printers. This the local Government can do.

6. The point for consideration is whether good results can really be achieved by the institution of a periodical return to be sent by each printer or whether confidential enquiries made either by the Police or the Sub-Registrars to detect cases of evasion and vigorous prosecutions

will better secure the object in view. As it does not appear from the replies received that the failure on the part of printers to deliver books is intentional, a rule may be made by the local Government requiring each printer to send quarterly returns showing the books printed by him to the District Magistrate, who will consolidate the lists and send copies to Government and the Registrar of Books. It is submitted that this return should be separate from that of newspapers, the reason being that the headings prescribed in G.O., No. 767, Public, dated 1st October 1907, for the latter will be of no use in the case of the former and that the information in regard to the variation in the circulation of any newspaper is more or less confidential.

7. The District Magistrate of Gódvári is the only officer who is strongly opposed to the employment of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department for detecting cases of evasion, as in his opinion they should not be given routine work of the kind.

8. As regards Madras, the Commissioner of Police thinks there is no necessity to change the existing practice, as the Police are in the same position as the Registrar of Books, offences under section 9 of the Act being non-cognizable. He considers that all cases of evasion should be vigorously prosecuted. Submitted that the Commissioner's proposal be approved and that he may be empowered to call for quarterly returns from the several printers in Madras and furnish copies to the Government and the Registrar of Books.

9. The suggestion of the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, that an addition may be made to paragraph 59-A of the Police Orders, requiring the police to detect evasions in all cases for which penalties under Part IV of Act XXV of 1867 are provided may, it is submitted, be adopted with advantage.

10. One important question that arises in this connection is whether it is not desirable to scrutinize each book at the time of registration. No doubt the printer and the publisher should furnish among other things information in regard to the "subject of the book", but it is not possible to say whether any book contains obscene or seditious passage or not, unless it is carefully gone through. For example, a book entitled the History of India may be published containing objectionable comments on the British Government. How is this to be discovered? It can only be by reading the book through. Neither the title of the publication nor the subject as given by the publisher or the printer will be of any help in discovering its objectionable contents. It seems therefore necessary that a rule be made insisting upon every publication being examined before it is registered. Who should undertake the task, is a matter for the decision of Government. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, is the only officer who has raised this question. He is of opinion that some arrangement seems desirable by which District Magistrates should get fuller and speedier knowledge of the literature published in their districts and especially of the periodical literature, that, as matters stand now, no censorship is exercised over books or at any rate its results are not communicated to the District Magistrate, and that the District Magistrate is excellently fitted by virtue of his other functions and responsibilities to supervise such a censorship, provided he has a reliable establishment to work with. He therefore proposes that the duty of registration of books should vest in the District Magistrate, that periodical lists of books and newspapers should be prepared by Divisional Magistrates and sent to him through the District Superintendent of Police whose duty it should be to check the lists, and that a confidential establishment of clerks with fairly high salaries should be given to the District Magistrate to help him in ensuring the punctual transmission of correct and complete returns and in keeping him and the Government informed of all matters of interest printed in books and periodicals.

The District Magistrate's proposal involves extra expenditure and it is for consideration whether any better results that could be achieved by the acceptance thereof are commensurate with the additional cost that has to be incurred by Government.

J. T. W. FILSON—12-10-08.

Number	District	Whether the present arrangement works well or whether there are frequent evasions.	Whether it would be a preferable arrangement to appoint the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or some responsible officer under him to be the officer to whom books should be sent under section 9 of the Act.	If the present arrangement is to continue, what measures are proposed to remove the difficulties pointed out by the Registrar of Books and whether there are any objections to the Registrar of Books' suggestions.	Whether the existing quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals may be amplified so as to include books or whether a separate return of books may be sent to the Registrar of Books.	Remarks.
1	Anantapur (Mr. J. M. Turing).	No printing press till April 1908 and no book has ever been printed in the district.	Not preferable: the change would do no good, as the District Magistrate has less time than the District Registrar to attend to the subject.	The only effective check is frequent inspection of the presses by the police to see what is in type. The Local Government should give such powers to the police for the better carrying out of the objects of the Act, under Section 20.	....	....
2	North Arcot (Mr. S. P. Rice).	Evasion to some extent, due to absence of proper facilities for detecting cases of non-delivery of books.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	The District Magistrate may send a quarterly return of books <i>published</i> to the Registrar of Books who should also obtain a return of books <i>delivered</i> from the District Registrar. After comparing both the returns, the Registrar of Books may take steps for enforcing the delivery of such books as have not been delivered.	....	....
3	South Arcot (Mr. A. R. Knapp).	Present arrangement works satisfactorily and no cases of evasion.	Change not only unnecessary but undesirable.	Employment of Sub-Registrars to detect and check evasions.	The institution of any periodical list to be prepared by the District Magistrate should be deprecated as that officer would have no statutory power as the law now stands to call for returns from printers.	....
4	Bellary (Mr. R. A. Graham).	Evasion, probably through ignorance.	District Magistrate should be appointed the officer under section 9 of the Act.	....	The District Magistrate may send a monthly return to the Registrar of Books or may merely forward monthly the books received.	....
5	Chingleput (Mr. P. A. Booty).	No evasion	Present arrangement may continue.	....	A separate return of books should be sent by the District Magistrate to the Registrar of Books and Government every quarter.	....

Number	District	Whether the present arrangement works well or whether there are frequent evasions.	Whether it would be a preferable arrangement to appoint the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or some responsible officer under him to be the officer to whom books should be sent under section 9 of the Act.	If the present arrangement is to continue, what measures are proposed to remove the difficulties pointed out by the Registrar of Books and whether there are any objections to the Registrar of Books' suggestions.	Whether the existing quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals may be amplified so as to include books or whether a separate return of books may be sent to the Registrar of Books.	Remarks.
6	South Canara (Muhannad Aziz-ud-din Husain Bahadur, Bahadur).	Does not seem to work well; law seems to be evaded.	The change will no doubt improve matters but add to the work of the District Magistrate; therefore, the present arrangement may continue.	A monthly return should be sent by District Registrars to District Magistrates containing the list of books received by them and on receipt of the list, the District Magistrate should institute enquiries either through Police or otherwise and satisfy himself as to whether the provisions of the Act are complied with. The suggestion of the Registrar of Books that District Magistrate should call for lists of books from printing presses will not improve matters, as a printer will naturally include in the return to District Magistrate only such books as have been delivered to the District Registrar of Assurances.	....	....
7	Coimbatore (Mr. R. B. Clegg).	Cannot be definitely said one way or the other.	Either the District Magistrate or the Divisional Magistrate may be appointed.	....	An addition may be made to paragraph 69-A of the Police Orders requiring the Police (including the officers of the C.I.D.) to detect evasions in all cases for which penalties under Part IV of the Act are provided.	....
8	Cuddapah (Mr. J. G. D. Partridge).	....	Existing arrangement should continue.	In the case of Cuddapah town, the District Registrar can find out any evasion on the part of the printers as easily as the District Magistrate. In the case of other towns, the District Magistrate should obtain a list of printed books every quarter or half-year and furnish the information to the District Registrar.	....	....
9	Ganjām (Mr. N. Mac-michael).	Present arrangement works satisfactorily; no frequent evasions.	....	No objections to the suggestions of the Registrar of Books. No other suggestions to offer.	....	....
10	Godavari (Mr. R. W. D. Ashe).	No frequent evasions but delays occur in the delivery of copies.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate may be appointed.	The printer should be required, simultaneously with the delivery of a book out of the press, to give intimation thereof to the officer authorised to register books, who should wait for a month and take necessary steps if the book be not presented within the period. Strong objections to proposal No. 2 of the Registrar of Books; the C.I.D. Officers should not be given routine work of the kind.	A separate quarterly return may be sent by the District Magistrate.	....

Number.	District.	Whether the present arrangement works well or whether there are frequent evasions.	Whether it would be a preferable arrangement to appoint the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or some responsible officer under him to be the officer to whom books should be sent under section 9 of the Act.	If the present arrangement is to continue what measures are proposed to remove the difficulties pointed out by the Registrar of Books and whether there are any objections to the Registrar of Books' suggestions.	Whether the existing quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals may be amplified so as to include books or whether a separate return of books may be sent to the Registrar of Books.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Chindur (Mr. M. Young).	No frequent evasions.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	The Registrar of Books' suggestion that quarterly statements of books should be furnished to him by the District Magistrate and Commissioner of Police may be approved.	....	....
12	Kistna (Mr. E. Scott).	No frequent evasions.	District Magistrate should be the officer appointed under section 9.	A rule may be made requiring the owners of printing presses in the mufassal to furnish the District Registrar with a quarterly return of books printed at their presses.	The quarterly statement of newspapers may be amplified so as to include books.	....
13	Karnool (Mr. J. W. Hughes).	No evasions.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	The District Registrar should direct his own subordinates (Sub-Registrars) to watch the issue of books and to report evasions. The Police Inspectors may also be instructed to watch the issue of books.	....	....
14	Madura (Mr. J. F. Bryant, Additional District Magistrate).	There have been evasions but no precautions instituted.	Change undesirable.	Printers and publishers may be required to send, under penalty, a separate quarterly return of books to the Registrar of Books, opportunity being taken to amend the law accordingly. The subordinates of the C.I.D. may also be asked to watch and report cases of evasion. The suggestions of the Registrar of Books may be adopted.	The District Registrar may send to the District Magistrate a quarterly return of books and periodicals published within his jurisdiction with notes upon the nature and character of each and with the names of the printers and publishers and this information may be incorporated by the District Magistrate in the quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals.	....
15	Malabar (Mr. Francis).	Frequent evasions, due to ignorance not to wilfulness.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	....	A quarterly statement may be sent by the District Magistrate.	....
16	Nellore (Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan, Khan Bahadur).	No evasions.	District Magistrate may be appointed.	....	The quarterly return of newspapers may be amplified so as to include books, a copy being sent to the Registrar of Books.	....
17	The Nilgiris (Mr. J. H. Robertson).	No frequent evasions; present arrangement works well.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	....	....	....

Number.	District.	Whether the present arrangement works well or whether there are frequent evasions.	Whether it would be a preferable arrangement to appoint the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or some responsible officer under him to be the officer to whom books should be sent under section 9 of the Act.	If the present arrangement is to continue, what measures are proposed to remove the difficulties pointed out by the Registrar of Books and whether there are any objections to the Registrar of Books' suggestions.	Whether the existing quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals may be amplified so as to include books or whether a separate return of books may be sent to the Registrar of Books.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Salem (Mr. S. W. G. I. Maciver).	No frequent evasions.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	A rule may be made compelling the registered proprietors of presses to furnish periodical lists of books printed. If such a rule be held not to come within the scope of section 20 of the Act and cannot be made, the District Magistrate should make enquiries and furnish a separate quarterly return of books not coming under section 5 of the Act.	....	* The following proposals are made by the District Magistrate, Tanjore:— (1) The Police and the Magistracy are better fitted to do the work of collecting lists of books and ascertain evasions of law. (2) The District Magistrate should get fuller and speedier knowledge of the literature published in his district and is excellently fitted to supervise a censorship over books, provided he has a reliable establishment to work with. (3) Sub-Divisional Magistrates should submit, through the District Superintendent of Police, prescribed lists of books and newspapers. (4) The District Superintendent of Police should have the lists checked before submission. (5) The duty of registration should rest in the District Magistrate, periodical returns being sent by him to selected officers. (6) A confidential establishment of clerks with high salaries should be given to the District Magistrate, who should by means of this establishment ensure the transmission of correct and complete returns and keep himself and Government informed of all matters of interest printed in books and periodicals. (7) The whole scheme may work under the superintendence of the C.I.D. (8) The duty of checking evasions of the law would rest with the Police.
19	Tanjore (Mr. J. P. Bedford).	....	The duties should be transferred from the Registration Department to the Magisterial Department.	....	....	....
20	Tinnevely (Mr. L. M. Wynch).	....	....	The suggestions of the Registrar of Books may be tried.	A separate return of books and pamphlets may be sent every quarter for the information of Government and the Registrar of Books.	....
21	Tiruchinopoly (Mr. C. I. H. Johnson).	Cannot be said that there has been no evasion.	No necessity to change the existing practice:— (1) The change will entail extra work to District Magistrate's office. (2) The District Magistrate is a touring officer and any omission to send a book might be accounted for by the excuse that it was lost in the post.	Proprietors of presses should be compelled to send to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates monthly lists of publications issued by them with a certificate that the list is complete. A copy of the list should be sent to the District Magistrate who will compile a consolidated statement and will send copies to the Registrar of Books, the District Superintendent of Police, and the C.I.D. who will know whether any book they come across have been duly reported.	....	....
22	Vizagapatam (Mr. R. H. Campbell).	Present arrangement works well.	No necessity to change the existing practice.	Each printer should be asked to furnish the District Magistrate quarterly with a list of books issued from his press.	The quarterly return of newspapers may be amplified so as to include books.	....
23	Anjengo (Mr. Lionel Davidson).	Present arrangement works well and no reason to suppose there are evasions.	Do.	....	Do.	....

Number	District	Whether the present arrangement works well or whether there are frequent evasions.	Whether it would be a preferable arrangement to appoint the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or some responsible officer under him to be the officer to whom books should be sent under section 9 of the Act.	If the present arrangement is to continue, what measures are proposed to remove the difficulties pointed out by the Registrar of Books and whether there are any objections to the Registrar of Books' suggestions.	Whether the existing quarterly return of newspapers and periodicals may be amplified so as to include books or whether a separate return of books may be sent to the Registrar of Books.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Occasional evasions.	No necessity to change the existing practice, as the Police are in the same position as the District Registrar of Assurances and the Registrar of Books, because offences under section 9 are non-cognizable.	All cases of evasion should be vigorously prosecuted.	....	....

Demi-official—from F. FAWCETT, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 14th October 1908.

No.—384-C.

Please refer to my note No. 376-C, dated the 12th instant, containing suggestions for the better working of Act XXV of 1867—Press and Registration of Books Act. In paragraph 10 of the note, I omitted to make a reference to my demi-official letter No. 520-C, dated 26th October 1906, and to your demi-official to the Registrar of Books, No. 243-2, dated 10th December 1906, a copy of which was communicated to me. I have been regularly getting in advance from the Registrar of Books every quarter catalogues of books registered and such books as appear to contain objectionable matter are obtained and scrutinized, the result being reported to you, but the examination of the catalogue in my office cannot be said to be perfect, as the only guide is the brief subject matter of books published in it, which, as I have already pointed out in my note of the 12th, is not a safe test to find out whether a book contains objectionable matter or not.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

In putting up the papers note the increase in the last few years in the number of books and papers published, if possible by districts or towns. Centres of vernacular literature are or will shortly be springing up, and the collection of information about them will become an important subject.

A. GALLETTI—15-10-08.

Papers put up with notes and current file in proof and fully referenced.

2. A statement has been prepared in the Public department and submitted below indicating, as directed above, district by district, the number of *newspapers and periodicals* published in the Madras Presidency proper, the native states, and foreign dominions during the years 1902—1907. This has been compiled from the annual confidential reports to India regarding the publication of newspapers and periodicals.

3. This may be sent u.o. to Educational for compilation of a similar statement in respect of the publication of *books* during the same period, viz., 1902—1907.

E.S.S.—23-12-08.

Confidential papers put up.

H.T.—28-12-08.

C. S. SIMPSON—4-1-09.

E. F. THOMAS—5-1-09.

Educational u.o.

STATEMENT of Newspapers and Periodicals published during the years 1902-1907

Serial number.	District, Native State, or Foreign Dominion.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
		English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.
A.—Madras Presidency.													
1	Anantapur	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Arcon, North	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Do, South	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	2
4	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station)	2	6	2	6	3	6	3	6	4	6	5	18
5	Bellary	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	5
6	Canara, South	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
7	Chingleput	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
8	Coimbatore	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
9	Cuddapah	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
10	Ganjam	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
11	Godavari	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
12	Guntur	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
13	Kistna	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
14	Kurnool	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
15	Madras	41	51	46	50	50	55	46	61	53	61	53	68
16	Madura	1	4	1	5	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	5
17	Malabar	3	7	3	7	3	11	3	16	4	13	4	15
18	Nellore	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
19	Nilgiris	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
20	Salem	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
21	Tanjore	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
22	Tinnevely	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
23	Tiruchinopoly	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
24	Vizagapatnam	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Total		53	123	59	119	65	123	64	143	70	162	79	176
B.—Native States.													
25	Cochin	1	3	2	3	2	6	3	16	2	20	2	16
26	Hyderabad	1	13	1	14	1	15	1	16	1	16	1	16
27	Mysore	6	7	4	8	4	8	5	13	5	18	6	18
28	Travancore	4	14	4	19	5	29	6	29	6	21	5	23
Total		10	37	10	44	11	58	13	74	13	68	13	73
C.—Foreign Dominions.													
29	Karikal	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	5
30	Pondicherry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Total		2	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	2	7	2	8
Grand Total		63	162	69	166	76	185	77	225	83	237	92	257

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The information required by the Public department is not available in the office. It is not contained in the annual confidential reports submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on books and periodicals. Submitted that the Registrar of Books may be asked to furnish the information. A draft memorandum to the Registrar is placed below for approval.

T.K.—15-1-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—16-1-09.

Issue.

C. A. SOUTER—16-1-09.

[Memorandum No. 90-1, dated 18th January 1909.]

From the Registrar of Books, dated 22nd January 1909, No. 90.

The statement hereto attached which contains the information asked for in paragraph 3 of the Public department note on page 11 *supra* may be forwarded u.o. to that department.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—23-1-09.

C. A. SOUTER—23-1-09.

Public u.o.

RETURN showing the number of Books and Periodicals published in the various districts of the Madras Presidency from 1902-1903 to 1907-1908.

Districts	Books and periodicals published during										Total for the six years for each district.
	1902-1903		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		
	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	
Anantapur											10
Bellary											4
Chingleput											1
Coimbatore											2
Cuddapah											3
Ganjam											123
Godavari											509
Guntur											59
Kistna											225
Kurnool											2
Madras											553
Madura											37
Nellore											2
Nilgiris											2
North Arcot											6
North Malabar											23
Salem											4
South Arcot											8
South Canara											23
South Malabar											55
Tanjore											334
Tinnevely											63
Trichinopoly											63
Vizagapatam											7
											68
											299
											173
Total for each year	1,115	1,216	1,200	1,296	1,476	1,577					

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Please see late Under Secretary's note, dated 15th October 1908. The information regarding the increase during the years 1902-1907 in the number of books and papers published, district by district, is contained in pages 12 and 14 *supra*.

2. The replies of District Magistrates are summarised in the Criminal Investigation department note (pages 3 to 10 of notes) the suggestions in which are for orders.

E.S.S.—25-1-09.

C. S. SIMPSON—26-1-09.

The Registrar of Books complains that the Books Registration Act is not worked properly. Reference was made on certain proposals made by him on the subject to District Magistrates. Most of them agree with the Registrar of Books that the Act is not worked properly. Clearly the better working of the Act can only be obtained by making the District administration responsible for this work as well. The District Registrar, as a receiver and forwarder of books, is a confessed failure. To this end the Books Registrar proposes that District Magistrates should obtain from the presses under their jurisdiction monthly or quarterly lists of books and send them to him. It is also suggested that District Magistrates or their Subordinate Magistrates should be constituted the officers to whom Books are to be delivered under the Act. Most District Magistrates are in favour of the first proposal and against the second, which they consider would throw too much work on them. As pointed out in paragraph 5 *ad finem*, page 4 *supra*, if necessary, a rule could be framed under the Act giving District Magistrates power to call for returns from presses. If this practice were introduced much of the careless but not deliberate evasion of the law to which many District Magistrates call attention would disappear. Printers and publishers would be regularly reminded of their duty under the Act. Further, it would be more easy to prosecute for careless evasion with some prospect of success.

2. The letter of the Registrar of Books shows that not sufficient control is exercised in the matter. Careless evasion of the rules might be dealt with by calling for lists regularly and prosecuting in all cases of evasions which are discovered. Publishers who deliberately evade the rules are harder to deal with. Usually cases of evasions of this nature will occur when the printed matter is either obscene or seditious or defamatory of some person or class. These are all cases in which the ordinary Police should normally get early information of the matter published without being entered, and report it for orders when the District Magistrate would deal with the evasion by ordering prosecution. Judging from the slack state of things which appears from the reports of District Magistrates to exist it seems necessary to remind both Printers, Magistracy and police of the provisions of the Act and while warning the printer of his obligation, to request the District Magistrates to punish all evasions in the future and put the police on the alert to detect such evasions. From the point of view of regulating printing offices the ideal thing would be to prescribe regular inspections by Magistracy and Police, but I imagine that is not possible.

Everything is possible: but regular inspections by the Magistracy is scarcely practicable.

G. S. F[ORBES].

3. The suggestion of the Registrar may then be adopted except that I would make his second suggestion applicable not only to Criminal Investigation department, but to the ordinary Police as well.

4. A further point is raised by Mr. Bedford, District Magistrate of Tanjore, in his report on this reference. He points out that the Registrar cannot possibly keep pace with the output of books which is already excessive and growing, and would suggest that the District Magistrate with a suitable staff of confidential clerks should be constituted press and literary censor for his district. This is to travel outside the terms of the present reference, yet if political feeling ever should run high in this Presidency, something of the sort must be contemplated. Tanjore returns already 463 books and pamphlets per annum and several other districts have nearly as many and it is only a question of time for the work of scrutinising these books to become too heavy for the Central office in Madras to cope with.

E. F. THOMAS—1-2-09.

Was it not proposed that Translators should be organised under the Criminal Investigation department to translate vernacular literature? I understand the proposals have been sanctioned generally by Government of India.

C. J. WIER—4-2-09.

Submitted. Yes. But their work at present and in the proposed rearrangement is and will be—

K.W. G.O., Nos. 413, 414, dated 16th May 1908.

Page 4, paragraph 7.

(i) Translation of Acts, Bills, petitions, etc.;

(ii) making extracts from the vernacular newspapers;

(iii) examining young Civilians.

(ii) is of course the most important; it was because this work was inefficiently done that the proposed reform was suggested. It has never been part of their duty to scrutinise books. The Translators are under Public. Books are under Educational.

It may be possible to give the Translators some of the work of looking at books later on but it will have to be seen how the new scheme fits the work that is now to be done.

E. F. THOMAS--6-2-09.

What is wanted is a few prosecutions?

G. S. F[ORBES].

As regards the evasion of the requirements of Act XXV of 1867 I am not sure that much good will be done by framing new rules or altering existing ones.

I should have thought it would be the work of Criminal Investigation Department to look out for evasions.

Government might perhaps make a rule under section 20 of the Act requiring all printers to furnish quarterly to District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police lists of all books they had published. I fancy such a rule would not be *ultra vires*.

District Magistrates might have such a list checked by any officers under their control—the Police would be the most natural agency. These lists could afterwards be compared with lists compiled by the Registrar of Books.

I am by no means sure however that such lists would do much good, they might probably prevent careless overlooking of the provisions of section 9 of the Act but not deliberate evasions.

In so far as the working of Act XXV of 1867 is concerned I don't see that much is to be gained by substituting District Magistrates for District Registrars as the persons to whom books are to be delivered. Printers are just as likely and perhaps more likely to violate the law if they have to deliver to District Magistrates.

The alteration would very probably occasion a good deal of criticism.

I do not think we can work the Act as Mr. Bedford proposes so as to make every District Magistrate a press censor for his district.

It is of course important that Government should be kept informed of what is being published in vernacular books. But if we get accurate lists of books published I should think the Criminal Investigation Department if they had the translators working with them should be able to direct the attention of Government to anything remarkable. I suppose the Registrar of Books is supposed to see what is in the books.

G. S. F[ORBES].

I think in the Gazette he gives a short abstract of the contents. What are his duties in this respect. I suppose Educational could tell us.

C. J. WEIR--8-2-09.

Educational u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

See what information we can supply.

A. BUTTERWORTH--10-2-09.

Under sections 18 and 19 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X 1890, the duties of the Registrar Books appear to be—

(1) Maintenance of a catalogue of books printed in British India wherein shall be registered a memorandum containing the particulars specified in section 18; and

(2) Publication of the memoranda registered for each quarter (section 19). Please see also rules 6 and 7 of the rules framed under Act XXV of 1867 on pages 3 and 4 of G.O., No. 166, Educational, dated 22nd March 1902. Under rule 9 of the above rules, the Registrar has also to prosecute persons for failure to have books registered.

2. The Catalogue of Books is now prepared in the form at X. In column 2 are given the following particulars:—

"Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of

"publication, size, edition and price"—cf. section 18 of Act XXV of 1867. Up to the year 1900, the Registrar was required "to examine the contents of each work and record in his quarterly catalogue of books such critical remarks regarding the work as may seem to him appropriate"—vide the remark column in the gazette file for 1900 put up. But this remark column was omitted with reference to the instructions of the Government of India in Home Department letter No. 431, dated 2nd May 1901, and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to bring confidentially to the notice of the local Special Branch officer any books or publications which appeared to him in any way objectionable. The Registrar of Books now submits to the Director of Public Instruction weekly, copies of such books as are considered to require special enquiry. The Director of Public Instruction forwards them to selected persons for review; and he sends his annual report on books and publications with reference to the reviews thus received by him—

Vide Rule 8 of the rules on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 133, Educational, dated 20th February 1891.

In G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 16th May 1901.

Vide G.O., No. 612, Educational, dated 28th November 1900.

Of G.Os., No. 246, Educational, dated 27th March 1908, and No. 201, Educational, dated 5th April 1907.

vide G.O., No. 612, Educational, dated 28th November 1900.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR--15-2-09.

G.O., No. 612, Educational, dated 28th November 1900.

I.e., glances through it.

G. S. F[ORBES].

Before sending a book to the Director of Public Instruction the Registrar must, I suppose, read it. Otherwise he cannot say whether it is "worthy of special enquiry."

C. A. SOUTER--15-2-09.

Evidently he is supposed to do so. In other words the Registrar has to bring to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction any works which seem to him to require special enquiry (i.e., I suppose "special notice") and the Director of Public Instruction has to bring to the notice of the Criminal Investigation Department any work which he considers objectionable.

A. BUTTERWORTH--16-2-09.

Public u.o.

Submitted.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

E. F. THOMAS--17-2-09.

Submitted. Apparently we have machinery for getting at the contents of all the books which are registered, and we could supplement it by the assistance of Translators working under new system. As to the evasion of the Registration of Books Act, please see my previous notes.

C. J. WEIR--20-2-09.

There seems no sufficient ground to throw more work on the District Magistrates. Apparently the Inspector-General of Registration has not been consulted as to the complaint that the District Registrars fail in their duty. These officers with the Sub-Registrars to help them ought to have a fair acquaintance with the presses in their districts. Better send the file u.o. to Inspector-General of Registration for any remarks he has to offer.

G. S. F[ORBES]--23-2-09.

Inspector-General of Registration u.o.

C. J. WEIR--25-2-09.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

The question referred to me appears to be, how non-compliance with the provisions of section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, which often is due to the ignorance of those provisions on the part of printers of books, can be prevented and how cases of wilful evasions of those provisions can be detected, without changing the existing rules which require that every book printed or lithographed in any district outside the municipal limits of the City of Madras, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Assurances of that district, who shall forward the same to the Registrar of Books; and without making any addition to the work of District Magistrates in this connection.

I beg to propose that the following plan may be tried and improved upon as experience may suggest:—

(1) Every District Registrar may be furnished with a list showing the names and localities of the several printing presses established in his district, the initial list being prepared up to a certain date, say, the 31st December 1908, and thereafter in view to its being kept up to date, requiring every Magistrate before whom a declaration is made under section 4 by the keeper of a printing press, to send a copy of the same to the Registrar of the district.

(2) Every Registrar may then call upon all printers in his district to submit a quarterly statement of books, pamphlets, serials, or periodical publications, if any, issued from his press, furnishing *nil* returns for the quarters in which no such publications have been issued.

(3) The return may be in a prescribed printed form, with sections 9, 10, 16 and 17 of the Act printed on its reverse.

(Note.—In the notes above, doubt is expressed as to whether the submission of such returns could be enforced. It is thought that a rule prescribing such returns may well be made under section 20: and that such a rule will be welcomed and not resented by the printers, especially if the return is in the form suggested above, as that will save all law-abiding printers, from rendering themselves liable to prosecution under the Act by their ignorance of its provisions.)

(4) The Registrar may, on receipt of these returns, send extracts therefrom to the Sub-Registrars, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Police Inspectors within whose local jurisdictions the several presses are situated, with the request that if it comes to their knowledge that any publication such as is referred to in section 9 and not entered in the quarterly extracts, has been issued by any press, the same shall be reported at once to the Registrar and the Registrar may, in his turn, report it to the Registrar of Books, with such remarks as he may deem necessary, in order to enable that officer to decide whether the case is one fit for prosecution or not—*vide* rule 9 of the rules framed under section 20 (published as Notification No. 7 in Part I-B, pages 39 and 40 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th January 1909).

(Note.—It seems to me that itinerary officers like Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police, will be better able and will have ampler opportunities to detect cases of evasion, than Sub-Registrars, who are stationary officers, or District Registrars who tour rapidly in their districts with their time fully taken up in inspecting sub-offices and with very few opportunities of coming in contact with the general public. Moreover there may be printing presses situated in places outside the head-quarter stations of Sub-Registrars.)

R. V. SRINIVASAR—8-3-09.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Submitted. Proposal No. (4) in the Inspector-General of Registration's note above may perhaps be referred to the Educational department for remarks.

H.T.—19-3-09.

2. With reference to the Inspector-General's suggestion (1) please see G.O., No. 3, Public, dated 2nd January 1907. District Magistrates now furnish the Registrar of Books annually with a list of printing presses in the district. A copy of the list might be furnished to the District Registrar.

C.S.S.—20-3-09.

E. F. THOMAS—23-3-09.

Submitted.

C. J. WEIR—24-3-09.

The lines of the Inspector-General's suggestions seem very good? Please draft for approval.

Draft.

G. S. F[ORBES]—26-3-09.

C. J. WEIR—26-3-09.

A draft order on the lines of the note of the Inspector-General of Registration is submitted.

2. In clause (4) of his u.o. note of 8th March 1909 the Inspector-General includes Sub-Registrars among the officers to whom extracts from quarterly returns should be sent, but in his "note" at the end of this clause he appears to suggest that Sub-Registrars should be omitted. These officers have therefore not been included in clause (3) paragraph 1 of the draft.

3. The statutory rules made under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, were issued in the Educational department (*Fort St. George Gazette* Part I-B, dated 26th January 1909). Any addition to the rules must be made and issued in Educational.

4. The draft may be forwarded to the Educational department for acceptance.

C.S.S.—6-4-09.

Submitted that it will be simpler to have one Government Order not two, and that the one Government Order may go out in the Educational department which deals with the registration of books.

2. The Inspector-General of Registration proposes that periodicals should be included in the returns to be furnished under statutory rules to District Registrars, who are officers appointed under section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, to register books, but are expressly precluded by the language of that section from registering periodicals. I have drafted a statutory rule which applies only to "books" as defined in the Act.

A. GALLETTI—6-4-09.

I think so. Does Educational agree.

C. J. WEIR—8-4-09.

Educational u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Yes, agreed, a few trifling alterations in draft. I would insert Sub-Registrars. It won't do harm and may do good. If Public agrees the order will now issue in Educational.

A. BUTTERWORTH—9-4-09.

Public u.o.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Public may accept the Educational Secretary's amendments to the draft.

A. GALLETTI—2-4-09.

Yes, the draft is submitted for approval.

C. J. WEIR—22-4-09.

Yes, as revised in Educational Department.

G. S. F[ORBES]—24-4-09.

The case may now be transferred to Educational.

A. GALLETTI—26-4-09.

C.S.S.—26-4-09.

Educational u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue.

A. BUTTERWORTH—29-4-09.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th December 1908, No. 8336.

Rule 9 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended, runs:—

"9. If, from information supplied by a District Registrar or obtained from any other trustworthy source, the Registrar of Books sees reason to believe that a book has been printed or lithographed in any part of the Madras Presidency and that no copy of such book has been delivered as required by the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, he shall take steps to have a prosecution instituted against the offender under section 16 of the former Act as amended, unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he considers such a course inexpedient, and he shall also report all such cases to the Director of Public Instruction."

2. The Registrar of Books states that from the records of his office it appears that for the last 17 years or ever since the amending Act X of 1890, came into force not a single District Registrar has brought to the notice of the Registrar of Books any cases of evasion of the Act, in conformity with the instructions of Government as laid down in rule 9 quoted above. The Registrar of Books, therefore, in a circular letter dated 20th November 1908, appears to have drawn the attention of all the District Registrars to the instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Registration in his Proceedings, T. No. 1508, dated 25th March 1894, and requested them to bring to his notice cases of evasion of the Book Registration Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890. In this circular letter the Registrar of Books said, "I have to urge upon you the necessity of paying particular attention to this part of your official duty and of reporting to me without delay all such cases."

3. The Registrar of Books states that some District Registrars have expressed their inability to carefully watch and report all cases of violation of Acts XXV of 1867 and X of 1890 as required by rule 9 quoted in paragraph 1 *supra*, while one of them "is of opinion that the notification in question does not invest the Registrar of Books with the authority to urge upon the District Registrars the necessity of paying particular attention to the rule quoted above and that the position of a Registrar of Books in relation to District Registrars is not one that entitles him to address them as he has done."

4. The Registrar of Books accordingly requests that the Inspector-General of Registration may be addressed to issue instructions to all District Registrars to give full effect to the rule referred to above as otherwise the objects and reasons for which the Book Registration Act was

enacted, namely, the "preservation of copies of books printed in British India and the registration of such books cannot be effectively carried out. Nor can the report on the registered works be sufficiently comprehensive and complete," as required by the Government of India in their letter No. 465, dated 31st March 1899, printed in G.O., Nos. 398-99, Educational, dated 28th August 1900.

5. It is submitted that the papers may be first sent to the Judicial Department u.o. for remarks.

P.R.—6-1-09.

Rule 1 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, lays down that the officer to whom the copy or copies of a book printed or lithographed in this Presidency should be delivered under section 9 of the Act shall be

(1) the Registrar of Books, if the book is printed or lithographed within the Municipal limits of the City of Madras.

(2) the Registrar of Assurances of the district in which the book is printed or lithographed if it is printed or lithographed outside the limits of the City of Madras.

2. Rule 4 says that "each District Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the copy or copies and memorandum, forward the same to the office of the Registrar of Books."

3. There is nothing in the rules requiring the District Registrar to watch and find out cases of failure to register books and the position of the District Registrar in regard to the registration of books appears to be co-ordinate with that of the Registrar of Books. There seems however to be nothing objectionable in the language of the circular letter addressed by the Registrar of Books to the District Registrars.

K. RANGASAWMY AIYANGAR—7-1-09.

I can see nothing objectionable in the circular at page 7, but the Registrar ought to have placed the matter before the Director of Public Instruction. It is for the Inspector-General of Registration to issue orders to his District Registrars.

2. The papers may go to Judicial for action if that Department thinks any necessary.

C. A. SOUTER—8-1-09.

The circular is quite proper and I consider that District Registrar of Assurances should be declared to be subordinate to the Registrar of Books, Madras, in so far as their duties under the Press and Registration of Books Act are concerned.

A. BUTTERWORTH—10-1-09.

Judicial u.o.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the papers may be sent to the Inspector-General of Registration u.o. for his remarks.

S.D.—12-1-09.

C. A. SOUTER—13-1-09.

Inspector-General of Registration u.o.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

A copy of my reply No. 6, dated 8th March 1909, to an unofficial reference received on the same subject from the Public Department is submitted herewith (enclosure 1).

2. Copies of letters from the Inspectors-General of Registration of Bombay and Bengal received in reply to the enquiry made by me as to the practice obtaining in their Provinces are also submitted herewith (enclosures 2 and 3). It will be seen therefrom that the Registering officers in Bombay have nothing to do with the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act, while in Bengal Sub-Registrars of Assurances have been authorised to receive copies of books printed or published within their jurisdiction.

So far as this Province is concerned the procedure may continue to be as indicated in enclosure 1. For the purpose of the working of the Act, it seems unnecessary that District Registrars should be declared as subordinate to the Registrar of Books: but the Registrar of Books may be instructed to address me in the matter of issuing any instructions to District Registrars in connection with their duties under this Act.

R. V. SRINIVASAR—27-3-09.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Letter—from G. S. CURTIS, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay Presidency.

To—the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

Dated—the 13th March 1909.

[Your D.O. No. 31, dated 3rd March 1909.]

In this Presidency, the Oriental Translator to Government exercises the functions of a Registrar of Books under Act XXV of 1867, section 18. Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Assurances have nothing to do with the working of the Act. Presumably the detection of evasions of the provisions of the Act is one of the numerous duties assigned to the District Magistrates.

(ii)

Letter—from Nawab SYUD MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

To—the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

Dated—the 15th March 1909

No.—361.

In reply to your letter D. No. 1060, dated the ^{26th February} 1st March I have the honour to state as follows:—

(1) Copies of books printed or published in the town of Calcutta are required to be delivered to the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, at his office while those printed or published at any place other than the town of Calcutta are required to be delivered to the Sub-Registrar of Assurances (district or mufassal) within whose jurisdiction the books are printed.

(2) There is no such appointment as Registrar of Books.

(3) Evasions are generally detected by the Librarian, Bengal Library, from advertisements in newspapers, hand-bills, missing numbers of periodicals and magazines, etc., and from information voluntarily given to him.

(4) A copy of the rules framed under section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890 is sent herewith as requested.

Rules under section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890.

The 2nd December 1890.—Under the provisions of section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890 (an Act for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of all other rules on the subject:—

RULE I.

The undermentioned are hereby declared to be the officers to whom, and the places at which, deliveries of copies of books shall be made under the provisions of section 9 of the Act, viz.—

Copies of books printed or published in the town of Calcutta shall be delivered to the Inspector-General of Registration at his office.

Copies of books printed or published at any place other than the town of Calcutta shall be delivered to the Sub-Registrars of Assurances in whose jurisdiction the books are printed at the sub-registry office.

RULE II.

One copy of every volume of any book, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and one copy of every sheet of music, map, chart or plan, shall be delivered to the abovenamed officers within one calendar month from the date on which the book was first delivered out of the press by the printer thereof, with the exception of the second and subsequent editions in which no additions or alterations, either in the letter press or in the maps, prints, and other engravings belonging to the book, have been made, and with the exception of books exempted from the provisions of the Act by the Governor-General in Council under section 21 of the Act.

RULE III.

An additional copy of any volume of any book, part or division of a volume, and pamphlets, in any language, and an additional copy of any sheet of music, map, chart or plan, one copy of which has already been delivered under the provisions of the preceding rule, shall be delivered to the same officer by the printer thereof if required by the Local Government within one calendar month from the date of such requisition.

Two such requisitions may be made within one calendar year from the date of first delivery of the books out of the press.

RULE IV.

If the copies of books tendered for delivery shall not be tendered bound, sewed, or stitched together, and upon the best paper, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same as prescribed by section 9 of the Act, with the entire number of pages consecutively marked, and in cases of serial publications, where the previous numbers have not been delivered, the officer to whom delivery is tendered shall be at liberty to refuse to take delivery.

RULE V.

The person who tenders copies of books for delivery shall at the same time give in a certificate in the following form, viz.—

"I, A. B., hereby do certify that the accompanying book was first delivered out of the press on the _____ of _____ A.D. 18 _____.

"A. B.,
"Printer."

"And I, A. B., hereby do certify that the accompanying book is being delivered within one month from the date of the receipt of the requisition made by the Local Government on _____ the _____ of _____ A.D. 18 _____.

"A. B.,
"Printer."

RULE VI.

If the Inspector-General of Registration shall have reason to believe that any book has been printed in Calcutta, and that no copies of such book have been delivered, as required by Rule I above, within the time of one calendar month after the day on which such book was first delivered out of the press as prescribed by the Act; or if any Sub-Registrar shall have reason to believe that any book has been printed within his sub-district, and that no copies of it have been delivered as aforesaid; or if any officer to whom delivery of a book is tendered shall have reason to believe that the book tendered was not so tendered within one calendar month after the day on which such book was first delivered out of the press; and if the said Inspector-General of Registration or any Sub-Registrar as aforesaid shall be of opinion that action should be taken under section 16 to punish the act of default, he shall apply to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, either himself or by an officer authorized in this behalf.

RULE VII.

The Magistrate, on receipt of the application, shall hold such enquiry as he may think fit, and determine what would be a reasonable penalty under section 16 of the Act.

RULE VIII.

If the printer delivers the book and the publisher has failed to supply him with maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto, and the registering officer shall be of opinion that action should be taken under section 16 to punish the act of default on the part of the publisher, he shall apply to the Magistrate himself or by an officer authorized in this behalf.

RULE IX.

The Magistrate, on receipt of the application, shall hold such enquiry as he may think fit, and determine what would be a reasonable penalty under section 16 of the Act.

RULE X.

On receipt of a copy of the book tendered for delivery under the above rules, the officer receiving the same shall give to the person tendering delivery a receipt in the following form:—

"I, A. B., do hereby acknowledge to have received from C. D., the printer, one copy of the following book (here enter such particulars of the memoranda annexed to section 18 of the Act as are applicable), and I do hereby certify that the same is stated to have been first delivered out of the press on the _____ of _____ 18 _____, or that the requisition for a second or third copy made by the Local Government is stated to have been received on the _____ of 18 _____.

"A. B.,
Inspector-General of Registration, &c.
(as the case may be).

RULE XI.

If the proprietor of the copyright, or of any portion of the copyright, of any book delivered under these rules shall desire to register his proprietorship, he shall pay the sum of Rs. 2 to the officer appointed to keep the catalogue of books under section 18 of the Act, who will grant a receipt for the money paid. Tender of payment for such registration shall be made by an application in writing praying for registration under Act XX of 1847.

RULE XII.

All officers who receive delivery of copies of books under these rules shall transmit the same forthwith to the Bengal Library together with the certificate under Rule V.

RULE XIII.

The Bengal Library shall, until further notice, be the place in which the copy received under clause (a), section 9, shall, under the provisions of section 11 of the Act, be for the time being deposited.

RULE XIV.

The Bengal Library shall for the time being be the place at which the Catalogue Book prescribed by section 18 of the Act shall be kept for the Provinces subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the catalogue shall be kept by an officer appointed on this behalf by Government.

RULE XV.

Books catalogued under section 18 of the Act shall remain in the Bengal Library for three years, and then be sent to the Calcutta Public Library, Metcalfe Hall, to be kept in the portion of the Library devoted to the public, and not issued to subscribers.

RULE XVI.

In the case of books of which the copyright is registered, the catalogue-keeper shall send to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, extracts of the catalogue containing the particulars required by the schedule annexed to Act XX of 1847 for entry in the Book of Registry kept at the said Office.

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memo. No. 21 circulating above Rule XI inserted by Notification No. 3284 of the 8th November 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Sub-Registrar of information and guidance, in continuation of this office Circular No. ^{B.R.} 64, dated the 11th January 1891. The Sub-Registrars are no longer required to receive the application and fees for registration of copyright, as they were under the superseded Rule XI. They should now direct persons desiring registration of copyright under Act XX of 1847 to send their application and fee direct to the Librarian, Bengal Library, who is the officer appointed to keep the catalogue of books under section 18 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890.

T. K. GHOSE,
Inspector-General of Registration.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1905.

Judicial u. o.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is understood that a file dealing with almost the same question is now under disposal in the Public Department. May that Department be asked to take up this file also?

J.H.S.—5-4-09.

S.D.—5-4-09.

Will Public accept the transfer?

C. A. SOUTER—6-4-09.

Public u. o.

No. 258, EDUCATIONAL, 30TH APRIL 1909.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The papers may be taken over and combined with the case under disposal in Public. The order already drafted will cover what the Registrar of Books wants.

C.S.S.—6-4-09.

Please link the files.

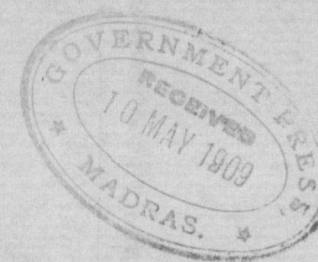
A. GALLETTI—7-4-09.

[G.O., No. 258, Educational, dated 30th April 1909.]

[G.]
5
10,000-17-12-08

READ

- I.
From the Registrar of Books, No. 298, dated the 4th April 1908.
II.
Endt No. 1890-1, Pub., dated 11-6-1908. to all District Magistrates and to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
Replies
/ From all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police.
III.
From the D.P. 2 no 8336 of 19-12-08.



PUBLIC

DEPARTMENT.

ORDER No. 258, dated 20 April 1909.

P.S.

After considering the replies of District Magistrates to Memorandum No. 1890-1, Public, dated the 11th June 1908, the Government consider that there is no sufficient ground to alter the existing rule under which the District Registrar of Assurances is the officer to whom a copy of every book printed or published outside the Municipal limits of the city of Madras should be delivered within one month of its issue from the press. To prevent non-compliance with the provisions of section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, due to ignorance of the law on the part of printers of books, and to enable District

P.N.

(p. 2 c. 7)

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[G.O., No. 258, Educational, dated 30th April 1909.]

G.
5
10,000-17-12-08

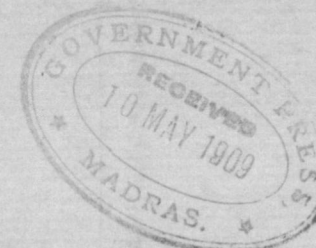
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P.N.

Sp
29/4

(p. 2 c7)

20 28

Registrars to detect wilful evasions of the Act, the Government direct that the following ^{now to be described} procedure be adopted ^{for the future.}

(i) ^{The} Every District Registrar of Assurances will be furnished by the Magistrate of the district with a list made up to the 31st December 1908 showing the ~~issuance~~ names and locality of the several printing presses established in the district. ~~Thereafter~~ ^{to admit of this list being kept up} ~~to~~ ^{(2) (ii)} Every ~~Magistrate~~ before whom a declaration is made under Sec. 4 of the ~~Act~~ will forward a copy of the declaration to the Registrar of the district.

(iii) ^{The} Every District Registrar of Assurances will call upon all proprietors of ~~the~~ printing presses in his district to submit a quarterly statement of books ^{and} pamphlets ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~periodical publications~~ issued from his press or to furnish a nil return for any quarter in which no such publications have been issued. The return will be in the form ^{prescribed by} ~~and~~ ^{the Notification below} ~~and~~ ^{to these proceedings with sections} 9, 10, 16 and 17 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, as amended by the Press and Registration of Books Act Amendment Act 1890, ^{will be} printed on the reverse of the form.

(iv) ⁽⁴⁾ The Dt. Registrar of Assurances will send extracts from the quarterly return to Tahsildars, Dy. Tahsildars

Need not be a D.C. Magistrate. Sec. 4 of the Act, & need not be in the District only but may apply also to ^{Provincial Magistrate}

~~MAE:~~

Sub Registrars of
Assurance
(I would add them.
The I.G. proposed to
do so till is an
addl security)
AS

W

24 38
and Inspectors of Police within whose local jurisdiction the several Presses are situated with the request that if it comes to their knowledge that any publication such as is referred to in Sec. 9 of the Act ^{which has not been} ~~and not~~ entered in the quarterly return has been issued by any press, the fact may be reported at once to the District Registrar. The Dt. Registrar in ^{any such case} his turn will report the matter to the Registrar of Books with such remarks as may be deemed necessary, to enable the latter officer to decide whether the case is one in which he should take steps to have a prosecution instituted under Rule 9 of the rules made under the ^A Act and published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 26th January 1909, Part I.B. (Educational Dept. notification No: 7 dated the 26th January 1909.)

2. H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make ^{will now be made} ~~a~~ rule under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, to enforce the submission ^{the} return referred to in clause (3) above. The following Notification will accordingly be published in the Fort St. George Gazette; ~~Noti-~~
~~fication~~ NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Act XXV of 1867) the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

20 48
additional rule under the said Act:

" Every keeper of a printing-press
" shall within ten days after the 1st
" day of January, the 1st day of April,
" the 1st day of July and the 1st day
" of October of each year forward to the
" officer appointed under rule 1 a re-
" turn in the appended form of all books
" printed at his press in the quarter
" preceding the said dates, or, should
" no books have been printed at his press,
" a statement to that effect .

Quarterly return of books, and pamphlets
issued from thePress

Full title of book (Contents of title page) ---	Printer and place of Publication ---	Date of deliv- ery from the Press & of the Publication.

Italy
~~3. 4. 2.~~ This rule will be inserted after
rule 5 in the rules already made under
Section 20 of the said Act and published
in the Fort St. George Gazette of the
26th of January, 1909, Part I B, and
rules 6 to 10 will be re-numbered.
~~3. 4. 2.~~ The rules as amended are re-publish
ed below for general information.

A.G.
6.4.09.

*(This para will be
part of the Bill, not
the G.O.)*
To the Registrar of Books, *typ. 201.*
" I.G. of Registration, *23 in no.*
" District Magistrates, *✓*
" Insp. Genl. of Police, *✓*
" Commr. of Police, *✓*
" D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. *✓*
" Public dept. *✓*
" Revenue *✓*
" Judicial *✓*
" Gazette (not *with copy of Bill 3/6/9*
noted *9/14*

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.



Current No. 2712, dated 19-12 190 8
G.O., No. 258, dated 30-4 190 9
Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
Notes (b¹)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

- (a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.
- (b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.
- (b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.
- (c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.
- (d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.
- (e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

Docket. Registration of Books - Laying down the procedure to be adopted by Registrar of assurances to detect willful evasions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and furnishing a rule under Section 20 of the Act to enforce the submission by the proprietors of printing presses.

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).		Complete Correspondence and orders.	Notes
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records	...	25	16
Ooty Records	...	3	3
For filing with original	...	1	1
Total		29	19

FOR ISSUE.†		Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes
		Letter only.	Complete G.O.	
		No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....				
India Office.....				
Govt. of India.....Dept.				
Public Department.....				
Judicial Department.....				
Financial Department.....				
Revenue Department.....			5	
Public Works Department.....				
Local and Municipal Department.....				
Public In. Dept.			15	
Total				
Spare copies.....				
The Director of Public Instruction.....			5	
The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....				
The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....				
The Surgeon-General.....				
The Accountant-General.....			1	
The Collector of.....				
The P. D. B.....				
The Registrar of Mortgages.....			3	
The Dy. Registrar.....			300	
The Dy. Registrar.....			200	
The Dy. Registrar.....			100	
The Dy. Registrar.....			5	
The Dy. Registrar.....			5	
The.....				
Total			638	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

- (a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.
- (b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.
- (c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.
- (d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.
- (e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)
† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

A

B

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

As the matter is a fair manuscript and has been carefully edited, proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

..... Clerk.

..... Clerk.

..... Clerk.

..... Supdt.

..... Supdt.

..... Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	5/8/09 Lp.
First proof furnished on.....	15/5/09 Lp.
Call for revised proof received on.....	20/5/09 Lp.
Revised proof furnished on.....	22/5/09 Lp.
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	26/5/09 Lp.
Final copies supplied on.....	2/6/09 Lp.

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	29	19	
" " " Issue.....	628		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E. T.....			
Total	673	19	