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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

DEPARTMENT

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
24th February 1875.*

Registration.

No. 193. Read the following letter from Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Inspector-General of Registration, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 4th January 1875, No. 2:—

I have the honor, with reference to paragraph 14 of G.O., No. 1830, of the 30th September 1874, to submit transcripts of the letters noted in the margin, regarding the reorganization of the Registration Department. The Hon. V. Ramiengar's letter to me of the 7th October 1870 was forwarded to Government in original, and he informs me that he has no copy of it. He went away on privilege leave on the day that I relieved him, and was not able, until his recent return to Madras, to state positively whether the draft was or was not among his papers.

From Registrar-General, to Chief Secretary, No. 113, of 22nd October 1870.
From Registrar-General, to Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.L., of 13th August 1870.

2. Several years have elapsed since this correspondence was first laid before Government. During this period the Registration Department has become one of the Provincial Services, a new Registration Act has been passed, the table of fees has been twice changed, the relative importance of many offices has altered, the number of Special Sub-Registrars has increased, four Special Registrars have been appointed on a new footing, changes have been made in the mode of remunerating the clerks, and experience has been gained on some doubtful points.

3. The most important of these moot questions is the expediency of adopting in this Presidency the plan partially tried for some time in Bengal of uniting several districts under a single Special Registrar. As I have already fully stated my objections to this scheme, it seems sufficient to remark that it has proved, as I anticipated, a failure, and has been abandoned, as will be seen from the following extract from the Bengal Administration Report for 1871-72:—

"6. First, as regards the office of Registrar. The inability of the District Officer amid his many and multifarious duties to find time to supervise the details of registration work, and to inspect subordinate offices with the care and special knowledge which is so important, has led, as I have stated above, to the establishment experimentally of Special Circles with a Central Office of record, presided over by an officer whose attention was exclusively devoted to registration matters. But the extension of this system would have involved a large expenditure, and its success did not equal the anticipations that had been formed of it. It was found that if the circles were made large enough fully to occupy the time of a special officer, the people suffered inconvenience in the distance they had to travel in order to deposit wills or to obtain copies of registered documents. If, on the other hand, an inferior class of Special Registrars were appointed, it was feared that they would not command the respect of their subordinates, many of whom would be Covenanted Civilians. A preferable system seemed to be afforded by a provision in the new law, which permitted the amalgamation of the Registry Office with any Sub-Registry Office in the district. The main object of this provision was to do away with the necessity for keeping up two Registration Offices, with copies of the same records, in the same place and often in the very same building. But it was thought that advantage might also be taken of the clause to utilize the services of Sub-Registrars at Sudder Stations, many of whom are special

officers and all of whom have some special knowledge of registration matters, in aiding the Registrar more efficiently to control offices in the interior. Accordingly, the Special Registration Circles were abolished on the introduction of the new Act, and the Registrar's Office throughout the Mofussil was amalgamated with the Sub-Registrar's Office at district headquarters, the Sub-Registrar being authorized to perform all the duties of a Registrar, with the exception of hearing appeals and interfering with the orders or proceedings of other Sub-Registrars. Thus, the Sub-Registrar's special knowledge of the rules and regulations of the department was placed at the disposal of the District Registrar for the more efficient control of the proceedings of his subordinates. The Registrar was, moreover, relieved of all the routine business of the department, the Sudder Sub-Registrar disposing of it in the Registrar's name, backed by his authority. The arrangement has worked extremely well so far, and promises to be entirely successful. The new system has also the great merit of economy, the abolition of separate Registrar's Offices and their establishments having resulted in a saving estimated at about Rs. 27,000 per annum, a large portion of which sum was applied by the Government in improving the position and prospects of those ministerial officers whose services were retained in the department. The only real objection to the scheme lay in the expediency of preserving the Registrar's Office as a separate office of record; and this objection was met by a rule requiring copies of indexes relating to all documents registered at an amalgamated (or as it is now called a Sudder) office to be forwarded for safe custody in the office of the Registrar of Calcutta.

"7. The town of Calcutta is not divided into subdistricts, the Registrar having always performed the duties of both Registrar and Sub-Registrar. Moreover in the case of the Southal Pergunnahs it was found impossible to amalgamate the Registrar's Office, which is situated at Bhaugulpore, with that of any of his subordinates. But, with these two exceptions, no Registrar in Bengal has now either a separate office or office establishment."

"13. As was explained in paragraph 6, a Sudder Sub-Registrar's duties may be said to be twofold; not only has he his own proper work of original registration like any other Sub-Registrar, but over and above this the charge of a Sudder Office implies the custody of all the district records and the control of subordinate subdivisional and rural offices. For this latter duty it is clear that payment by fees alone would scarcely be an appropriate method of remuneration, whereas, considering the difficulties which an idle or careless officer may throw in the way of registration, the best way of counteracting such idleness or carelessness seems to be to make the officer's income depend upon the extent to which registration is carried on. Thus, for Sudder Sub-Registrars the best system appears to be one under which their pay consists partly of a fixed salary, which may be regulated according to the size and importance of a district and the number of Sub-Registrar's Offices contained in it, and partly of a percentage or commission upon the fees. The Sub-Registrar of Bhaugulpore receives a salary of Rupees 100 per mensem and a commission of 12½ per cent. upon the fees; the Sub-Registrar of Hooghly gets Rupees 75 a-month and 25 per cent. of the fees.

"14. The practical experience of these Special Sub-Registrars will, I consider, be of the utmost advantage to the Registrar in his management and

control of the numerous offices which will doubtless be spread over the country during the next few years, under what I may call the rural system. An inspection of a rural office by such an officer thoroughly conversant with departmental details must always be attended with the most useful results, and I have already on one or two occasions authorized Registrars to utilize the services of Special Sub-Registrars for this purpose. It seems to me that one of the most important duties of the Sudder Sub-Registrar ought to be to furnish the Registrar with eyes, so to speak, in all departmental matters, so as to enable him to exercise a complete and efficient control over all his subordinates.

"15. But it is not every Registrar who has a special officer to act as his deputy; and the offices of the Special Sub-Registrars themselves require to be inspected from time to time. Indeed, the frequent inspection and examination of the registers by superior authority is the great, if not the only, safeguard against irregularities of all kinds, and one which is indispensable if the rural system is to develop to any great extent. With this view the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to appoint two Inspectors of Registration Offices under Section 8 of the new Act. Tied to Calcutta as I have been during the last year in connection with the arrangements for the Census, I have found the services of these Inspectors of the greatest assistance."

4. In a letter addressed to me on the 30th November 1871, the Inspector-General gave the following information regarding the new system introduced into Bengal:—

"2. There are for the present two Inspectors of Registration Offices attached to this department. Their salaries are Rupees 700 and Rupees 1,000, respectively. They are attached to this office and have no separate establishment. Their travelling allowance is at the rate of Annas 8 per mile while travelling by dāk, and Annas 3 by rail, or Rupees 5 per diem. They have no fixed circles. Their work of inspection is regulated by the Inspector-General. I should add that these officers formerly held similar appointments as Special Registrars of large circles, but their formal appointment as Inspectors has not yet received the sanction of the Government of India.

"3. Sub-Registrars of Sudder Stations are not Registrars at all. The two offices only have been amalgamated, and the Sub-Registrar is placed in charge of the amalgamated office, conducting besides his own duties, the duties of the Registrar as his Deputy or Secretary. For this, the Sub-Registrars receive no special remuneration."

5. From the Bengal reports it appears that the number of offices visited by the Inspector-General and his Inspectors was seventy-six in 1871-72, and seventy-seven in 1872-73; but during a considerable portion of this period Mr. Boverley's duties in connection with the Census rendered it impossible for him to be much away from Calcutta, while one and sometimes both Inspectorships were frequently left vacant for months together. The Bombay report for 1872-73 contains the following remark:—

"The recently-created appointments of Inspectors of Registration Offices did not come into existence until after the close of the year with which this report deals."

6. There is thus very little information regarding the working of this scheme in Bengal and Bombay, and it does not appear to have been tried in the

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North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, or any of the minor provinces. It seems to me infinitely preferable to the plan of abolishing all the District Officers and substituting Divisional Officers for them, but no officer can be always inspecting, and as these Inspectors have apparently no offices, or charges, it seems difficult to see what duties they can have to perform when they are not inspecting. The new Bengal system of Registrars without pay, without offices, and apparently without work, seems also somewhat anomalous. If, however, it is considered desirable to introduce this system of inspection into this Presidency, two Inspectors might be appointed—one on a salary of Rupees 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rupees 500, and the other on a salary of Rupees 300 rising by annual increments of Rupees 20 to Rupees 400. They might be accompanied on their tours by a clerk and a peon from the Inspector-General's Office, and for this purpose Two Clerks on Rupees 30 rising by biennial increments of Rupees 5 to Rupees 40. Two Peons on Rupees 7. the additions noted in the margin would have to be made to the Inspector-General's Establishment. The travelling allowances of the Inspectors might be the same as those allowed to Revenue Officers holding appointments of corresponding emoluments.

7. I should, however, prefer an extension of the plan which has been partially introduced into this Presidency under which a Special Registrar at the headquarters of the district does the work hitherto divided between the Registrar and Sub-Registrar, and is responsible for the regular inspection of every office in his district.

8. The present organization of this portion of the department is as follows:—

Registrars.	Salary.	Commission.		Total Personal Remuneration.	AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF ESTABLISHMENT.			Grand Total.
		Rate per cent.	Monthly average.		Salaries and Contingencies.	Commission 15 per cent.	Total.	
Special.								
Madras	Rs. 500	Rs. 10	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 218 11 7	Rs. 218 11 7	Rs. 800 13 4	
Tanjore	300	None	300	300	60 0 0	45 0 0	399 12 11	
Tellicherry	100	85	101 9 1	201 9 1	60 0 0	88 1 7	438 18 8	
Nellore	75	35	78 11 9	151 11 9	50 0 0	52 11 4	214 7 1	
Ganjam	75	35	78 11 9	151 11 9	50 0 0	52 11 4	214 7 1	
Official.								
Calicut	150	None	150	150	100 0 0	None	250 0 0	
Tinnevely	150	do.	150	150	60 0 0	do.	210 0 0	
II.								
Madras	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
South Canara	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
Trichinopoly	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
South Arcot	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
Coimbatore	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
Salem	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
North Arcot	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
Godavary	100	do.	100	100	40 0 0	do.	140 0 0	
III.								
Chingleput	75	do.	75	75	30 0 0	do.	105 0 0	
Cuddapah	75	do.	75	75	30 0 0	do.	105 0 0	
Bellary	75	do.	75	75	30 0 0	do.	105 0 0	
Kistna	75	do.	75	75	30 0 0	do.	105 0 0	
Kurnool	75	do.	75	75	30 0 0	do.	105 0 0	
Vizagapatam	75	do.	75	75	30 0 0	do.	105 0 0	
IV.								
Nilgiris	40	do.	40	40	None	do.	40 0 0	
Total	2,040		2,021 4 1	2,021 4 1	1,063 11 7	108 11 6	3,189 7 1	4,240 11 2

* Limited to Rupees 100 exclusive of commission on registrations under Section 20 (b).

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9. As regards the salaries of the Official Registrars no change need be made in the above scale as long as they retain their present position. The Resolution of the Government of India of the 3rd December 1869, paragraph 49, condemns the employment of Treasury Deputy Collectors as Registrars, and directs that no fresh appointments of this kind shall be made. The main objection, viz., that they cannot possibly inspect the offices of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to them is to some extent removed by a late order under which these officers are permitted to occasionally visit the Taluq Treasuries, and possibly Government may be willing to allow the present incumbents to retain their position for some time longer, but I think that advantage should be taken of every permanent vacancy in the Treasury Office to appoint a special officer to the charge of the amalgamated office of Registrar and Sub-Registrar. The salary of each Special Registrar should, I think, depend partly on the amount of work devolving on him as a Registering Officer, and partly on the number and importance of the Sub-Registry Offices under his control, and it will be an advantage if the salaries are so arranged as not only to admit of promotion from one grade to another, but also of a progressive advance in the same grade. In addition to this fixed salary, every Special Registrar should, I think, draw the same commission as a Sub-Registrar, viz., 20 per cent. on all fees above Rupees 30, a maximum being prescribed as in the case of the Sub-Registrars. The following statement shows the scale of salaries and commission which I would propose assigning to these officers:—

Special Registrars.	PROPOSED MONTHLY SALARY.						COMMISSION.		TOTAL REMUNERATION.	
	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	At 20 per cent. after the first thirty according to the collection of 1873-74.	Maximum.	Taking first year and present commission.	Taking sixth year and maximum commission.
I.										
Madras	Rs. 300	Rs. 340	Rs. 380	Rs. 420	Rs. 460	Rs. 500	Rs. 173 8 5	Rs. 200	Rs. 473 8 5	Rs. 700
II.										
Tellicherry	200	210	220	230	240	250	101 4 3	100	(a) 300 0 0	350
Tinnevely	200	210	220	230	240	250	101 10 8	100	(a) 300 0 0	350
Calicut	200	210	220	230	240	250	71 13 4	100	271 13 4	350
Tanjore	200	210	220	230	240	250	58 1 7	100	258 1 7	350
III.										
Madras	150	160	170	180	190	200	110 10 4	100	(a) 250 0 0	300
South Canara	150	160	170	180	190	200	94 12 0	100	244 12 0	300
Trichinopoly	150	160	170	180	190	200	94 2 7	100	244 2 7	300
South Arcot	150	160	170	180	190	200	88 4 11	100	188 4 11	300
IV.										
Coimbatore	100	110	120	130	140	150	34 4 11	100	134 4 11	250
Salem	100	110	120	130	140	150	33 8 7	100	133 8 7	250
Nellore	100	110	120	130	140	150	25 4 9	100	125 4 9	250
Chingleput	100	110	120	130	140	150	23 9 6	100	123 9 6	250
Godavary	100	110	120	130	140	150	11 15 8	100	111 15 8	250
North Arcot	100	110	120	130	140	150	4 2 7	100	104 2 7	250
V.										
Cuddapah	75	80	85	90	95	100	15 15 2	100	90 15 2	200
Bellary	75	80	85	90	95	100	15 5 1	100	90 5 1	200
Kistna	75	80	85	90	95	100	12 11 8	100	88 11 8	200
Kurnool	75	80	85	90	95	100	8 8 9	100	84 8 9	200
Ganjam	75	80	85	90	95	100	6 0 1	100	81 0 1	200
Vizagapatam	75	80	85	90	95	100	5 0 1	100	80 0 1	200
VI.										
Nilgiris	50	54	58	62	66	70	5 15 1	100	55 15 1	150

(a) In these three offices the present commission would amount to more than the maximum, and has, therefore, been reduced.

B

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10. The case of Mr. Ferrand, Registrar of Madras, shows the disadvantage of a fixed as compared with a progressive scale of emoluments. He has now been nearly ten years in his present appointment and draws less than he did some years ago, owing partly to changes in the constitution of his office, and partly to a reduction in the table of fees. I think that the holder of this office should have a greater interest than he now has in the collections, and would, therefore, assign him the same percentage as all other Registering Officers. In consideration, however, of the position which this officer holds, and the fact that he has only one Sub-Registry Office to supervise, and has, therefore, more time for original registration than the other Registrars, his maximum commission might be fixed at Rupees 200, including registrations under Section 30 (b). His salary and commission put together will not amount at present to Rupees 700, and, although this sum is somewhat more than the present emoluments of the office, the increase is I think justified by the larger receipts which have accrued in the Madras District since the establishment of a Sub-Registrar on the Mount Road, and it must be remembered that under this scheme there will, at some future period, be a corresponding saving when Mr. Ferrand is succeeded by some new incumbent.

11. As regards the Mofussil Registrars, I propose that their maximum commission shall be that fixed by the Government of India for a Sub-Registrar of the first class, viz., Rupees 100. There is not the most remote probability of this maximum being actually reached for many years in any of the districts of the fourth, fifth, and sixth class, but it has been nearly or fully attained in most of the districts of the second and third class, and I think in these districts this limitation is more necessary than even in the case of the Sub-Registrars, for a Special Registrar cannot possibly find time for supervising the examination of the returns and indexes of his district, if his whole time is absorbed in original registration.

12. The scale of salaries proposed for the Mofussil Registrars is in general lower than that now sanctioned, if allowance is made for the fact that these salaries include a portion of the remuneration of the Headquarter Sub-Registrar. Thus, in Tinnevely, the salary of the Official Registrar is Rupees 150, and the Sub-Registrar may draw commission up to Rupees 300, making a total of Rupees 450. According to the scale proposed the salary and commission combined will not exceed Rupees 300 in the first year, or Rupees 350 in the last year. Similarly in Madura the Registrar draws Rupees 100, and the Sub-Registrar may draw Rupees 300, making a total of Rupees 400. According to the scale proposed the salary and commission combined will not exceed Rupees 200 in the first year, or Rupees 300 in the last. Tanjore is an apparent exception, but this is because the present Acting Registrar has not been allowed, pending the reorganization of the department, to draw any commission as Sub-Registrar. It seems unnecessary to pursue the subject further, as the above remarks seem to sufficiently show that the arrangements proposed do not as a whole involve any increase of expenditure. As regards the Nilgiris, the amalgamation of the office of Registrar and Sub-Registrar should I think take place at once. The former appointment is quite a sinecure, and the arrangement proposed, while it will effect

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<i>Present Scale.</i>				ES.
Registrar of Nilgiris	...	...	...	40
Sub-Registrar do.	...	...	...	35
Total...				75

some improvement in the position of the officer retained, will lead to some reduction in the expenditure of the only district of this Presidency, which is not self-supporting.

Establishment.	SALARY.			Rate of biennial increase.
	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	
Head Clerk	Rs. 40	Rs. 45	Rs. 50	Rs. 5
Clerk	20	25	30	5
Do.	30	35	40	5
Peon	8	8	8	...
Do.	7	7	7	...
Sweeper	3	3	3	...
Contingencies	12	12	12	...
Total	110	125	140	...

In addition to the above an unlimited number of copyists paid at the rate of two Annas a page in the Vernacular, and three Annas in English.

13. As regards Establishments the scale sanctioned for the Registrar of Madras in G.O., No. 1002, of the 3rd June 1874, need not be disturbed. For the Mofussil Registrars the scale sanctioned in G.O., No. 240, of the 11th February 1874, and No. 2033, of the 4th November 1874, will suffice for the examination of the indexes, the examination and preparation of returns, and correspondence. For convenience of reference this scale is inserted here :

Districts.	Head Clerk.	Second Clerk.	Third Clerk.	Fourth Clerk.	Fifth Clerk.	Peon.	Contingen- cies.	Total.
<i>Special.</i>								
Tanjore...	Rs. 21	Rs. 15	Rs. 15	...	...	Rs. 6	Rs. 3	Rs. 60
Tellicherry ...	21	15	15	...	...	6	3	60
Nellore...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Ganjam...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
<i>Official.</i>								
Calicut ...	30	18	18	15	15	...	4	100
Tinnevely ...	24	18	15	...	...	...	3	60
Madura ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
South Canara ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
Godavery ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
Coimbatore ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
Trichinopoly...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
South Arcot ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
Salem ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
North Arcot ...	24	18	...	...	...	...	3	45
Kurnool...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Cuddapah ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Bellary ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Vizagapatam...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Chingleput ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Kistna ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Total	492	210	63	15	15	24	61	880

In the event of Special Registrars being substituted for Official Registrars, the same scale might be retained with some slight modifications to admit of the entertainment of a peon.

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	Head Clerk.	Second Clerk.	Third Clerk.	Fourth Clerk.	Fifth Clerk.	Peon.	Contingencies.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Calicut ...	24	18	18	15	15	6	4	100
Tinnevely ...	21	15	15	...	...	6	3	60
Madura ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
South Canara ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
Godavery ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
Coimbatore ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
Trichinopoly ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
South Arcot ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
Salem ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
North Arcot ...	21	15	...	...	...	6	3	45
Kurnool ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Cuddapah ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Bellary ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Vizagapatam ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Chingleput ..	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Kistna ...	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	30
Total ...	330	153	33	15	15	96	49	700

Every Special Registrar will require in addition, as at present, a Special Establishment for copying and indexing all documents registered by him. This establishment must be on the same footing as the establishments of the Sub-Registrars. Fifteen per cent. is the commission set aside for this purpose at present, but for reasons stated further on, I recommend that this commission be fixed at 20 per cent.

14. No special travelling allowances have been sanctioned for the Special Registrars of Tanjore, Tellicherry, Nellore, and Ganjam. These officers receive the same travelling allowances as are granted to Revenue Officers of corresponding emoluments. This seems a fair arrangement, but it has not worked altogether equitably. The Registrars of Tanjore and Tellicherry are nearly on a par with regard to emoluments, but because the former receives his remuneration entirely in the form of a salary, while the latter draws nearly two-thirds of his in the form of commission, the rates of travelling allowances passed to the Registrar of Tanjore are higher than those allowed to the Registrar of Tellicherry. Under the arrangement which I have suggested, both will be placed on the same level, but unless it is expressly ruled that a Registrar's emoluments shall be deemed to be the whole of what he draws both as salary and commission, the Registrars will not really get the same travelling allowances as Revenue Officers.

15. The present arrangement under which a Special Registrar, when absent on a tour of inspection, still draws his 20 per cent. commission, should, I think, be continued, as also the arrangement under which his *locum-tenens*, who is generally either the Huzur Treasurer or the Tahsildar, also draws 20 per cent. commission.

16. I now pass on to the Special Sub-Registrars. I have made provision for eighty offices of this class. Of these fifty-seven are already special offices. The

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Class I.
* 1. Madura.
2. Tinnevely.
3. Trichinopoly.
4. Mangalore.

Class IV.
5. Calicut.
6. Cuddalore.
7. Coimbatore.
8. Salem.
9. Sydapet.

Nilgiri Sub-Registrar's Office does not appear in the list, because it is proposed that it shall be at once amalgamated with the Registrar's Office, and nine* of the offices named in the list will eventually

disappear as separate offices, when all the Deputy Collectors are replaced by Special Registrars. A detailed list of these eighty offices is given in the appendix, and the following is an abstract of this statement:—

Class.	Number.	Salary.	Total Monthly Salaries.	Total Monthly Commission.	Total Monthly Remuneration.	Total Annual Remuneration.	Total Collections in 1873-74.
I.	6	100	600	573 0 9	1,173 0 9	14,076 9 0	39,200 14 0
II.	6	75	450	456 13 0	906 13 0	10,881 12 0	29,669 12 0
III.	8	60	480	452 6 11	932 6 11	11,189 8 0	20,023 8 0
IV.	6	50	300	200 9 8	500 9 8	6,006 15 0	14,194 12 0
V.	18	45	810	733 8 7	1,543 8 7	18,527 7 0	50,493 4 0
VI.	20	30	1,080	685 8 0	1,765 8 0	21,186 0 0	54,080 11 8
Total...	80	—	3,720	3,101 14 6	6,821 14 6	81,861 14 0	2,17,873 9 8

It will be observed that the total remuneration of the Special Sub-Registrars at the rates proposed amounts to about 37½ per cent. on the collections of 1873-74, but as the collections go on increasing from year to year, while salaries remain stationary and commission is limited, it is probable that this portion of the scheme, even if it were introduced at once, would not cost more than 35 per cent in 1875-76, and would go on gradually becoming more and more profitable to Government, until the time came for revising the distribution of salaries. No remarks seem necessary on the scale of salaries proposed, as it is in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India. With regard to the amount of commission some explanation is required. There are very good reasons why the maximum commission payable to a Sub-Registrar should be limited. A Registering Officer cannot get through more than a certain amount of work satisfactorily, and when that limit has been reached, the subdistrict should be subdivided and another Sub-Registrar should be appointed. An officer whose remuneration is largely dependent on fees is not likely, however, to discover that his work is too heavy, and a limit must, therefore, be fixed for him. The limit of Rupees 100 named in the Resolution seems to me, under the present table of fees, a very fair one. It has only been reached as yet in three offices, *vis.*, Combaconum, Palghant, and Madura, and there is no doubt that in all three the time of the Registering Officers must be very fully occupied. The same maximum should, I think, be applied to all Sub-Registrars' Offices without reference to the amount of the salary assigned to the Sub-Registrar. A Sub-Registrar of the sixth class can do double or treble the work which at present forms the average done in these offices, and the fact of the work increasing to either extent would not in any way imply that there was any necessity for the establishment of a new office. If a strictly equitable arrangement

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could be made in every such case, the increase of registration ought to be accompanied by an increase of both salary and commission. But, although such increases of salary could not be always conveniently granted to meet individual cases, there seems no reason why the Sub-Registrar should be kept out of a part of his commission until his salary can be raised to correspond with the increase earned. I have, therefore, assumed that in every class the Sub-Registrars will be allowed to draw a commission not exceeding Rupees 100. The number of cases in which the proposed commission will exceed the proposed salary is at present only ten, and the excess in each case, is trifling, but in course of time it is probable that, in every class below the first, the commission will gradually go on increasing until it exceeds the salary, and it may be added that it is most desirable that the Sub-Registrars should have a personal interest in encouraging this gradual increase.

17. Some years ago when a much higher table of fees was in force, I named 15 per cent. as the lowest amount of commission which could be assigned to the Sub-Registrars for their establishments and contingencies. In paragraph 44 of the Resolution of the 20th October 1869, the Government of India thought that 15 per cent. would not be too much for the smaller offices, but suggested that 10 per cent. on all receipts above a certain limit might suffice for the larger offices. A rule for general application throughout India was to be laid down by the Financial Department, but no such rule has been prescribed, and as registration is now one of the Provincial Services, the question seems now entirely in the hands of Government. In Bengal it has been found impossible to carry out the order, as will be seen from the following extract from the Inspector-General's Report for 1869-70:—

"I was about to submit a revised scale of rates for the whole province, entailing a slight increase of cost when the orders of October last were received. These orders not only involved a complete change of principle, but they appeared also to contemplate so considerable a reduction in the charge for establishments that I contented myself with demonstrating its utter impossibility."

In this Presidency the Gumastahs were so badly and irregularly paid that the recent introduction of a commission of even 15 per cent. over the distribution of which the Sub-Registrars have no control has been welcomed as a boon in the few offices to which the new system has been as yet extended. But I do not think that under the present table of fees 15 per cent. is sufficient. Twenty per cent. about represents now what 15 per cent. represented formerly, and it is so important that the Gumastahs of these offices should be placed above the reach of temptation by the receipt of moderate but decent salaries that I strongly recommend that this increase be granted. The following table illustrates the mode in which 20 per cent. might be distributed, assuming that six Gumastahs would be employed in a first-class office yielding Rupees 500 per mensem, two in a sixth-class office yielding Rupees 150, and intermediate numbers in offices of the intermediate grades:—

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Establishment.	I. Rupees 500.		II. Rupees 375.		III. Rupees 300.		IV. Rupees 250.		V. Rupees 225.		VI. Rupees 150.	
	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.
Head Gumastah ...	4	20 0 0	5	18 12 0	6	18 0 0	8	20 0 0	8	18 0 0	11	16 8 0
Second do. ...	3½	17 8 0	4	15 0 0	5	15 0 0	6	15 0 0	6	13 8 0	8	12 0 0
Third do. ...	3½	17 8 0	4	15 0 0	4	12 0 0	5	12 8 0	5	10 4 0	...	...
Fourth do. ...	3	15 0 0	3	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do. ...	2½	12 8 0	3	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do. ...	2½	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies ...	1	5 0 0	1	3 12 0	1	3 0 0	1	3 8 0	1	2 4 0	1	1 8 0
Total ...	20	100 0 0	20	75 0 0	20	60 0 0	20	50 0 0	20	45 0 0	20	30 0 0

The scale of salaries attainable under these rates of percentage seems to me moderate. It must, however, be admitted that this part of the scheme does involve a considerable increase of expenditure. Taking the collections in the eighty offices as they now stand, five per cent., *i.e.*, the difference between 15 and 20 per cent. comes to Rupees 10,879. So large an item will no doubt, if sanctioned, somewhat reduce the *large surplus* which is now annually accruing. But it may be remarked that in Bengal a scheme has been sanctioned under which the rural Sub-Registrars receive from 60 to 100 per cent. of the fees for themselves and their establishments, and that the Government of India have recently commented on the large surplus receipts of the Punjab, and suggested that some portion of them should be applied to improving the existing machinery of registration. So far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no mode in which these views can be carried out more beneficially than in improving the position of the Registration Gumastahs.

18. No change need, I think, be made in the system which has been recently introduced into the offices of the Official Sub-Registrars. These officers now receive a commission of 20 per cent. as their personal remuneration, and 25 per cent. is allotted according to a fixed scale for Gumastahs and contingencies. When the commission is insufficient to provide the Gumastah with a salary of Rupees 10, the difference is made up from the general collections.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Registrar-General of Assurances, to the Hon. R. S. ELLIS, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 22nd October 1870, No. 113.

I have the honor, with reference to the G.O., No. 1023-A, of the 30th July, to submit the statements therein called for, a copy of my letter to the Hon. V. Ramiengar, and his reply dated 7th instant, which only reached me on the 17th instant.

2. As the salaries of the Registrars must to some extent depend upon the salaries assigned to the Sub-Registrars, it seems desirable to dispose of the latter question first.

3. The views of the Government of India on this point are stated in paragraph 47 of their Resolution: They observe that the salaries hitherto proposed by the Madras Government were too high, and that, therefore, their proposals were not acceded to. In rural districts salaries of Rupees 30, 45, 60, and 75, with a commission of 20 per cent. on fees after the first Rupees 30, are pronounced sufficient, and Rupees 50, 75, and 100 with a similar percentage on fees for districts containing towns. In paragraph 46 it is ruled that no Sub-Registrar should be allowed from fees more than

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would equal the amount of his salary, and in paragraph 48 that if any Sub-Registrar's fees equal his fixed salary his subdistrict should be divided and a new office opened. I infer from this that the maximum salary of a Sub-Registrar is to be Rupees 100, and his maximum commission Rupees 100, making a total of Rupees 200, and that, therefore, no scheme will be entertained in which a higher rate of remuneration than this is suggested. On the other hand, under this arrangement a Sub-Registrar of the lowest grade may receive a remuneration of Rupees 60, half in the form of salary, and half in the form of commission. The remuneration of the Special Sub-Registrars will, therefore, range from Rupees 200 to Rupees 60, falling somewhat below this latter amount if the fees do not yield the full amount of commission allowed. The proposed rates are thus, as a whole, almost identical with those recommended in my letter, No. 67, of the 8th July 1868, in paragraph 8 of which it was shown that the highest amount which could be drawn under that scheme, supposing the collections remained unaltered, would be Rupees 213-5-4 at Combaconum, and the lowest Rupees 63-5-4 at Morapanad. In the second scheme submitted by Government with their letter, No. 1241, of the 20th July 1869, the remuneration of the Sub-Registrars was to have ranged from Rupees 248-12-8 to Rupees 51-0-8 and there were only three offices in which it would have exceeded Rupees 200. In both these schemes it was calculated that by the time they came into operation the entire expenditure for salaries, commission, and establishments would not exceed 50 per cent. of the fees, which was the amount already allowed. Nevertheless both these schemes were rejected. In the Hon. V. Ramiengar's scheme the estimated cost avowedly exceeds the present expenditure by Rupees 8,406-8-0, as shown in paragraph 18 of his letter, No. 18, of the 26th February, and even this is on the assumption that the receipts were to remain unaltered. But this assumption could hardly be safely made, when a greatly reduced table of fees had recently been sanctioned and was then just about to come into force. The scheme seems thus to have been entirely based on data which had ceased to be applicable, and it is quite certain now, that, if the experimental table of fees were to continue, the actual loss would be far more than Rupees 8,406-8-0. Even a loss to this extent does not seem from past experience to be one which is likely to be approved of at Calcutta, and it may lead to the scheme being rejected a third time. Some of the details of the scheme which I have noticed in paragraph 3 of my letter to the Hon. V. Ramiengar seem to me inconsistent with the orders received. In three instances the proposed remuneration of the Sub-Registrars exceeds the maximum of Rupees 200. At Combaconum it amounts to nearly Rupees 300, the salary alone being Rupees 50 in excess of the maximum salary allowed. This is explained to be on the ground that Combaconum is a "city." I see no reason why Combaconum should be treated differently from Tinnevely or Malura or any other town. The collections there are a little higher, mainly because on the abolition of the subdistrict of Vullungman a large portion of it was amalgamated with Combaconum, but both the Collector and the Registrar recommended last year that the size of this subdistrict should be reduced, and I am myself of opinion that their suggestion should be adopted. On going down the list of offices, it will be observed that, in some instances, the proposed commission exceeds the proposed salary, and that in a much larger number of cases the proposed remuneration is not in any kind of definite proportion to the collections, some offices being singled out for a high rate of remuneration, which are very low down in the list, and vice versa, while a great number of offices are introduced which have no claim to appear at all in the list from their collections. After reading the Hon. V. Ramiengar's explanation on this point, I cannot say that I clearly understand on what principle he has classified some of the offices.

1 on Rupees 150.
3 on " 100.
4 on " 75.
3 on " 60.
11 on " 50.
33 on " 45.
29 on " 30.
30

It also appears to me—although this is of course a minor point—that there is a want of symmetry in the number of offices assigned to the different classes.

4. The Hon. V. Ramiengar has embodied in his statement the cost of the allowance for the Sub-Registrar's Offices. This he takes at 15 per cent. on all offices below the 56th on his list.

which he describes in paragraph 17 as the smaller offices, while in what he describes the larger ones

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the allowance is calculated at 10 per cent. on all receipts above 100. It will be observed, however, that the term larger office is made to include some offices in which the Sub-Registrar has the lowest amount of remuneration, viz., Rupees 30, and the term smaller office is made to include many in which the Sub-Registrar has a salary of Rupees 45 and even Rupees 50, the terms being based on the collections and not on the salaries, which, as remarked elsewhere, do not always go together. My own wish is that every office should be allowed 15 per cent., which I consider as essential to efficiency in the large as in the small offices; but, as it is stated in paragraph 44 of the Resolution of the Government of India that the Financial Department is to lay down a rule on this point for general application throughout India, it seems beyond the competency of the Registrar-General to frame any detailed estimate of this item until the rule has been laid down. All that can be known at present is that the cost will not exceed 15 per cent. and may fall somewhat short of it.

5. As it seems to me desirable, for the reasons above stated, that the Hon. V. Ramiengar's scheme should be modified in some particulars, and as the returns of receipts in 1869-70 are now available, I enclose a statement in which I have arranged the offices in the order in which I would classify them, limiting the number at present to sixty-five, as shown in the following abstract:—

Class.	Number.	Salary.	Total Salaries.	Total Commission.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
I. ...	5	100	500	469	10	1
II. ...	5	75	375	360	3	7
III. ...	5	60	300	298	12	9
IV. ...	5	50	250	169	6	9
V. ...	15	45	675	634	5	11
VI. ...	30	30	900	751	3	9
		65	3,000	2,681	10	10

It will be observed that the salaries and commission amount altogether to Rupees 5,681-10-10, which is 35 per cent. on the collections, viz., Rupees 16,307-4-8, leaving 15 per cent. available for Office Establishments. The first class contains five important towns, of which, however, two, viz., Combaconum and Negapatam, are not Sadr stations of districts. The second class contains three towns, of which Palghat is not a Sadr station, and two important rural subdistricts. The third class contains five rural subdistricts. The fourth class ought, if possible, to contain all the Sadr stations not included in Classes I. and II., but I have been obliged to omit the ten stations noted in

Kurnool.
Nellore.
Tidicherry.
Masulipatam.
Cocanada.
Erdapet.
Chittoor.
Cuddapah.
Vizagapatam.
Berhampore.

the margin, which I should have been glad to enter in it, and even at the five stations which I have placed in this class the collections are a little below the amount required to strictly warrant

their admission into this class. The fifth and sixth classes consist entirely of rural subdistricts, unless Tranquebar and Cannanore can be considered as exceptions. It appears to me that the combined salary and commission obtainable at the stations standing near the bottom of this list are, as it is, sufficiently low for the kind of men required, and that it is not desirable to extend the list by including more offices in which the remuneration would be still lower. Every addition made to this list increases the cost of the scheme, because the collections in the remaining offices do not yield the amount required to make up the lowest salary fixed, and if too large a proportion of these petty offices are created at once, the department will probably be flooded with a number of inferior men, who will never be got rid of again. I have no doubt that eventually the number of offices in the higher classes will be increased by transfers from the lower ones, and that by that time the

lower classes will be recruited by transfers from the offices to which Special Sub-Registrars have not yet been appointed. I have not included in the scheme the four offices noted in the margin. The persons in charge of these offices are non-officials, but they are all unpassed men, whom it is very undesirable to bring permanently on the strength of the establishment, and their offices do not at present yield a sufficient amount of fees to bring them into the scheme without loss to Government. Sydapat, for which a Special Sub-Registrar has been sanctioned, though not yet appointed, is also omitted, as previously explained, because the collections are not sufficient to admit it into Class IV.

Kilgiri,
Virdupatti,
Tirumall,
Anjorakandi,

6. I pass on now to the scheme for the appointment of Special Registrars. The Hon. V. Ramiengar explains in his letter his views on the points referred to in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Government Order. I recommended some years ago and also recently that the power of registering open wills should be entrusted to all Sub-Registrars, and I observe that the necessary provisions have been inserted in Sections 44, 56, and 74 of the new Indian Registration Bill, No. 24 of 1870. If divisions are substituted for districts some provision must, of course, be made for the deposit and custody of sealed covers. It seems to me an anomaly to entrust this duty to certain Sub-Registrars and not to others, as recommended by the Hon. V. Ramiengar, and I prefer the provisions contained in Sections 44 and 75 of the Bill, under which any Sub-Registrar may receive a sealed cover and send it to the Registrar. With regard to appeals, I am of opinion that they should be abolished altogether for the reasons stated in my letter, No. 105, of the 12th ultimo, and that the Civil Courts should deal with all orders of refusal to register. If, however, Registrars are to continue to dispose of appeals, as is contemplated by the Bill, I can suggest no better mode of meeting the difficulty than by adopting the Bengal plan of allowing the Sub-Registrar to receive the appeal and forward it to the Registrar.

7. The next question is the extent of the circles assigned to the Registrars. The Hon. V. Ramiengar states in paragraph 7 that they average upwards of 25,000 square miles, and this calculation seems accepted in paragraph 5 of the Government Order. As, however, he gives the area of the Madras Presidency as 105,600 square miles in paragraph 6, the average for each division comes to 26,400 square miles. But these figures are, it will be observed, taken from the Asylum Press Almanac, and they include only Government Taluqs and the Zemindaries situated in the Government Taluqs. The area of the Zemindaries not included in the Government Taluqs amounts, as shown in the accompanying statement which I have received from the Revenue Board, to 37,780 square miles. As the whole of these tracts are as much under the operation of the Indian Registration Act as the others, as there are Sub-Registry Offices scattered all over them, and as large portions of them must be actually traversed by the Inspecting Officers, whose journeys will be considerably increased in consequence, I do not see how any fair idea can be formed of the extent of the circles from any statement in which these figures

are omitted. The difference between the two calculations is shown in the margin. Whether a single officer can satisfactorily deal with from seventy to seventy-four offices scattered over these immense areas is a question partly dependent on the number of times which he is expected to visit them during the year and the length of each inspection. Considering how very simple and mechanical the greater part of the duties of registration are, I cannot but think that if competent persons are appointed as Sub-Registrars, and have proper establishments allowed them, one inspection a year ought to be sufficient for the great majority of the offices.

Proposed Divisions.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES ACCORDING TO	
	Honorable V. Ramiengar.	Board of Revenue.
First	23,520	41,724
Second	34,770	46,103
Third	30,771	26,015
Fourth	26,439	26,539
Total	105,600	143,380
Average	26,400	25,845

and that it is only when an office is found in bad order that a second inspection can be necessary. I presume, however, that if Special Registrars are appointed Government will expect them to visit their offices twice, if only by way of finding something for them to do. The inspection of an ordinary office may be considered about a day's work, while two days might be required in the case of an important office or of an office in bad order. The average distance between the offices being about twenty miles, I think it would be possible for an Inspecting Officer, travelling every night with posted bullocks or bearers, to visit an office nearly every day, and, allowing for occasional halts for correspondence, perhaps eighteen offices might be inspected in a month, which would give four months for a tour through the whole division, and in this way all the offices might be visited twice a year, allowing, as the Hon. V. Ramiengar suggests, eight months for travelling and four months for remaining at headquarters. But I am under the impression that most persons would find this a very harassing sort of life even for one year, much more for a series of years, and that there would be a strong probability of the Registrar-General receiving, at the end of the year, a report explaining in a great many paragraphs why a great number of offices had not been visited more than once, and others not at all, owing to illness, or the rains, or the state of the roads, or the preparation of reports and returns, or some similar excuse. No one who has had experience in dealing with itinerating officers can have failed to remark the great difficulty there is sometimes in getting them out into their districts. And I think this difficulty will be increased by the form in which the Hon. V. Ramiengar proposes that these officers shall draw their travelling allowances. It is always inadvisable to place an officer's pecuniary interest at variance with his duty. Travelling is not only harassing, but expensive. If a Registrar is to draw his permanent travelling allowance all the year round, even when he is stationary at headquarters, it will always be his interest to remain there. That form of travelling allowance may have been suitable in such a department as the Inam Commission, where a Deputy Collector had to move from taluq to taluq, remaining a few weeks in each, without having any permanent headquarters, but it is not applicable I think to a department like this. The establishments proposed for the Special Registrars seem to me inadequate to the work to be done, especially in the third and fourth divisions. The amount at present sanctioned is Rupees 800 per mensem, of which only Rupees 750 is actually drawn. The average cost of the establishments of the Madras Registry Offices is shown in paragraphs 14 and 18 of the Resolution of the Government of India to be lower than it is in any other Presidency. But the Hon. V. Ramiengar proposes reducing these very moderate establishments to Rupees 416. The reduction in the number of clerks is much greater than even these figures imply, for each of the twenty Registrars has at present at least one clerk and some employ two, three, and even four men. For these it is proposed to substitute twelve men for the whole Presidency, of whom four will be constantly travelling. Practically in fact the whole of the indexes and the whole of the returns are to be examined by four Head Clerks, who will also have to prepare the Registrar's own returns. I do not think this is possible. In the fourth division, for instance, a Head Clerk must be got for Rupees 40 who knows Malayalam, Canarese, Tamil, and English. I have tried in vain for several years to find such a person for precisely this salary. If he is found he must not only examine the Malayalam indexes of Calicut and Tellicherry, which in the General Registry Office forms almost the exclusive work of one examiner, but also the Canarese indexes of South Canara and the Tamil indexes of Salem and Coimbatore, and in addition to all this he has to examine all the entries in seventy-two sets of monthly and annual returns. The work proposed to be assigned to the Head Clerk of the third division is equally heavy. Considering the great difference in the number of registrations in the different divisions, as shown in the Hon. V. Ramiengar's Statement No. II., I cannot see on what principle the same establishments are assigned to all four Registrars. The Hon. V. Ramiengar does not remember how he calculated the travelling charges of the Registrar's Clerk and peon, which he estimated at Rupees 2,400 per annum. I am of course unable to supply this information. All I can observe is that if the Registrar is to travel with posted bullocks or bearers, the clerk who accompanies him must do the same, and that his travelling allowance must in that case be fixed at an amount sufficient to enable him to defray the charge for posting.

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8. I infer from the Government Order that they doubt whether such large circles as have been proposed are desirable, and I certainly think that there ought to be at least six divisions. The following is an abstract of Statement No. IV., in which I have arranged the different districts in the order in which I would propose distributing them :—

Division.	Station.	Area in square miles.	Number of Sub-Registry Offices.	Number of registrations in 1869-70.	Collections in 1869-70.			Monthly establishment.	REGISTRAR'S SALARY.			
					Rs.	A.	P.		First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
I.	Viragapatam...	30,657	45	9,349	28,507	8	0	100	225	250	275	300
II.	Kurnool ...	26,193	48	7,101	20,854	7	9	100	225	250	275	300
III.	Cuddapah ...	33,976	53	10,026	26,804	8	0	120	325	350	375	400
IV.	Tanjore ...	19,683	53	30,962	81,362	9	0	140	425	450	475	500
V.	Madura ...	22,406	49	31,740	80,828	7	0	140	425	450	475	500
VI.	Calicut ...	10,465	40	41,049	90,632	14	0	160	325	350	375	400
								760	1,950	2,100	2,250	2,400

The total cost of the establishments is, it will be observed, nearly the same as it is now, but it varies partly according to the number of offices, and partly according to the number of registrations in each division.

The scale noted in the margin is the one on which the establishment of the first and second divisions is fixed. As travelling clerks are apt to get ill if kept continually on the move, the Registrar will probably find it more convenient to take two men alternately. I have accordingly assigned the same salary to both. In the third division an extra clerk is given in consideration

One Clerk							\$7.
One do.							39
One do.							80
Two Peons							20
Contingencies							14
							6
				Total			<u>100</u>

division an extra clerk is given in consideration of that division comprising four instead of three Collectorates. In the fourth and fifth divisions two extra clerks are given on the ground that the indexes are very voluminous, and in the sixth division there are three extra clerks, because the indexing work is still heavier. With regard to the Registrars themselves it will be observed that I propose having two of the first grade on salaries rising from Rupees 425 to Rupees 500, two of the second grade rising similarly from Rupees 325 to Rupees 400, and two of the third grade rising from Rupees 225 to Rupees 300. The lowest of these salaries is somewhat higher than the maximum salary assigned to a Sub-Registrar, and the highest of them does not exceed the limit suggested in the Government Order. If these offices are usually filled by persons who have originally entered the public service as Sub-Registrars, and have done their work satisfactorily for some years in that capacity, the salaries proposed are I think sufficient, and, as it will take some years for a Registrar to rise from Rupees 225 to Rupees 500, I do not see any great probability of the department being made a convenience of as apprehended by the Hon. V. Ramiengar. With regard to the cost of this part of the scheme, it may be observed that the amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the salaries of the Registrars of this Presidency is Rupees 2,250, of which Rupees 2,140 is actually drawn at present. There is, therefore, a saving at first, and only an increase in the last year. The travelling allowances must of course form an item which does not at present appear in the accounts. If they are drawn at the rate of Rupees 100 a-month for eight months by each registrar the cost would be Rupees 4,800 a-year, and as this would admit of from ten to thirteen offices being inspected per mensem,

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the Registrar might move in a more leisurely manner than would be possible with a larger area.

	No.	A.
One Clerk	39	6
One Peon	1	14
	81	14
	6	
	191	4

I think a travelling allowance of a Rupee a-day would not be too much for his clerk. Under recent orders peons are allowed only an Anna a-day. The cost of these items would, therefore, come to Rupees 191-4-0 per mensem, or Rupees 1,530 for eight months' actual travelling.

9. In the latter part of this scheme I have assumed that it is the intention of Government to adopt the plan which is now being tried in Bengal of uniting several districts into one, and placing them under the charge of a Special Registrar. As, however, the arrangement seems to me one open to grave objections, I will now state what these objections are.

me one open to grave objections, I will now state what these objections are.

10. In paragraph 5 of his letter the Hon. V. Ramlingar observes that this plan is in successful operation in the Police and Educational Departments. I cannot see in what sense this can be maintained. In the Police there are Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of divisions, but they have not been created by abolishing all the District Superintendents, which is virtually what is proposed here; and if it were necessary to do away with one of these two classes of officers, there is very little doubt that it would be the Divisional and not the District Officer who would disappear. In the Educational Department also the Inspector of the division has Deputy Inspectors, located in the different districts under him. For all purposes connected with the collection and examination of returns and accounts a District Officer has many advantages over a Divisional Officer. He can communicate in a much shorter time with his subordinates, and if there is anything in the accounts which requires to be explained or adjusted, the Treasury Office is at hand instead of being two or three hundred miles off. At present, as the registration returns and the treasury accounts are both in the hands of the same officer, it might be supposed that there would be no difficulties, but every year, when the annual statements have to be made out, there are sure to be a number of trifling discrepancies between the two sets of accounts. The adjustment of these discrepancies occupies several weeks, and is an invariable obstacle to the submission of the annual report in proper time. I cannot help thinking that these difficulties will be greatly enhanced when the Divisional Officer will have to deal with a much larger number of returns and accounts than any Registrar has now, and to get them adjusted by a series of references to several distant Deputy Collectors. It is also obvious that there must be increased delay and expense in the monthly transmission and retransmission of bulky indexes, and also in sending forms and heavy registers, &c., of which a reserve supply is kept in stock in every Registrar's Office. There will also be the other difficulties to which I have adverted in my letter, No. 105, of the 12th September 1870. A Registrar can under Section 32 register any instrument which might be registered by any of his Sub-Registrars, but this kind of registration, limited as it is now, will certainly become more limited, when the person who wishes to avail himself of its advantages has to travel, not to the headquarters of a district, but to the headquarters of a division. The Registrar's Office is one in which searches may be conducted, but such searches can hardly be expected to be very frequent, when each search involves a journey which may occupy several weeks. There are similar obstacles to the registration of wills, and practically they must almost put an end to this class of registrations in many districts, unless Act XX. of 1860 is altered in the manner proposed in the Bill. The disposal of appeals can hardly be expected to be facilitated under the proposed arrangements. It seems to me that the scheme is one inconsistent with the Act, and that it is because it cannot be worked successfully under the Act that the Legislature is now asked to place the scheme in harmony with the law by framing a law in harmony with the scheme. Among other indications of the kind of districts contemplated by the Act I would refer to Section 10, which provides that in the event of a Mofussil Registrar being absent from his district, or of a vacancy occurring in his office, the Judge of the District Court shall in default of any other appointment be the Registrar. Which is the District Court of the Division comprising the Northern Circars and Nellore, or of the division comprising the Ceded Districts, North Arcot, and Madras? If it be replied that it is the District Court located at the station where the Registrar

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has his headquarters, the difficulty would not be at an end, for there is no such Court at Cocanada where it is proposed that the Registrar of the first division should reside, and under this interpretation the High Court would become the Registrar of the second division, if that officer were to reside as originally proposed at Madras. Even this interpretation could not be acted on in the case of the petitions preferred to the District Court under Section 84. The Civil Judge at the Registrar's station could not receive petitions against orders of refusal to register relating to localities which were not in his jurisdiction. Practically, therefore, the Registrar's orders would have to be reviewed by several District Courts, whereas Section 84 speaks of the District Court, as if there could be only one District Court. I cannot help thinking that all these difficulties, some of which I observe are now dealt with in Bill No. 24 of 1870, do not arise naturally out of the Act, but are artificially created by the substitution of registration divisions for districts properly so called. This scheme, it may be remarked, is peculiar to Bengal, and it bears a remarkable resemblance to another scheme of the same kind which has just been abandoned. I allude to the "group system," under which two or more subdistricts were placed under the charge of an itinerating Sub-Registrar. The present scheme is in fact nothing more than the group system applied to districts instead of to subdistricts. The one has avowedly proved a failure, and it remains to be seen whether the other, which has had a very short trial, and has only been partially introduced, will prove more successful. Some of the inconveniences attendant on the Special Registrar's absence from his station have been mentioned, but there is one which I have not alluded to, viz., the small supervision which he will be able to exercise over his own office. There will I think be considerable risk of work being neglected and falling in arrears in an office in which two or three clerks are left without any one to look after them for prolonged periods extending over many months of each year. On the other hand it is difficult to see how the Special Registrar is to fill up his time when he remains at headquarters. With hardly any original registration, with few appeals, and those merely formal, and with little correspondence, it will be extremely difficult for the Registrar to find any real business to do, except by taking work out of the hands of his clerks.

11. As stated in paragraph 37 of my Administration Report for 1867-68, the most desirable arrangement seems to me to appoint the Sub-Registrar at the headquarters of the district Registrar as well as Sub-Registrar, and I have recently suggested that Act XX. of 1866 should be amended with a view to this object being carried out. I observe that Section 32 of the new Bill contains the provision required for this purpose, and that the Bill is so framed as to admit of either of the arrangements now under discussion being adopted. In the event of the Government deciding in favor of the latter, I would give each of the officers to whom I refer a salary of Rupees 100 a-month rising by annual increments of Rupees 10 to Rupees 150 as Registrar, in addition to his salary and commission as Sub-Registrar. The amount originally sanctioned by the Government

Special Registrar of Tranquebar	Rs. 800
Three other first-class Registrars, at Rs. 150 each	450
Nine second-class " at " 100 each	900
Eight third-class " at " 75 each	600
Total	2,250

of India for the salaries of the Registrars was Rupees 2,250 per mensem. The amalgamation of the Tranquebar and Tanjore Districts has effected a saving of Rupees 150 of this sum, while the creation of a new Registry Office for the Nilgiri Hills has entailed an increase to

First year	Rs. 2,000
Second " "	2,200
Third " "	2,400
Fourth " "	2,600
Fifth " "	2,800
Sixth " "	3,000

it of Rupees 40, making the total monthly expenditure at present Rupees 2,140. I think the Nilgiri Registry Office may be abolished, the Sub-Registry Office of Ootacamund being placed as before under the Registrar of Coimbatore. The salaries of the Registrars would, therefore, be somewhat less at first than they are now, but would gradually rise to the amount noted in the margin. It may be observed that, as the operations of the department have gone on expanding, the remuneration of the Sub-Registrars has gone on increasing, but the Registrars have as yet received no benefit from the increased receipts of their districts. As they will all have now to visit their Sub-Registry Offices, I would

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assign the same salary to all, but the total remuneration of these officers will be far from uniform, as much will depend on the position occupied by the Sub-Registry Office at headquarters. In the following statement the districts are arranged with reference to the total amount which each of these officers will draw in the event of both parts of this scheme being approved:—

Districts.	Salary as Registrar.	Salary as Sub-Registrar.	Commission as Sub-Registrar.	Total.	Station.
I.					
Tinnevely	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0	Tinnevely.
Madura	100	100	100 0 0	300 0 0	Madura.
Trichinopoly	100	100	82 11 3	282 11 3	Trichinopoly.
II.					
Tanjore	100	75	70 12 1	245 12 1	Tanjore.
South Canara	100	75	70 9 2	245 9 2	Mangalore.
III.					
Calicut	100	50	38 13 9	188 13 9	Calicut.
Coimbatore	100	50	35 15 8	185 15 8	Coimbatore.
Bellary	100	50	34 0 3	184 0 3	Bellary.
South Arcot	100	50	33 8 2	183 8 2	Cuddalore.
Salem	100	50	27 0 11	177 0 11	Salem.
IV.					
Kurnool	100	...	54 4 8	154 4 8	Kurnool.
Nellore	100	...	51 14 5	151 14 5	Nellore.
Tellicherry	100	...	46 8 2	146 8 2	Tellicherry.
Masulipatam	100	...	45 6 10	145 6 10	Masulipatam.
Godavery	100	...	44 4 0	144 4 0	Cocanada.
Chingleput	100	...	39 7 4	139 7 4	Sydapet.
North Arcot	100	...	37 7 6	137 7 6	Chittoor.
Cuddapah	100	...	31 3 9	131 3 9	Cuddapah.
Vizagapatam	100	...	27 6 10	127 6 10	Vizagapatam.
Ganjam	100	...	19 8 3	119 8 3	Berhampore.
Total ...	2,000	700	990 15 0	3,690 15 0	

It is proposed that all these officers shall remain at their present stations except in Ganjam. In that district the Registrar is at present stationed at Chatterpore, but as there is no Sub-Registry Office there, I would place the headquarters of the district at Berhampore.

12. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the Office Establishments of the

Four first-class Districts, at Rupees 50	Rs. 200
Nine second-class do. " 40	360
Eight third-class do. " 30	240
Total	800

Registrars is Rupees 800, but of this only Rupees 750 is drawn at present owing to the amalgamation of the Tanjore and Tranquebar Districts. No separate charge is incurred under this head for the Nilgiris. The low average cost of these offices has been noticed elsewhere. It can hardly be expected that it is to always remain at the same level. As registration increases, the work of the clerks must increase, and a scale which might have been

I. Class.		Rs.
One Clerk on	20(a)	
One do.	20(a)	
One Peon	7	
Contingencies	3	
	50	

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II. Class.	
One Clerk on ...	20(a)
One Assistant ...	10(b)
One Peon ...	7
Contingencies ...	3
	40
III. Class.	
One Clerk on ...	20(a)
One Peon ...	7
Contingencies ...	3
	30

(a) Rising to Rs. 30 by a biennial increase of Rs. 5.
(b) Rising to Rs. 15 by a biennial increase of Rs. 2-5-0.

Districts.	Registrations in Book I.	Memoranda of Decrees.
I.		
Calicut ...	20,102	647
Tanjore ...	16,489	2,370
Tinnevely ...	14,928	897
Tellicherry ...	11,899	1,173
II.		
Madras ...	8,079	818
South Canara ...	4,888	93
Coimbatore and Nilgiris ...	5,732	817
Trichinopoly ...	4,373	442
Salom ...	4,183	1,035
South Arcot ...	3,742	366
Godavery ...	3,617	2,223
North Arcot ...	3,284	1,146
III.		
Chingleput ...	2,670	220
Kurnool ...	2,455	841
Bellary ...	2,241	1,504
Vizagapatam ...	2,207	578
Cuddapah ...	2,085	672
Kistna ...	1,688	738
Ganjam ...	1,452	456
Nellore ...	1,418	654

sufficient some years ago may not be sufficient now. Many of the Registrars complain that their offices are under-manned, but I am inclined to think that what is required at present is not a larger number of clerks, but a better class of men, with sufficient inducements to remain a few years in their posts. In the General Registry Office the Examiners of Indexes receive Rupees 20 a-month rising by a biennial increase of Rupees 5 to Rupees 30, and it seems probable that the same salary will suffice for the provinces. The scale noted in the margin is, it will be observed, the same in amount, as is drawn now, but it will involve some eventual increase of expenditure if it has the effect intended of inducing competent men not only to enter but to remain in the department. The classification of the districts I would leave as it is now, with the exception that Tellicherry should be transferred from the second to the first class in the place of Tranquebar, which has now merged in Tanjore. The statement in the margin gives the number of indexes which had to be prepared or examined in each district in the year 1869-70, and shows the basis on which the districts are classified. The monthly cost of the establishments will, as shown in the following abstract, be Rupees 760 in the first year, Rupees 900 in the third year, and Rupees 1,040 in the fifth year, if all the clerks are by that time entitled to their maximum salaries, which is hardly a probable contingency:—

offices from a recent personal inspection, and would be able when he visited each office to give any personal instructions that might be necessary with regard to the preparation of the annual returns. The travelling allowances of twenty Registrars would come, at the rate of Rupees 100 per mensem, to Rupees 2,000. They would require, I think, no travelling clerk for a short tour of this kind. I have visited all the Telugu Districts myself without a clerk, and I do not see any necessity for allowing one in this case. That item of expenditure would therefore be saved. A peon would however be required. This item, at the rate of an Anna a-day, amounts to somewhat less than Rupees 40. On the other hand some remuneration would have to be granted to the officer in charge of the Registrar's Office. This might be fixed at 20 per cent. on the fees, which, as shown in paragraph 10, would amount on an average to Rupees 990-15-0, and would probably come to somewhat less in a month in which the collections are usually below the average.

14. The Hon. V. Ramiengar states that he has not considered it necessary to include the office of the Registrar of Madras in his scheme. It appears to me, however, that, at some future period, the office is one which may well be filled by a person who has been for some years a Registrar in the Mofussil. It is in some respects more suited to a Native than to a European or East Indian. There are about five vernacular instruments registered in the office for one English one, and as a general rule vernacular work is most easily done by native agency. I think, therefore, any general scheme of this kind should be arranged in such a way as to admit of a Mofussil Registrar being promoted to the office of Registrar of Madras. The amount at present sanctioned is Rupees 500 a-month, with a commission not exceeding on an average Rupees 100. If the principle of progressive salaries were applied to this office, the salary might be fixed at Rupees 400 rising by annual increments of Rupees 50 to Rupees 600, which with commission would practically be a salary ranging from Rupees 500 to Rupees 700. As it is now nearly six years since the present incumbent, Mr. J. G. Ferrand, was appointed to his present office, I think, in the event of this arrangement being approved, that his salary should be raised to the maximum proposed.

15. The statement in the margin shows that, for some years past, the department has been far more than self-supporting, and that there is an ample margin for such measures as are necessary to place all the establishments on a more efficient footing. Whichever of the measures now before Government may be finally adopted, there will still remain a large balance far greater than is required to meet the future contribution to Imperial Revenue for contingent pensions of five per cent. on salaries paid, ordered in paragraph 39 of the Resolution of the Government of India.

Year.	Debit.	Year.	Surplus.
1864-65 ...	Rs. 43,776 9 8	1866-67 ...	Rs. 23,300 5 6
1865-66 ...	23,895 7 11	1867-68 ...	58,244 15 8
		1868-69 ...	81,756 5 0
		1869-70 ...	98,428 7 1

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Registrar-General of Assurances, to the Hon. V. RAMIENGAR, Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, dated Vanur, 13th August 1870, No. 99.

I have the honor, with reference to G.O., No. 1023-A, of the 30th July 1870, to request that you will be good enough to favor me with any observations which you may wish to make on the following points.

2. The scheme for remunerating Special Sub-Registrars and their Establishments, submitted in your letter, No. 18, of the 26th February 1870, is based entirely on the collections of 1868-69 and in paragraph 18 the probability of these collections being not only maintained but greatly exceeded is specially dwelt on. No reference is made to the important fact that the table of fee, under which these collections were made was on the eve of being superseded on the 1st April 1870

Class.	Number.	MONTHLY COST OF EACH OFFICE.			MONTHLY COST OF ALL THE OFFICES.		
		First year.	Third year.	Fifth year.	First year.	Third year.	Fifth year.
I.	4	Rs. 50	Rs. 60	Rs. 70	Rs. 200	Rs. 240	Rs. 280
II.	8	40	47 1/2	55	320	380	440
III.	8	30	35	40	240	280	320
	20	...	...	...	760	900	1,040

13. As the Registrar will have a good deal of work to do at headquarters, I do not contemplate his making more than one tour through his district during the year, unless he is specially ordered to inspect any particular offices a second time. In many districts the only important office will be his own. In seven districts the number of offices to be inspected ranges from seven to eleven, in the others from thirteen to nineteen. A tour of about a month would, therefore, be sufficient in most districts. I think this inspection should take place simultaneously all over the Presidency in the month of February. There is less registration going on then than at any other period of the year; the roads and weather are favorable for travelling; the official year being then nearly at an end, the Registrar would be able in his annual report to speak of the state of his

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by a new table of fees, recommended for experimental adoption in your letter, No. 108, of the 9th November 1869. As under this new table the fees for registrations in Book I. are reduced to one-half in the case of instruments not exceeding Rupees 500, which from their numbers are the most important of any, and the fees for registrations in Book VI. are also reduced to one-half in most cases, and even to one-fourth in certain cases, it seems impossible that the former collections can be maintained, much less exceeded, unless a much larger increase of registration takes place than has taken place, or is at all likely to take place, for many years. How then was it expected that the new scheme could be carried out with the new table of fees.

3. In paragraph 17 you state that you have adopted for the Sub-Registrars the scale of salaries and the percentage of fees indicated in paragraph 47 of the Resolution of the Government of India. In this paragraph the Government of India remark that the salaries already proposed by the Madras Government and not acceded to were too high. The Madras Government had not proposed increasing the salaries of the Sub-Registrars as a whole, but merely suggested that a part of the commission already drawn by them should be commuted to a fixed salary, nor did the arrangements rejected by the Government of India involve any immediate increase of expenditure, the salaries, commission, and establishment costing the same as they have always done, viz, 50 per cent. of the fees. But in the proposed scheme the estimated cost, even allowing the receipts to remain unchanged, avowedly exceeds the present cost by Rupees 8,400-8-0. The proposed remuneration of the Sub-Registrars must therefore be higher than what has been already twice rejected as too high. In paragraph 47 the Government of India discuss what should be the salary of a Sub-Registrar. They fix Rupees 50, 75, and 100 for the Sub-Registrars of subdistricts containing towns, and Rupees 30, 45, 60, and 75 for the Sub-Registrars of rural subdistricts, with a commission in every case of 20 per cent. on fees after the first Rupees 30. In paragraph 46 they desire that no Sub-Registrar shall receive in fees more than his salary; and in paragraph 48 they consider that if any Sub-Registrar's fees equal his fixed salary his subdistrict should be reduced by the opening of a new office. I gather from this that the maximum salary of a Sub-Registrar is to be Rupees 100, and his maximum commission Rupees 100, making a total of Rupees 200; but, on referring to the statement appended to your letter, I observe that the proposed emoluments of the Sub-Registrars of Combaconum, Tinnevely, and Madura amount respectively to Rupees 231-9-4, Rupees 225-3-8, and Rupees 214-6-9, while at Combaconum the proposed salary alone is Rupees 150, a sum which exceeds the maximum allowed by the Government of India and is equivalent to more than even 20 per cent. of the fees. On going further down the list, I observe that, while the offices are arranged according to the amount of collections in each, the allotment of salaries does not follow the same order. The salary assigned to Trivadi, which stands sixth on the list, is Rupees 60; to Palghat, which stands seventh, Rupees 50; to Sattoor, which stands eighth, Rupees 60; while Tanjore, Mangalore, and Calicut, which stand ninth, tenth, and nineteenth, have Rupees 75 assigned to them. Possibly Tanjore, Mangalore, and Calicut have been picked out for the higher salaries on the ground that they are towns, but under paragraph 47 salaries of Rupees 75 may also be given to the Sub-Registrars of rural districts. I do not, therefore, see why these important rural subdistricts have been passed over in favor of other subdistricts in which the fees are really not sufficient to provide the salaries proposed. Again, I observe that at Vizagapatam (the nineteenth station) where the whole fees only average Rupees 41-7-4, it is proposed to give the Sub-Registrar Rupees 45 in salary alone, besides commission and establishment, his salary although he is the last in the list being fixed as high as that of the Sub-Registrar of Kutungal who stands twelfth. I do not see anything in the wording of the Resolution which implies that salaries are to be provided for stations at which they are clearly not obtainable from the fees except by the process of remunerating one Sub-Registrar out of the fees belonging to another. As I presume that the arrangements proposed by you are not arbitrary ones, but based on some general principle, I shall be much obliged by your informing me by what considerations you were guided in preparing the statement.

4. I shall also be much obliged by your informing me on what authority you have relied for the areas of the districts and divisions given in Statement No. I. It seems possible that they

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may have been taken from some Almanac or other book, in which only the areas of the Government Taluqs are given and the Zemindaries are entirely omitted. It is only on some such data that Ganjam can be returned as having an area of only 1,941 square miles, but as the greater part of the district consists of Zemindaries, and as there are Sub-Registry Offices for all the Zemindary tracts, there seems no reason for excluding them. In the same manner the Vizagapatam District must contain more than 3,622 square miles, if the Zemindaries of Vizianagram, Bobily, Saloor, &c., are included, and if the Hill Zemindary of Jeypore is included, it is larger than any district in the Madras Presidency. As the Registration Act is in force in Jeypore, I do not see how even this tract can be excluded. Similar remarks apply to all the districts which contain Zemindaries. As I am at present on a tour the only books of reference which I happen to have with me are Major Scott's Road-book published in 1853 (see appendix), Pharaoh's Gazetteer published in 1855, and Murray's Hand-book for India, Part I. (see page 2), from which I have compiled the following statement, in which you will observe that the areas of the first and third divisions, according to all these authorities, differ widely from those arrived at by you. At the time that these works were published, many changes had not taken place which have been since carried out, such as the division of the three districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntur into the two districts of Godavery and Kistna, the rearrangement of the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, with a view to increase the area of the latter, and the transfer of North Canara to Bombay. But the last is the only one of these changes which affects the area of any of the divisions. It will be observed that the figures of the Gazetteer are generally the same as Major Scott's. The chief difference is in Vizagapatam, in which Pharaoh probably leaves out Jeypore. There are small differences also in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot. Mr. Eastwick's figures in the Hand-book differ throughout from both, and seem to have been taken from some later source.

5. I shall be obliged by your informing me how often you calculated each office could be inspected during the year; how many months the Registrar was to be absent from his headquarters, whether for any fixed period or entirely at his own discretion; and whether the term permanent travelling allowance in paragraph 11 meant that he was to draw this allowance even when stationary at headquarters. That this was intended seems deducible from Statement No. I, where the annual charge of travelling allowances for the four Registrars is entered at Rupees 4,800. In the same statement the charge for the Registrars' travelling clerk and peon is entered at Rupees 2,400, but the terms under which this allowance is to be drawn are nowhere stated.

6. The Government, you will observe, wish to have your views on the points noticed by them in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.

7. Under the existing system a Central Office is set up at the headquarters of every Collocation, in which instruments relating to any portion of that particular district can be registered without the party undertaking a journey to some distant Sub-Registry Office, and in which searches can be made when information is required with regard to any instrument registered in the district. It is true that, practically, very little advantage is taken of the facilities afforded for either of these objects, but, under the proposed system, will not these facilities be entirely taken away from all but four stations, viz., Cocanada, Madras, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, and if so, will it be of any use to have any district indexes at all? Can it be supposed, for instance, that any person will travel from Ganjam or Nellore to Cocanada to register a deed or to search the books, or that he will come down from Bellary to Madras for that purpose? Supposing he did come to Madras, what could he register or find in the Special Registry Office of Madras which he could not register or find in the General Registry Office? Do you not think, also, that there would be some anomaly in having two Registrars, both located in Madras?

8. I shall be much obliged by your addressing your answer to the care of the Deputy Registrar-General, Madras.

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Comparison of Areas of the Districts of the Madras Presidency.

District.	Acting Registrar-General's letter, No. 18, of 26th February 1870.	Major Scott's Road-book, 1853.	Pharoli's Gazetteer, 1855.	Murray's Hand-book, 1859.	Districts.
Ganjam	1,941	6,400	6,400	5,738	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	3,622	15,300	(a) 7,650	4,690	{ Vizagapatam.
	...	...	...	13,041	{ Jeypoor.
Godavery	6,719	6,050	6,050	4,501	{ Rajahmundry.
Kistna	6,692	5,000	5,000	4,711	{ Masulipatam.
Nellore	4,546	4,960	4,960	4,752	{ Guntoor.
		7,930	7,930	7,959	{ Nellore.
1st Division	23,520	45,640	37,990	45,412	
Bellary	11,351	13,056	13,056	12,101	Bellary.
Cuddapah	9,177	12,970	12,970	13,298	{ Cuddapah.
Kurnool	7,470	3,243	2,613	3,278	{ Kurnool.
	...	...	500	...	{ Bunganapilly.
Madras	2,813	(b) 2,993	2,993	2,717	Madras (Chingleput).
Chingleput	3,959	5,700	5,700	6,580	North Arcot.
North Arcot	31,770	38,052	37,952	37,974	
2nd Division	31,770	38,052	37,952	37,974	
South Arcot	4,779	7,610	7,600	5,020	South Arcot.
Tanjore	3,735	3,900	3,000	3,781	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	3,565	3,000	3,243	2,922	Trichinopoly.
Madura	4,882	10,700	10,700	13,545	Madura.
Tinnevely	3,810	5,700	5,700	5,482	Tinnevely.
3rd Division	20,771	30,910	31,143	20,750	
Salem	7,604	8,200	8,200	7,499	Salem.
Coimbatore	8,470	8,280	8,280	8,151	Coimbatore.
Malabar	6,259	6,060	6,060	6,050	Malabar.
South Canara	4,206	(c) 7,720	(c) 7,720	(c) 7,152	Canara.
4th Division	26,539	(c) 30,260	(c) 30,260	(c) 29,872	

(a.) Apparently exclusive of Jeypore.

(b.) Twenty-seven square miles deducted as the area of Madras.

(c.) Including North Canara which must be deducted.

No. 194. ORDER THEREON, 24th February 1875, No. 429.

In reviewing the Administration Report for 1873-74 of the Registration Department, it was intimated to the Inspector-General of Registration in paragraph 14 of G.O., dated the 30th September 1874, No. 1830, that Special Registrars and Special Sub-Registrars should always be appointed when existing arrangements appeared insufficient, and that the Government were prepared to assign fixed salaries to all Registrars' Clerks, and to give their assent to any other well-considered measure for the convenience of the public and the expansion of the system of registration.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
24th February 1875.

2. Adverting to this, Colonel Macdonald submits copies of the correspondence which took place on the subject in 1870, and states that since that time a new Registration Act has been passed; the table of fees has been twice changed; the relative importance of many offices has altered; the number of Special Registrars has increased; four Special Registrars have been appointed on a new footing; changes have been effected in the method of remunerating the Registrars' Clerks; and experience has been acquired on some doubtful points in the working of the Act.

3. The most important question raised in 1870 was the expediency of uniting several districts under a Special Registrar. The experiment was tried and proved a failure in Bengal, and has been abandoned. Colonel Macdonald does not, therefore, recommend a trial of the experiment in this Presidency. He prefers an extension of the scheme partially introduced, under which a Special Official Registrar at the headquarters of a district does the work of both Registrar and Sub-Registrar, and is responsible for the regular inspection of every office in his district. No change, he thinks, is needed in the pay of these officers, but they should be retained for some time longer, advantage being taken of every permanent vacancy to appoint a special officer.

4. The pay of the Special Registrar will depend on the work devolving on him. Colonel Macdonald considers that it would be an advantage if it was so arranged as not only to admit of promotion from one grade to another, but also of a progressive increase in the same grade, in addition to a commission of twenty per cent. on all fees above Rupees 30, the maximum of the commission being limited to Rupees 100 except in the case of the Registrar of Madras; the pay and commission to be treated as the emoluments of the Registrar, and that he be entitled to draw the twenty per cent. commission when absent on a tour of inspection.

5. The scale proposed for this class of officers is—

SPECIAL REGISTRARS.

Maximum.

	Pay.	Commission.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
One on	500	200	700
Four on	250	100	350
Four on	200	100	300
Six on	150	100	250
Six on	100	100	200
One on	50	100	150

The amalgamation of the Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar on the Nilgiris to be carried out at once.

6. The existing scale of Office Establishments for the Registrar at Madras and the Special Registrars in the districts will not be disturbed, but on the appointment of Special Registrars some slight modification should, it is suggested, be made to admit of the employment of a peon. Every Special Registrar will require, as at present, a special establishment for copying and indexing all documents. This establishment will be on the same footing as those of the Sub-Registrars.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
24th February 1875.*

7. Colonel Macdonald further proposes to provide for eighty Special Sub-Registrars' Offices on the following scale :—

	Pay.	Commission.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Six at Rs. 100	600	573	1,173
Six at .. 75	450	457	907
Eight at .. 80	480	452	932
Six at .. 50	300	201	501
Eighteen at .. 45	810	733	1,543
Thirty-six at .. 30	1,080	685	1,765
Per mensem			6,821
Per annum			81,861

The scale of pay is in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 20th October 1869, No. 4774, the maximum commission being limited to Rupees 100, the limit fixed in the aforesaid Resolution. The scheme, if introduced, would not cost more than thirty-five per cent. of the collections in 1875-76.

8. No change is proposed in the existing system of allotting twenty-five per cent. according to a fixed scale, for Gumastahs and Contingencies in the Offices of Special Sub-Registrars.

9. Adopting Colonel Macdonald's proposals, the maximum charge for working the Registration Department would probably be as follows :—

Registrar-General	Rs. 18,000
Establishment as per Budget	4,508
	<u>22,508</u>

Special Registrars.

Madras	8,400
Establishment as per Budget	2,480
	<u>10,880</u>

Mofussil.

Twenty-one Registrars	63,400
Establishment as given in paragraph 13, and at twenty per cent. as per table in paragraph 13	24,240
	<u>87,640</u>
	1,00,520

Special Sub-Registrars.

Eighty	81,862
Establishment at twenty-five per cent. on collections entered in statement embodied in paragraph 16	54,393
	<u>1,36,255</u>
Miscellaneous including travelling allowance, &c., say	20,000
	<u>2,79,283</u>
The estimated receipts for 1875-76 are	3,60,000
Balance	<u>80,717</u>

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
24th February 1875.*

Colonel Macdonald will, however, submit a complete Tabular Statement, and suggest how the balance may be applied towards the reduction of fees; and he will submit a scale of fees accordingly.

10. In the meantime, the Governor in Council approves the amalgamation of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars' Offices at the headquarters of a district, the Official Registrars being retained in the appointments for the present. No inconvenience is likely to arise by the arrangement during the temporary absence of the Registrar in the district, as, under Section 11 of the Registration Act VIII. of 1871, "he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his district to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in Sections 68 and 72," such Sub-Registrar is, it is observed, generally the Hazzoor Treasurer or the Tahsildar.

11. The proposal for a progressive increase of pay of the Special Registrars in the same grade does not meet with the approval of His Excellency in Council. Colonel Macdonald will, therefore, in preparing the tabular statement, take the scale given in paragraph 9 of his letter for the "first year" for all Special Registrars in the Mofussil.

12. The suggestion to modify the scale of the Registrars' Establishments to admit of the employment of a peon is also not approved. The establishment will be retained intact, and one or two peons employed when needed.

13. With the exceptions noted, sanction is accorded for—

(a.) The adoption of the proposed scale of pay and commission for the Special Registrars.

(b.) The pay and commission to be considered as the emoluments of the Special Registrars.

(c.) The Special Registrars to draw the commission of twenty per cent. when on tour of inspection.

(d.) The arrangement under which their *locum-tenens* draw twenty per cent. of the commission to be continued.

(e.) The immediate amalgamation of the Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar on the Nilgiris.

(f.) The employment of a special establishment by Special Registrars whenever needed for copying and indexing documents.

(g.) The scale of pay and commission proposed for the Special Registrars with effect from 1st April 1875-76.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ed. J. Wright.

Office of the Inspector General of Registration,

1, JARKIN'S LANE,

The 12th Feb. 1875.

Respected

My dear Sir,

I am afraid to be said
to have as in Madras. He
live and take. I am sorry
for it if they go to America
perhaps. At the same time he
has tried to bring back his
own in the way of extending
facilities to assist.

our case too.

Yours truly,

H. Hervey

Register of the Inspector General of Registration, 1, Jarkin's Lane, London, E.C. 4.

RECEIVED
10th Feb 1875

RECEIVED
10th Feb 1875

Office of the Inspector General of Registration, 1, Jarkin's Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Noted Mr Money Letter
in Bengal, the are making
Provision out of Regis-
tration this is the up.

26/2

W
Heurthelph
it is wrong!
& we must
lower the fees.
R 28/2

C20/2

Note on letter from the Registrar Ge-
neral, Madras, dated 4th January
1875 No. 2.

In reviewing the
Administration report
of the Registration Department
for 1873-74, it was intima-

G.O. 30th September 1874
No. 1830.

Special Registrars & Special
Sub Registrars should always
be appointed when existing
arrangements appeared
insufficient - and that.

ted (para. 14) that the
Government were prepared
to assign fixed salaries
to all Registrars' Clerks,
and to give their assent
to any other well-considered
measure for the convenience
of the Public and the ex-
pansion of the system.
The Inspector General was
at the same time asked
to furnish copies of the
two "important references"
alluded to in the concluding
paragraph of the report,

as

as awaiting disposal.

2. The Inspector General submits copies of these references, and states that several years have elapsed since the correspondence was first submitted to Government, that during that time a new Registration Act has been passed, the table of fees has been twice changed, the relative importance of many offices has altered, the number of special Registrars has increased, four special Registrars have been appointed on a new footing, changes have been made in the mode of remunerating the clerks and experience has been gained on some

doubtful

doubtful points.

3. The most important of these moot questions is the expediency of uniting, (as tried in Bengal) several districts under a special Registrar. The Inspector General having already fully set forth his objections to the scheme, now brings to notice (paras 3 to 5) that the scheme has proved a failure in Bengal and has been abandoned. If however it is deemed desirable to introduce the scheme, two Inspectors may be appointed, one on Rs 400, rising to 500, and the other on Rs 300 rising to 400, with an establishment of 2 clerks on Rs 30 rising to Rs 40, and 2 peons on Rs 7 each.

4. The Inspector General however, prefers an extension of

of the plan partially, introduced in this Presidency under which a Special Registrar at the Head Quarters of a District does the work hitherto divided between the Registrar and Sub Registrar and is responsible for the regular inspection of every office in his district. No change need be made in the pay of these official Registrars. The main objection, that they cannot inspect the offices of Sub Registrars, is to some extent removed by a late order, which permits them to visit Taluk Treasuries occasionally, and the suspected General trusts that Govt will permit the present incumbents to retain their

I think this is
the best plan
JW

Yes

No: I don't see it
JW

31
their position for some time longer, advantage being taken of every permanent vacancy in a Treasury office to appoint a Special Officer to the charge of the office of Registrar and Sub Registrar. The pay of this officer must depend probably on the amount of work devolving on him, and probably on the number and importance of offices under his control. It would be an advantage, if the pay was so arranged as not only to admit of promotion from one grade to another, but also of a progressive increase in the same grade. In addition to the fixed pay every Special Registrar (as a Sub Registrar) of 20 per Cent.

20 per Cent on all fees above Rs. 30, a maximum being prescribed as in the case of Sub Registrars. The scale the Inspector General would propose is as follows

very well
//

Special Registrars			
	Pay - Comm.	Total	
1 on	500 - 200	700	
4 on	250 - 100	350	
4 on	200 - 100	300	
6 on	150 - 100	250	
6 on	100 - 100	200	
1 on	50 - 100	150.	

5. In paras 10 to 12 he gives his reasons for raising the emoluments of the Registrar of Madras and for fixing the pay and Commission of Principal Registrars at the rates given. He would amalgamate the office of Registrar and Sub Registrar

on

Certainly - Further relief might be possible the work is small

//

Certainly and this the reduction of clerks & this aspect we interfere with the efficiency of the work we must keep the office efficient & probably 2 persons will be required - one to accompany the Special on tour - and remain with the Special

I agree //

37
on the Nilgiris at once.
6. The scale of establishments sanctioned for the Registrar at Madras, and the Registrars in the provinces, need not be disturbed, but in the event of special Registrars being appointed in lieu of the official Registrars, the same scale with some slight modification will be necessary to admit of the employment of a person.
7. Every special Registrar will require, as at present, a special establishment for copying and indexing all documents required by him. This establishment must be on the same footing as those of the Sub Registrars.
8. No special travelling allowance

allowance has been sanc-
 tioned for Special Registrars,
 they draw the same al-
 lowance as is granted
 to Revenue Officers of
 corresponding emoluments.
 The arrangement seems fair,
 but has not worked equi-
 tably. Under the arrange-
 ment suggested by the In-
 spector Genl, all Special
 Registrars would be placed
 on the same footing. It
 should, however, be expressly
 ruled that a Registrar's
 emoluments shall be
 deemed to be what he
 draws both as salary
 and Commission.

9. A Special Registrar,
 when absent on tour of
 inspection, should as at
 present draw his 20 per
 Cent Commission.

10. Special Sub Registrars

Provision has been made
 for 80 offices of this class.

	Pay	Comm.	Total
6 at 100 —	600	573	1173
6 at 75 —	450	457	907
8 at 80 —	480	452	932
6 at 50 —	300	201	501
18 at 45 —	810	733	1543
36 at 30 —	1080	685	1765
per mensem Rs.			6821
per annum Rs.			81,862

The collections
 from these offices in
 1873-74 were — Rs. 2,17,572.

11. The total remunera-
 tion assigned to Special
 Sub Registrars amounts
 to about 37½ per cent on
 the collections. The scheme,
 if introduced at once, would
 not cost more than 35 per
 cent in 1875-76.

12. The scale of pay pro-
 posed, is in accordance with
 the Resolution of the Govt of
 India of 1869. With regard to
 the amount of Commission
 there

There are, it is stated, good reasons why the maximum should be limited. The limit of Rs 100 named in the aforesaid Resolution seems, under the present table of fees, very fair. The same limit should be applied to all Sub Registrars' offices without reference to the amount of pay.

The number of cases in which the proposed Commission will exceed the proposed pay, is at present only ten, and the excess in each case is trifling. It is probable that, in time, in every class below the first, the Commission will go on increasing until it exceeds the salary. The Sub Registrars should have a personal interest in encouraging the increase. This part of the scheme involves

In a great many it will fall very far short - like lessy short - of the rates entered as maximum

involves a large increase, but for the reasons stated in para. 17, the Inspector General strongly recommends it.

12. No change is called for in the system recently introduced in this Presidency in the offices of official Sub Registrars, who now receive a Commission of 20 per cent, and 25 per cent is allotted according to a fixed scale for gunnastahs and contingencies.

13. Adopting Colonel McDonald's proposals, the maximum charge for working the Registration Department would be as follows:-

Registrar General	Rs 18,000
Establishment as per Budget	Rs 4,508
	Rs 22,508
<u>Special Registrars.</u>	
Madras	8,400
Establishment as per Budget	2,480
	10,880
<u>Mofussil.</u>	
21 Registrars	65,400
Establishment, as given in para. 13 & at 20 per cent as per table in para 17-	24,240
	89,640
	1,00,520.

Special Sub Registrars

1,23,028

Eighty Rs. 8,1862

Establishment at 25 per
cent on collections em-
bodied in statement } - 54,393
embodied in para. 16- }

1,36,255

Miscellaneous including travel
allowance for day } - 20,000

The estimated receipts for
1875-76 are } 2,79,283
3,60,000

Balance Rs. 80,717

X

11. Should these propo-
sals be sanctioned, the of-
ficial special Registrars,
i.e., the Deputy Collectors
in charge of District Treas-
uries, may be relieved
of the Registration work
as soon as arrangements
can be made for so doing.

DL

X This balance shd.
be applied in reduction
of fees: used as
scale submitted
for repeated
sub. accordingly
18/2

I agree with
the Inspector General
of Registrars in respect
to Deputy Inspectors.
They are not now
needed.

We have more
as I understand Special
Registrars at each
Head Quarter of a
District - generally the
Treasury Deputy Collector
who is responsible for
the working of the
Sub Registrars of the
District and occasional
inspection of their offices.
The system works fairly

fairly well in most
parts and may I gather
be continued except
where the funds admit
of an independent Special
Registrar being appointed
as vacancies occur. This
might be sanctioned.

Col. Macdonald proposes
I gather that the Head
Quarters Special Registrar
shall do both the duty
of Registrar & Sub Registrar
- in fact be the sole
registering office at
Head Quarters. I greatly
doubt the expediency
of this arrangement.
In Districts where the
Head Quarters work is
heavy the work must
suffer by his absence,
temporary change of
hands.

hands. I think that
this point should be
reconsidered. 11

I do not like
progressive salaries;
when needed the fixed
salaries can be raised
as the service is prolonged.

I doubt the expediency
of cutting the Rouse out
of District Establish-
ments if this be contemplated.
Establishments in general
require strengthening
rather than the reverse.

I think that the
Scheme might be
sustained in regard
to Sub Registrars and
the Office Establishment
(viz increase of percentage
of fees).

18/2 JBL

49
Rock

Apr. 1911
H. 1003

GO 1134, 1911
No 429.

Statement showing salaries and commissions of Registrars and Special Registrars and Sub Registrars' offices

District	Collections in 1873-74				Monthly average collections	Commission on above average 30%	Salary					Total remuneration						
	Registrar's Office		Sub-Registrars Office				Total	First hand year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Sixth year	Taking first year and year and present maximum	Commission	R.				
	R.	P.	R.	P.											R.	R.	R.	R.
I. Madras (b)	10771	103	-	-	897	102	173	83	200	300	340	380	420	460	500	473	85	700
II. Tellicherry (b)	1720	13	4716	5	536	54	101	43	100	200	210	220	230	240	250	(4) 300	-	350
Trincomalee	502	12	6017	2	543	53	101	108	100	200	210	220	230	240	250	(4) 300	"	350
Cadicut	1294	12	3371	9	388	13	71	124	100	200	210	220	230	240	250	271	124	350
Tanjore (b)	5725	15	-	-	310	711	56	17	100	200	210	220	230	240	250	256	17	350
III. Madras	554	1	6444	12	583	3	110	104	100	150	160	170	180	190	200	(2) 250	-	300
S. Canara	397	8	5647	13	503	1110	94	12	100	150	160	170	180	190	200	244	12	300
Trichingopoly	211	12	5797	13	500	12	94	27	100	150	160	170	180	190	200	244	27	300
S. S. S. S.	189	14	2408	6	216	85	36	411	100	150	160	170	180	190	200	186	411	300
IV. Coimbatore	311	14	2108	9	201	87	34	411	100	100	110	120	130	140	150	134	411	250
Salem	605	11	1786	9	197	11	83	87	100	100	110	120	130	140	150	133	87	250
Kallaw (b)	1016	14	1041	1	171	711	25	-	-	100	110	120	130	140	150	128	49	250
V. Bangalore	174	15	903	14	84	14	11	15	100	100	110	120	130	140	150	111	15	250
S. S. S. S.	14	4	595	6	50	1210	4	27	100	100	110	120	130	140	150	104	27	250
V. Bangalore	193	10	1126	54	109	1511	15	162	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	90	152	200
Bellary	226	14	1052	8	106	9	15	51	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	90	51	200
Mysore	24	2	1109	12	98	10	13	118	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	88	118	200
Mysore	189	11	683	2	72	11	8	89	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	83	89	200
G. S. S. S.	290	6	430	1	60	7	6	1	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	81	1	200
Vijayapattam	149	7	511	-	55	7	5	1	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	80	1	200
VI. Kailashnagar	1	8	716	2	59	11	5	151	100	30	34	38	42	46	50	35	151	150

(a) In three the above the present commission would amount to more than the maximum and has therefore been reduced
 (b) These are already Special Registrars

Statement showing salaries and commission proposed to be assigned to the Special Sub-Registers and collections in their office.

Offices	Total fees collected in 1873-74			Average monthly collections			Monthly average commission at 2 per cent after the first Rs 30			Maximum Commission	Proposed Salary	Total remuneration according to present arrangement when not in excess of the maximum			Total Salary and maximum commission	Remarks
Class I																
1. Combacorum *	7975	8	.	664	10	.	126	14	10	100	100	200	.	.	200	* All these offices are already Special Offices
2. Palghat *	7317	14	.	609	13	2	115	15	5	100	100	200	.	.	200	
3. Madurai *	6444	12	.	537	1	.	101	6	7	100	100	200	.	.	200	
4. Tirunelveli *	6017	2	.	501	6	10	94	4	7	100	100	194	4	7	200	
5. Trichingopoly *	5797	13	.	483	2	5	90	10	1	100	100	190	10	1	200	
6. Mangalore *	5647	13	.	470	10	5	88	2	1	100	100	188	2	1	200	
Total	39200	14	.	3265	11	10	617	6	7	600	600	1173	.	9	1200	
Class II																
1. Nagapatam *	6395	3	.	449	9	7	83	14	9	100	75	162	14	9	175	
2. Tutungal *	6290	10	.	440	14	2	82	2	10	100	75	157	2	10	175	
3. Badagara *	5125	1	.	427	1	5	79	6	8	100	75	154	6	8	175	
4. Perindalamannur *	4793	3	.	399	6	11	73	14	2	100	75	143	14	2	175	
5. Kolingode *	4765	10	.	397	2	2	73	6	10	100	75	148	6	10	175	
6. Trivadi *	4199	1	.	349	14	9	63	15	9	100	75	138	15	9	175	
Total	29568	12	.	2464	1	.	456	13	.	600	450	906	13	.	1050	
Class III																
1. Kuttadi *	4095	15	.	341	5	3	62	4	3	100	60	122	4	3	160	
2. Tenkasi *	3927	15	.	327	5	3	59	7	5	100	60	119	7	5	160	
3. Kannilur *	3808	.	.	317	5	4	57	7	6	100	60	117	7	6	160	
4. Pottapudungudi *	3720	14	.	310	1	2	56	.	3	100	60	116	.	3	160	
5. Pmani *	3652	9	.	304	6	1	54	14	.	100	60	114	14	.	160	
6. Chavayur	3650	12	.	304	3	8	54	13	6	100	60	114	13	6	160	
7. Hdayambur *	3635	2	.	302	14	10	54	9	4	100	60	114	9	4	160	
8. Alattur	3535	.	.	294	9	14	52	14	8	100	60	112	14	8	160	
Total	3026	3	.	2502	2	11	452	6	11	800	480	932	6	11	1280	
Class IV																
1. Palghat *	3371	9	.	280	15	6	50	3	1	100	50	103	3	1	150	
2. Mount Road *	3101	6	.	258	7	2	45	11	.	100	50	95	11	.	150	
3. Cuddalore *	2408	6	.	200	11	2	34	2	3	100	50	84	2	3	150	
4. Coimbatore *	2105	9	.	175	8	9	29	1	9	100	50	79	1	9	150	
5. Palam	1766	9	.	147	3	5	23	7	1	100	50	73	7	1	150	
6. Sydapett *	1440	6	.	120	.	6	18	.	1	100	50	68	.	1	150	
Total	14194	13	.	1182	14	5	200	9	3	600	300	508	9	3	700	
Class V																
1. Manargudi *	3422	1	.	285	2	7	51	.	7	100	45	96	.	7	145	
2. Hdiyy *	3384	3	.	282	.	3	50	6	5	100	45	95	6	5	145	
3. Tiruvengadi	3360	8	.	280	.	8	50	.	2	100	45	95	.	2	145	
4. Shermadur *	3111	12	.	259	5	.	45	13	10	100	45	90	13	10	145	
5. Ambasambur	2920	3	.	243	5	7	42	10	9	100	45	87	10	9	145	

Offices	Total fees collected in 1873-74	Average monthly Collections	Monthly average commission at 20 per cent after the first Rs. 30	Maximum Commission	Proposed Salary	Total remuneration according to present average when not in excess of the maximum	Total Salary and maximum Commission	Remarks
8. Trichendur *	2872 14	239 6 8	41 14 1	100	45	86 14 1	145	
9. Cherupulasheri	2863 13	238 10 5	41 11 8	100	45	86 11 8	145	
10. Tirunelveli *	2861 1	238 6 9	41 10 11	100	45	86 10 11	145	
11. Quilomdy	2812 7	234 13 11	40 15 7	100	45	85 15 7	145	
12. Tirutala *	2557 2	221 6 10	38 4 7	100	45	83 4 7	145	
13. Talparrumba	2586 9	215 8 9	37 1 9	100	45	82 1 9	145	
14. Thasargode *	2516 4	209 11	35 16	100	45	80 15	145	
15. Kuttaparambass	2479 3	206 9 7	35 5 1	100	45	80 5 1	145	
16. Bhidimbarans	2336 10	194 11 6	32 15 1	100	45	77 15 1	145	
17. Madhianjannam *	2269 13	189 2 5	31 13 3	100	45	76 13 3	145	
18. Nanguneri *	2240 14	186 11 10	31 5 7	100	45	76 5 7	145	
Total	52492 4	4207 11	733 8 7	1800	810	1643 8 7	2610	
Class VI								
1. Stiniliputtur *	2167 11	180 10 3	30 2 1	100	30	60 2 1	130	
2. Vittal *	2147	178 14 8	29 12 6	100	30	59 12 6	130	
3. Sattur *	2011 12	167 10 4	27 8 6	100	30	57 8 6	130	
4. Arandanghi *	1851 6	154 4 6	24 13 8	100	30	54 13 8	130	
5. Nilesiwar	1850	154 2 8	24 13 4	100	30	54 13 4	130	
6. Mannarghat *	1820 13	151 11 9	24 5 7	100	30	54 5 7	130	
7. Thangubari *	1772 7	147 11 3	23 8 8	100	30	53 8 8	130	
8. Lalgudi *	1771 2	147 9 8	23 5 4	100	30	53 5 4	130	
9. Manantoddy	1765 13	147 2 5	23 6 11	100	30	53 6 11	130	
10. Edavanna *	1707 14	142 5 2	22 7 5	100	30	52 7 5	130	
11. Tenkasi *	1705 5	141 1	22 6 9	100	30	52 6 9	130	
12. Odormalapattah	1683 14	140 5	22 1	100	30	52 1	130	

Offices	Total fees collected in 1873-74	Average monthly Collections	Monthly average Commission at 20 per cent after the first Rs. 30	Maximum Commission	Proposed Salary	Total remuneration according to present average when not in excess of the maximum	Total Salary and maximum Commission	Remarks
13. Enlittalai *	1670 9	139 3 5	21 13 6	100	30	51 13 6	130	
14. Annamalai *	1627 4	135 9 8	21 1 11	100	30	51 1 11	130	
15. Trichuli	1617 13	134 13 1	20 15 5	100	30	50 15 5	130	
16. Sankaranamam *	1609 9	134 2 1	20 13 3	100	30	50 13 3	130	
17. Hallayahpattah *	1591 5	132 9 9	20 8 4	100	30	50 8 4	130	
18. Sivagunga	1514 5	126 3 1	19 3 10	100	30	49 3 10	130	
19. Sircalli	1394 14	116 3 10	17 4	100	30	47 4	130	
20. Draksharama	1389 5	115 12 5	17 2 6	100	30	47 2 6	130	
21. Amalapur *	1376 11	114 11 7	16 15 1	100	30	46 15 1	130	
22. Erode	1368 4	114 4	16 12 10	100	30	46 12 10	130	
23. Gundapore	1362 12	113 9	16 11 5	100	30	46 11 5	130	
24. Carori	1308 1	109 1	15 12 10	100	30	45 12 10	130	
25. Kilkumilla *	1281 1	106 12 1	15 5 7	100	30	45 5 7	130	
26. Chalipoya *	1277 9	106 7 5	15 4 8	100	30	45 4 8	130	
27. Tinturpundry	1234 5	102 13 9	14 9 2	100	30	44 9 2	130	
28. Vilathicolam	1230 14	102 9 2	14 8 3	100	30	44 8 3	130	
29. Vellore *	1224 6 3	102 6	14 6 6	100	30	44 6 6	130	
30. Buntural	1185 4	98 12 4	13 12 1	100	30	43 12 1	130	
31. Canjaveram *	1183 9	98 10 1	13 11 7	100	30	43 11 7	130	
32. Palani *	1179 9	98 4 9	13 10 7	100	30	43 10 7	130	
33. Tirumangalam *	1136 10	94 11 6	12 5 1	100	30	42 5 1	130	
34. Ottapidaram	1131 1	94 4 1	12 13 7	100	30	42 13 7	130	
35. Vijayanagaram	1075 4	89 9 8	11 14 9	100	30	41 14 9	130	
36. Nijerakandy *	864 4	72 4	8 6 6	100	30	38 6 6	130	
Total	52089 11 3	4507 7 5	855 8	3600	120	1165 14 6	11720	
Grand Total	27772 9 3	18151 7	3146 3 4	8000	120			

III.
Statement showing the collections in 65 Sub Registry offices and the salaries and commission proposed for the Special Sub Registrars.

Offices	Total per collected in 1869-70			Total Commission on ditto at 40 per cent			Monthly average Commission at 40 per cent			Proposed Monthly Salary	Monthly Commission at 20 per cent after the first Rs 30 (not exceeding salary)			Total Monthly remuneration proposed.		
Class I																
i Combaconam	8790	12	-	3516	4	10	293	-	5	100	100	-	-	200	-	-
ii Sinnerully	8266	12	-	3306	11	2	275	8	11	100	100	-	-	200	-	-
iii Madurai	8111	4	-	3244	8	-	270	6	-	100	100	-	-	200	-	-
iv Negapatam	5575	12	-	2230	4	10	185	13	9	100	86	14	10	186	14	10
v Trichinopoly	5322	4	-	2128	14	5	177	6	6	100	82	11	3	182	11	3
	36066	12	-	14426	11	3	1202	3	7	500	469	10	1	969	10	1
Class II																
i Tuticungal	5201	4	-	2080	8	-	173	6	-	75	75	-	-	150	-	-
ii Tiruvadi	4789	8	-	1915	12	10	159	10	5	75	73	13	2	148	13	2
iii Tanjore	4605	4	-	1842	1	7	153	8	2	75	70	12	1	145	12	1
iv Palghat	4564	8	-	1825	12	10	152	2	5	75	70	1	2	145	1	2
v Mangalore	4594	8	-	1837	12	10	153	2	5	75	70	9	2	145	9	2
	23765	-	-	9502	-	1	791	13	5	375	360	3	7	735	3	7
Class III																
i Badagara	4502	8	-	1801	-	-	150	1	4	60	60	-	-	120	-	-
ii Kuttadi	4230	12	-	1692	4	10	141	-	5	60	60	-	-	120	-	-
iii Tenkarai	4137	4	-	1654	14	5	137	14	6	60	60	-	-	120	-	-
iv Mayasore	3886	-	-	1554	6	5	129	8	6	60	58	12	3	118	12	3
v Mayankannur	3842	-	-	1536	12	10	128	1	1	60	58	-	6	118	-	1
	20598	8	-	8239	6	6	686	9	10	300	296	12	9	596	12	9
Class IV																
i Calicut	2691	12	-	1076	11	2	89	11	7	50	38	13	9	88	13	9
ii Coimbatore	2518	12	-	1007	8	-	83	15	4	50	35	15	8	85	15	8
iii Bellary	2401	-	-	960	6	5	80	-	6	50	34	-	3	84	-	3
iv Cuddalore	2370	12	-	948	4	10	79	-	5	50	33	8	2	80	-	2
v Salem	1983	8	-	793	6	5	66	1	10	50	27	-	11	77	-	11
	11966	12	-	4786	4	10	398	13	8	250	169	6	9	419	6	9
Class V																
i Madurai	3769	4	-	1507	11	2	125	10	3	45	45	-	-	90	-	-
ii Sattur	3638	12	-	1455	8	-	121	4	8	45	45	-	-	90	-	-
iii Kolozod	3555	-	-	1422	-	-	118	8	-	45	45	-	-	90	-	-
iv Perindalamanna	3461	8	-	1384	9	7	115	6	2	45	45	-	-	90	-	-
(carried over)	14424	8	-	5769	12	9	480	13	1	180	180	-	-	360	-	-

22 6 9 100 30 52 11 9 150
22 1 120 30 52 1 130

Statement showing the proposed division of the Madras Presidency into six circles. IV

Divisions	Head Quarters Station	Districts	Area in square miles	Number of Sub Registry Offices	Regi. 1869	Collections in 1869-70			Registrars' Establishments	Registrar's salary				Travelling allowances of Registrars and their establishments.	
										First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year		
First	Vizagapatam	Goujans	4187	10		4994	4		2 clerks on Rs 30	60	225	250	275	300	Registrar Rs 100 per mensem while absent from Head Quarters Station
		Vizagapatam	18935	17		7673	8		1 clerk on Rs 20	20					
		Godavery	7535	18		15839	12		2 Persons on Rs 7	14					
			30,657	45		28507	8		Contingencies	6					
Second	Kurnool	Bellary	11496	20		8861	15	9	2 clerks on Rs 30	60	225	250	275	300	Travelling clerk Rs. 30 per mensem while absent from Head Quarters Station
		Kurnool	7470	11		6170	12		1 clerk on Rs 20	20					
		Kistna	7227	15		5821	12		2 Persons on Rs 7	14					
			26193	46		20854	7	9	Contingencies	6					
Third	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	9177	14		1488	8		2 clerks on Rs 30	60	325	350	375	400	Travelling Person One anna per diem while absent from Head Quarters Station
		S. West	15146	15		8826			2 clerks on Rs 20	40					
		S. East	6840	14		5391	8		2 Persons on Rs 7	14					
		Chingleput	2813	10		7098	8		Contingencies	6					
Fourth	Tanjore		33976	53		26804	8				425	450	475	500	
		S. West	4779	12		9190	5		2 clerks on Rs 30	60					
		Tanjore	3735	17		49841	4		3 clerks on Rs 20	60					
		Trichingopoly	3565	8		1195	12		2 Persons on Rs 7	14					
Fifth	Madura	Saluv	7104	15		1135	4		Contingencies	6	425	450	475	500	
			19683	53		81362	9								
		Combatoe and at vilghenya	8470	15		14229	7		2 clerks on Rs 30	60					
		Madura	9790	16		1043	4		3 clerks on Rs 20	60					
Sixth	Calcutt.	Tinnevely	5146	17		23646	12		2 Persons on Rs 7	14	325	350	375	400	
			22406	49		41909			Contingencies	6					
						80828	7								
						44971	14		2 clerks on Rs 30	60					
Grand total									4 clerks on Rs 20	80	1950	2100	2250	2400	
									2 Persons on Rs 7	14					
									Contingencies	6					
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
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Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250	2400	
Grand total											1950	2100	2250		

Appendix IV

To letter No 113 of 22nd October 1870.

Appendix I.

To letter No 113 of 22nd October 1870.

Ganjam District
Registrar

900

Sub Registrars

1. Gumsur	157	10	.
2. Aska	179	2	.
3. Purnashottaporo	112	2	.
4. Goujam	57	12	.
5. Bishampore	275	14	.
6. Itchapore	110	6	.
7. Teckally	84	14	.
8. Karsannapatta	451	10	.
9. Chicacole	687	2	.
10. Kinnedy	232	4	.

Total

900 2198 12 .

Vinayapatnam District

Registrar

900

Sub Registrars

1. Vinayapatnam	365	4	.
2. Yellamunchily	243	14	.
3. Kurupatnam	91	.	.
4. Ankapally	288	8	.
5. Bimlipatnam	239	4	.
6. Vinnanagrum	464	4	.
7. Salur	177	14	.
8. Gajapatnagrum	188	8	.
9. Parvatipur	156	.	.
10. Chipurupally	146	4	.
11. Palconda	287	6	.
12. Tiravally	324	8	.
13. Srungavarapukata	198	4	.
14. Bobbili	218	6	.
15. Gumpur	1	8	.
16. Rayachadda	23	4	.

17. Jaypore			4	.
18. Mahadwipetty			.	.
Total	900	3408	10	.

Godavery District				
Registrar	1200			
Sub Registrars				
1. Draksharama		496	.	.
2. Atreapuram		482	4	.
3. Annapuram		828	2	.
4. Tannan		443	12	.
5. Ellore		293	6	.
6. Bhimavaram		311	12	.
7. Rajahmundry		541	.	.
8. Gernagudem		162	6	.
9. Peddapuram		451	6	.
10. Cocanada		664	2	.
11. Pittapuram		413	2	.
12. Tuni		267	4	.
13. Coringa		127	.	.
14. Alamuru		185	14	.
15. Pratikadu		250	2	.
16. Sivakadu		368	12	.
17. Kottapeta		480	6	.
18. Pentapadu		145	12	.
Total	1200	6910	.	.

Kistna District				
Registrar	900			
Sub Registrars				
1. Bandoor		686	15	7
2. Gudivada		192	4	.
3. Bezavada		186	8	.
4. Sandigama		50	12	.
5. Jaggapeta		66	14	.
6. Guntur		373	10	.
7. Repally		155	4	.
8. Tuni		239	4	.
9. Bapatla		130	10	.
10. Ponnur		99	8	.
11. Vinukonda		30	12	.
12. Narasipeta		85	.	.
13. Dashepally		28	10	.
14. Tummakodu		78	4	.

15. Pattenapally		130	8	"
16. Anzvid		10	4	"
Total	900	2474	15	7
Mellore District				
Registrar	900			
Sub Registrars				
1. Subyeta		62	"	"
2. Venkatagiri		40	6	"
3. Gundur		265	6	"
4. Rapur		40	"	"
5. Mellore		786	4	"
6. Allur		87	8	"
7. Atmakur		93	4	"
8. Hawali		73	2	"
9. Hdayagiri		81	14	"
10. Kandukur		80	14	"
11. Hanigiri		52	2	"
12. Ongole		251	6	"
13. Adanki		118	2	"
14. Podile		33	4	"
Total	900	2465	8	"
Cuddapah District				
Registrar	848-12-5			
Sub Registrars				
1. Cuddapah		460	2	"
2. Camalapur		151	"	"
3. Proddatur		258	"	"
4. Jammalamadugu		216	8	"
5. Pulivendula		92	"	"
6. Hadiri		109	2	"
7. Madanapalle		284	2	"
8. Veilpand		219	12	"
9. Pilani		130	12	"
10. Rayachoti		142	4	"
11. Pullampett		144	14	"
12. Chitwail		64	8	"
13. Sidhout		93	2	"
14. Badwail		89	8	"
Total	848-12-5	2421	4	"
Kurnool District				
Registrar	900			

Sub Registrars			
1. Keshnurb	717	2	"
2. Ramulakota	195	14	"
3. Atsnakur	99	10	"
4. Kundikothur	173	8	"
5. Pattikanda	99	12	"
6. Hahua	110	"	"
7. Kundial	405	10	"
8. Pirwell	173	"	"
9. Koilkuntla	446	12	"
10. Cumbum	174	10	"
11. Markapur	8	12	"
Total	900	2674	10 "

Bellary District Registrar

Sub Registrars			
1. Bellary	938	4	"
2. Singroppa	242	6	"
3. Prosset	253	14	"
4. Kompli	143	"	"
5. Sudlighi	189	8	"
6. Horvinhadgulli	125	12	"
7. Hurpanhalli	92	10	"
8. Moor	155	8	"
9. Adony	327	"	"
10. Gooty	67	12	"
11. Oravacunda	100	10	"
12. Tadpetry	84	4	"
13. Raichog	78	8	"
14. Anantapur	25	2	"
15. Thurmanuram	43	"	"
16. Penkonda	122	14	"
17. Borkapuram	64	10	"
18. Palliandrog	19	"	"
19. Hindupur	222	10	"
20. Madnukera	112	8	"
Total	900	3408	12 "

Maddur District Registrar

4401-78	1200	14	5
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Chingleput District

Registrar	958		
Sub Registrars			
1. S. J. J. J.		569	2
2. Ponnammallu		243	10
3. Chingleput		196	2
4. Tripornu		142	12
5. Madurantikuru		214	12
6. Uthamallu		169	8
7. Conjeveram		697	14
8. Pimpamattur		224	8
9. Trivellore		440	12
10. Ponnuri		190	4
Total	958	3089	4

North Arcot District

Registrar	1100		
Sub Registrars			
1. Chittoor		574	10
2. Tirupathi		244	8
3. Palmanur		97	6
4. Gudalur		272	8
5. Vellore		630	6
6. Polur		111	6
7. Wanduwash		131	6
8. Arcot		494	8
9. Hallajah		735	4
10. Punganur		93	
11. Kongundi		82	12
12. Kalashty		81	14
13. Narayanapuram		78	2
14. Tirutani		302	6
15. Arni		136	4
Total	1100	4666	4

South Arcot
District

Registrar

1173-53

Sub Registrars

1. Vilupuram

375 8

2. Ellavanasur

61

3. Tiruvannam

239 12

4. Trinomaly

60 10

5. Kallacorchy

36 6

6. Tanoor

90 12

7. Trikolore

176 2

8. Cuddalore

1188 8

9. Trivady

481

10. Chellambaram

1066 6

11. Mamarandi

323 2

12. Virdachellam

139 10

Total

1173-53

4228 12

Tanjore District

Registrar

1174-75

Sub Registrars

1. Tanjore

2308 8

2. Trivadi

2306 4

3. Vallam

324 8

4. Combaconam

4204 17

5. Madhivanam

888 14

6. Mamarandi

875 8

7. Kadamangalam

694 12.5

8. Pattukottai

410 2

9. Arandhange

946 10

10. Mayanuram

1920 10

11. Namilam

1468 6

Includes the salary of the Registrar of Tranquebar for the 1st 9 months of the official year after which that district was amalgamated with Tanjore

12. Steppattam	2786	9	.
13. Cheally	762	.	.
14. Tritarapudy	802	14	.
15. Thiruvogbar	1057	6	.
16. Thivalore	1262	2	.
17. Vedarani	277	2	.
Total	4946-13-4	28146	4

Tinnevely District

Registrar
Sub Registrar

1000

1. Tinnevely	4078	4	.
2. Marapanad	937	4	.
3. Tenkasi	926	12	.
4. Sattur	1792	10	.
5. Virudupetty	688	4	.
6. Tenkarai	2062	.	.
7. Trichendoor	1188	4	.
8. Ottapidaram	553	12	.
9. Tuticorin	549	8	.
10. Kottar	411	10	.
11. Vilatikolam	230	6	.
12. Shrivilliputur	1057	.	.
13. Sankaranainarcoil	804	14	.
14. Ambasamudram	1289	8	.
15. Shermadur	1631	.	.
16. Nanguneri	1181	6	.
17. Radhapuram	527	10	.
Total	1800	20310	10

Madurai District

Registrar	1200		
Sub. Registrars			
1. Madurai	3770	13	11
2. Tirumangalam	1134	14	
3. Melur	819	8	
4. Dindigul	287	14	
5. Kelakottah	142	10	
6. Vedarundur	128	12	
7. Periakolam	164	10	
8. Chinnamanur	170	4	
9. Pulney	634	10	
10. Sivagunga	1160	4	
11. Tirupattur	520	12	
12. Ramanad	695	2	
13. Mudukolattur	220	14	
14. Trichuli	936	4	
15. Tiruvadamai	285		
16. Pambur	23	14	
Total	1200	1096	1 11

Trichingopoly District	1200		
Registrar			
Sub. Registrars			
1. Trichingopoly	2695	4	
2. Lalgudy	688	12	
3. Museri	343	14	
4. Torrioor	483		
5. Chettiesham	7		

	6. Kullitalai	353	12	.
	7. Manapparai	121	.	.
	8. Jayacandesolepam	154	4	.
	9. Perambalore	191	12	.
	Total	1200	5038	10
	Salem District			
	Registrar	1200		
	Sub. Registrars			
	1. Salem	1013	4	.
	2. Arthur	125	8	.
	3. Namakul	482	2	.
	4. Paramathy	290	8	.
	5. Trichengode	236	14	.
	6. Sankaralingam	130	6	.
	7. Rajipur	526	12	.
	8. Homalur	194	4	.
	9. Dargampur	413	8	.
	10. Ponnaguram	113	8	.
	11. Anur	223	4	.
	12. Dinkincottah	125	2	.
	13. Kisturajin	308	12	.
	14. Tripattore	456	14	.
	15. Tanianbady	226	6	.
	16. Attungaray			
	Total	1200	60	10
		4917	10	.

Coimbatore

District

Registrar.

1821-183

Sub Registrars

1. Coimbatore

1243 4 "

2. Metapollim

121 10 "

3. Sattimungalom

329 6 "

4. Colligal

281 4 "

5. Pollachy

262 4 "

6. Annamaly

216 10 "

7. Perindoray

716 " "

8. Phowany

164 2 "

9. Pulladam

613 10 "

10. Avenashy

430 14 "

11. Caroor

538 " "

12. Aravaarachy

194 4 "

13. Odormalapattak

827 14 "

14. Darapuram

355 10 "

15. Kongayam

185 12 "

Total

1821-183 6480 8 "

South Canara

District.

Registrar

1821-183

Sub Registrars

1. Mangalore

2188 2 "

2. Buntwal	386	6	-
3. Udipy	1570	15	-
4. Karkal	301	6	-
5. Kundapore	905	14	-
6. Kassangode	1053	11	3
7. Kilechwar	687	4	-
8. Vittal	913	14	-
9. Hppin angadi	356	2	-
10. Beltingadi	239	10	-
Total	1144-156	8600	10 3

Tellicherry District

Registrar	1112-16-5		
Sub-Registrars			
1. Hdayankum	1894	6	-
2. Talliparamba	897	8	-
3. Cannanore	779	-	-
4. Sujorakandy	375	1	11
5. Kadim	1831	6	-
6. Tellicherry	682	6	-
7. Chavasseri	428	8	-
8. Pabagara	2265	13	7
9. Kuthiadi	2880	3	7
10. Quilandy	1022	3	11

11. Manantoddy	587	8	.
Total	1172-15-5	12844	11
Calicut District			
Registrar	1500		
Sub Registrar			
1. Chalipoya	138	8	.
2. Gudalore	36	12	.
3. Chavayur	1237	8	.
4. Calicut	1372	8	.
5. Manjeri	1198	3	.
6. Tiruvadi	554	14	.
7. Tiruvengadi	1479	8	.
8. Ponnani	1539	8	.
9. Vettupudiangadi	1229	10	.
10. Tutala	850	12	.
11. Kutungal	2496	8	.
12. Palghat	2204	4	.
13. Kollengode	1772	-	-
14. Alattur	1012	4	.
15. Perindalamanna	1686	2	.
16. Mannarghatt	999	2	.
17. Cherpulackeri	1311	12	.
18. Cochin	267	2	.
19. Anjengo	21	8	.
	1500	21408	5
Malgherry District			
Registrar	1500		

Total	900	.	.	.
Grand total	31774-2-10	152056	6	6

Note- This statement has been prepared de novo, the original draft having been mislaid.

II
Statement showing the salaries, commission and establishments of the Registrars.

Districts	Fixed monthly salary			Maximum monthly commission			Monthly cost of establishment			Remarks
	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	
Special										
Madras	500	.	.	100	.	.	190	.	.	
Tanjore	300	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	
Official										
I class				.	.	.				
Calicut	150	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	
Tinnevely	150	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	
II class				.	.	.				
Godavery	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
Salem	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
Madura	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
Tichinopoly	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
Chimbatore	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
Tellicherry	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
S. Arcot	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
S. Canara	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
N. Arcot	100	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	
III class										
Vizagapatam	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Bellary	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Kurnool	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Elingelpet	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Ganjaon	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Histna	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Cuddapoh	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
Vellore	75	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	
IV class										
Kilgheries	40	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	
	2640	.	.	100	.	.	940	.	.	

III (Continued)

Grand total

Appendix II
To letter No. 113 of 22nd October

Appendix III

To letter No. 113 of 22nd October 1870

Enclosed for the Secretary

has been stopped since this
correspondence

No 193

Register No 2

Office of Inspector General of Registration
Madras 4th January 1875

From The Inspector General of Registration
To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government
For Mr. F. B. George

I have the honor with reference
to P. 14 of G. O. No 1830 of the 30th September
1874 to submit transcripts of the letters
noted in the margin regarding the

From Registrar General to Chief Secretary No 113 of 22nd October 1870.
From Registrar General to Mr. F. B. George
of the Re-organization of the Registration Department.

The Mr. F. B. George's letter to me of the 7th October 1870 was forwarded to Government in original and he informs me that he has no copy of it. He went away on privilege leave on the day that I relieved him and was not able until his recent return to Madras to state positively whether the draft was or was not among his papers.

Several years have elapsed since this correspondence

correspondence was first laid before Government. During this period the Registration Department has become one of the Provincial Services, a new Registration Act has been passed, the table of fees has been twice changed, the relative importance of many offices has altered, the number of Special Sub Registrars has increased, four Special Registrars have been appointed on a new footing, changes have been made in the mode of remunerating the clerks and experience has been gained on some doubtful points.

3. The most important of these moot questions is the expediency of adopting in this Presidency the plan partially tried for some time in Bengal of uniting several districts under a single Special Registrar. As I have already fully stated my objections to this scheme, it seems sufficient to remark that it has proved, as I anticipated, a failure and has

been abandoned, as will be seen from the following extract from the Bengal Administration Report for 1871-72.

"In 1871, as regards the office of Registrar. The inability of the District Officer, amid his many and multifarious duties, to find time to supervise the details of registration work, and to inspect subordinate offices with the care and special knowledge which is so important, has led, as I have stated above, to the establishment experimentally of Special circles with a central office of record, presided over by an officer whose attention was exclusively devoted to registration matters. But the extension of this system would have involved a large expenditure, and its success did not equal the anticipations that had been formed of it. It was found that if the circles were made large enough fully to occupy the time of a Special officer, the people suffered inconvenience in the distances they had to travel in order to deposit wills or to obtain copies of registered documents. If, on the other hand, a inferior class of Special Registrars were appointed

appointed, it was feared that they
would not command the respect of their
subordinates, many of whom would be
covinanted civilians. A preferable
system seemed to be afforded by a
provision in the new law, which permitted
the amalgamation of the Registry office
with any Sub-registry office in the district.
The main object of this provision
was to do away with the necessity
for keeping up two registries offices
with copies of the same records, in the
same place and often in the very
same building. But it was thought
that advantage might also be taken
of the clause to utilize the services of
Sub-Registrars at Sudder stations,
many of whom are special officers and
all of whom have some special knowledge
of registration matters, in aiding the
Registrar more efficiently to control
offices in the interior. Accordingly, the
special

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special registration circles were abolished
on the introduction of the new act, and
the Registrar's office throughout the
provincial was amalgamated with
the Sub-Registrar's office at district
head-quarters, the Sub-Registrar being
authorized to perform all the duties of
a Registrar, with the exception of hearing
appeals and interfering with the orders or
proceedings of other Sub-Registrars. Thus,
the Sub-Registrar's special knowledge of
the rules and regulations of the department
was placed at the disposal of the District
Registrar for the more efficient control
of the proceedings of his subordinates.
The Registrar was, moreover, relieved
of all the routine business of the depart-
ment, the Sudder Sub-Registrar disposing
of it in the Registrar's name, backed by
his authority. The arrangement has
worked extremely well so far, and pro-
mises to be entirely successful. The new
system

system has also the great merit of economy, the abolition of separate Registrars' offices and their establishments having resulted in a saving estimated at about Rs. 27,000 per annum, a large portion of which sum was applied by the Government in improving the position and prospects of those ministerial officers whose services were retained in the department. The only real objection to the scheme lay in the expediency of preserving the Registrar's office as a separate office of record, and this objection was met by a rule requiring copies of indexes relating to all documents registered at an amalgamated (or as it is now called a Sudder) office to be forwarded for safe custody in the office of the Registrar of Calcutta.

7. The town of Calcutta is not divided into sub-districts, the Registrar having

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having always performed the duties of both Registrar and Sub-Registrar. Moreover, in the case of the Southal Pergunnahs it was found impossible to amalgamate the Registrar's office, which is situated at Bhanganulporo, with that of any of his subordinates. But with these two exceptions, no Registrar in Bengal has now either a separate office or office establishment.

13. As was explained in paragraph 6, a Sudder Sub-Registrar's duties may be said to be two-fold; not only has he his own proper work of original registration like any other Sub-Registrar, but over and above this the charge of a Sudder office implies the custody of all the district records and the control of subordinate sub-divisional and rural offices. For this latter duty it is clear that payment by fees alone would scarcely be an appropriate method

method of remuneration, whereas, considering the difficulties which an idle or careless officer may throw in the way of registration, the best way of counteracting such idleness or carelessness seems to be to make the officer's income depend upon the extent to which registration is carried on. Thus, for Sudder Sub. Registrars the best system appears to be one under which their pay consists partly of a fixed salary, which may be regulated according to the size and importance of a district and the number of Sub. Registrars' offices contained in it, and partly of a percentage or commission upon the fees. The Sub. Registrar of Bhongulpore receives a salary of Rs 100 per mensem and a commission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the fees; the Sub. Registrar of Hooghly gets Rs 75 a month and 25 per cent of the fees.

14. The practical experience of these Special Sub. Registrars will, I consider, be of the utmost advantage to the Registrar in his management and control of the numerous offices which will doubtless be spread over the country during the next few years, under what I may call the rural system. An inspection of a rural office by such an officer thoroughly conversant with departmental details must always be attended with the most useful results, and I have already on one or two occasions authorized Registrars to utilise the services of Special Sub. Registrars for this purpose. It seems to me that one of the most important duties of the Sudder Sub. Registrar ought to be to furnish the Registrar with eyes, so to speak, in all departmental matters, so as to enable him to exercise a complete and efficient control over all his subordinates.

15. But it is not every Registrar who has a special officer to act as his deputy, and the offices of the special Sub-Registrars themselves require to be inspected from time to time. Indeed, the frequent inspection and examination of the Registers by superior authority is the great, if not the only, safeguard against irregularities of all kinds, and one which is indispensable if the rural system is to develop to any great extent. With this view the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to appoint two Inspectors of Registration offices, under Section 8 of the new Act. Tied to Calcutta as I have been during the last year in connection with the arrangements for the census, I have found the services of these Inspectors of the greatest assistance.

4. In a letter addressed to me on the 30th November 1871, the Inspector General gave

73 65
gave the following information regarding the new system introduced into Bengal.

2. There are for the present two Inspectors of Registration Offices attached to this Department. Their salaries are Rs. 700 and Rs. 1000 respectively. They are attached to this office and have no separate establishment. Their travelling allowance is at the rate of annas 8 per mile while travelling by Dāk and annas 3 by rail or Rs. 5 per diem. They have no fixed circles. Their work of inspection is regulated by the Inspector General. I should add that these officers formerly held similar appointments as special Registrars of large circles, but their formal appointment as Inspectors has not yet received the sanction of the Government of India.

3. Sub-Registrars of Sudder station are not Registrars at all. The two offices only have been amalgamated and

and the Sub Registrar is placed in charge of the amalgamated office, conducting besides his own duties, the duties of the Registrar as his Deputy or Secretary. For this the Sub Registrars receive no special remuneration.

5. From the Bengal reports it appears that the number of offices visited by the Inspector General and his Inspectors was 76 in 1871-72 and 77 in 1872-73, but during a considerable portion of this period Mr. Beveridge's duties in connection with the census rendered it impossible for him to be much away from Calcutta, while one and sometimes both Inspectorships were frequently left vacant for months together. The Bombay report for 1872-73 contains the following remarks:-

The recently created appointments of Inspectors of Registration offices did not come into existence until after the close

of the year with which this report deals.^{25 3p}
8. There is thus very little information regarding the working of this scheme in Bengal and Bombay, and it does not appear to have been tried in the North Western Provinces, the Punjab or any of the minor provinces. It seems to me infinitely preferable to the plan of abolishing all the district offices and substituting divisional offices for them, but no officer can be always inspecting, and as these Inspectors have apparently no offices, or charges, it seems difficult to see what duties they can have to perform when they are not inspecting. The new Bengal system of Registrars without pay, without offices and apparently without work, seems also somewhat anomalous. If however it is considered desirable to introduce this system of inspection into this Presidency two Inspectors might be appointed, one on a salary

Salary of Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs 500 and the other on a salary of Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400. They might be accompanied on their tour by a clerk and a peon from the Inspector General's Office and for this purpose the additions asked in the margin would have to be made to the Inspector

2 clerks on Rs 30 rising by biennial increments of Rs 5 to Rs 40.
2 Peons on Rs 7.

General's establishment. The travelling allowances of the Inspectors might be the same as those allowed to Revenue Officers holding appointments of corresponding emoluments.

I should however prefer an extension of the plan which has been partially introduced into this Presidency under which a Special Registrar at the Headquarters of the district does the work hitherto divided between the Registrar and Sub Registrar and is responsible for the regular inspection of every office in the district.

8. The present organization of the portion of the Department is as follows:-

Registrars	Salary	Commission		Total personal remuneration	Average monthly cost of establishment						Grand total	
		Rate per cent	Monthly average		Salaries		Commission 10 per cent		Total			
	Rs.		Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	
Special												
Madras.	500	70%	37 0 9	537 0 9	213 8 7	-	-	213 11 7	826	12 4		
Tanjore	300	fine	-	300 0 0	60 0 0	39 12 11	99 12 11	379 12 4				
Tellicherry	100	35	19 9 1	29 9 1	60 0 0	82 1 7	142 1 7	433 10 8				
Nellore	75	35	7 11 9	15 11 9	30 0 0	32 1 4	62 11 4	214 7 1				
Ganjam	75	35	25 14 6	100 14 6	30 0 0	11 1 8	41 1 8	142 0 2				
Official												
I												
Calicut	150	fine	-	150 0 0	100 0 0	fine	100 0 0	250 0 0				
Tinnevely	150	do	-	150 0 0	60 0 0	do	60 0 0	210 0 0				
II												
Madurai	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
S. Canara	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
Trichingopoly	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
S. Arcot	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
Cimbatore	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
Salurn	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
S. Arcot	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
Godavary	100	do	-	100 0 0	40 0 0	do	40 0 0	140 0 0				
III												
Chingleput	75	do	-	75 0 0	30 0 0	do	30 0 0	105 0 0				
Quddapah	75	do	-	75 0 0	30 0 0	do	30 0 0	105 0 0				
Bellary	75	do	-	75 0 0	30 0 0	do	30 0 0	105 0 0				
Kistna	75	do	-	75 0 0	30 0 0	do	30 0 0	105 0 0				
Turnool	75	do	-	75 0 0	30 0 0	do	30 0 0	105 0 0				
Vizagapatam	75	do	-	75 0 0	30 0 0	do	30 0 0	105 0 0				
IV												
Nilgheries	40	do	-	40 0 0	fine	fine	fine	40 0 0				
Total	2640		381 4 1	3021 4 1	1053 0 7	165 11 6	1219 7 1	4240 0 2				

Limited to Rs 100 exclusive of commission on registrations under Section 30 (b)

9. As regards the salaries of the Official Registrars no change need be made in the above scale as long as they retain their present position. The resolution of the Government of India of the 3rd December 1869, para 49, con- demns the employment of Treasury Deputy Collectors as Registrars, and directs that no fresh appoint- ments of this kind shall be made. The main objection viz, that they cannot possibly inspect the offices of the Sub Registrars - subordinate to them is to some extent removed by a late order under which these officers are permitted to occasionally visit the Taluk Treasuries and possibly Government may be willing to allow the present in- cumbents to retain their position for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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The following statement shows the scale of salaries and commission which I would propose assigning to these officers.

Special Registrars	Proposed monthly salary						Commission			Total remuneration			
	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year	6 th year	at 20% cont. of the first 30 according to the Act of 1873-74	A	P	Taking 10% year and present Commission	Taking 6% year and maximum Commission		
I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	P	R	R	A	P
Madras	300	340	380	420	460	500	173	8	5	200	473	8	5
II													
Tellicherry	200	210	220	230	240	250	101	4	3	100	300	0	0
Tinnevely	200	210	220	230	240	250	101	10	8	100	300	0	0
Culicut	200	210	220	230	240	250	71	12	4	100	271	12	4
Tanjore	200	210	220	230	240	250	56	1	7	100	266	1	7
III													
Madurai	150	160	170	180	190	200	110	10	4	100	250	0	0
S. Canara	150	160	170	180	190	200	94	12	0	100	244	12	0
Trichingopoly	150	160	170	180	190	200	54	2	7	100	244	2	7
S. Arcot	150	160	170	180	190	200	36	4	11	100	186	4	11
IV													
Coimbatore	100	110	120	130	140	150	34	4	11	100	134	4	11
Salem	100	110	120	130	140	150	33	8	7	100	133	8	7
Nellore	100	110	120	130	140	150	28	4	9	100	128	4	9
Chingleput	100	110	120	130	140	150	23	9	6	100	123	9	6
G. S. S. S.	100	110	120	130	140	150	11	15	8	100	111	15	8
S. Arcot	100	110	120	130	140	150	4	2	7	100	104	2	7
V													
Buddapali	75	80	85	90	95	100	15	15	2	100	90	15	2
Bellary	75	80	85	90	95	100	15	5	1	100	90	5	1
Nistna	75	80	85	90	95	100	13	11	8	100	88	11	8
Kurnool	75	80	85	90	95	100	8	8	9	100	83	8	9
K. S. S. S.	75	80	85	90	95	100	6	0	1	100	81	0	1
Vizagapatam	75	80	85	90	95	100	5	0	1	100	80	0	1
VI													
Nailcherries	30	34	38	42	46	50	5	15	1	100	35	15	1

(a) In these three offices the present commission would amount to more than the maximum and has therefore been reduced.

10. The case of Mr. Ferriand, Registrar of Madras, shows the disadvantage of a fixed as compared with a progressive scale of emoluments. He has now been nearly ten years in his present appointment and draws less than he did some years ago, owing partly to changes in the constitution of his office and partly to a reduction in the table of fees. I think that the holder of this office should have a greater interest than he now has in the collections, and would therefore assign him the same percentage as all other Registering officers. In consideration however of the position which this officer holds, and the fact that he has only one sub Registry office to supervise and has therefore more time for original registration than the other Registrars, his maximum commission might be fixed at Rs. 200, including registrations under.

under Section 30 (b). His salary and commission put together will not amount at present to Rs. 700, and although this sum is somewhat more than the present emoluments of the office, the increase is I think justified by the larger receipts which have accrued in the Madras District since the establishment of a Sub Registrar on the Mount Road, and it must be remembered that under this scheme there will at some future period be a corresponding saving when Mr. Ferrand is succeeded by some new incumbent.

11. As regards the Mofussil Registrars I propose that their maximum commission shall be that fixed by the Government of India for a Sub Registrar of the 1st class viz. Rs. 100. There is not the most remote probability of this maximum being actually reached for many years

85 1/2 years in any of the districts of the 4th, 5th and 6th class, but it has been nearly or fully attained in most of the districts of the 2nd and 3rd class and I think in these districts this limitation is more necessary than even in the case of the Sub Registrars, for a Special Registrar cannot possibly find time for supervising the examination of the returns and indexes of his district, if his whole time is absorbed in original registrations.

12. The scale of salaries proposed for the Mofussil Registrars is in general lower than that now sanctioned, if allowance is made for the fact that these salaries include a portion of the remuneration of the Head Quarter Sub Registrar. Thus in Tinnevely the salary of the official Registrar is Rs. 150, and the Sub Registrar may draw commission up to Rs. 300, making a total of Rs. 450. According to the scale proposed the salary and commission

commissioners combined will not exceed Rs. 300 in the first year or Rs. 350 in the last year. Similarly in Madras the Registrar draws Rs. 100 and the Sub Registrar may draw Rs. 300 making a total of Rs. 400. According to the scale proposed the salary and commission combined will not exceed Rs. 200 in the first year or Rs. 300 in the last. Tanjore is an apparent exception but this is because the present Acting Registrar has not been allowed, pending the reorganization of the department, to draw any commission as Sub Registrar. It seems unnecessary to pursue the subject further, as the above remarks seem to sufficiently show that the arrangements proposed do not as a whole involve any increase of expenditure. As regards the Nilgherries the amalgamation of the office of Registrar and Sub Registrar should

I think take place at once. The former appointment is quite a sinecure, and the arrangement proposed while it will effect some improvement in the position of the officer retained, will lead to some reduction in the expenditure of the only district of this Presidency which is not self supporting.

13. As regards establishments the scale sanctioned for the Registrar of Madras in G.O. No. 1002 of the 3rd June 1874 need not be disturbed. For the Mofussil Registrars the scale sanctioned in G.O. No. 240 of the 11th February 1874 and No. 2208 of the 14th November 1874

Establishment	Salary			Rate of Annual increase
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
Head Clerk	40	45	50	5
Clerk	20	25	30	5
Clerk	20	25	30	5
Peon	8	8	8	-
Peon	7	7	7	-
Sweepers	3	3	3	-
Cartmen	12	12	12	-
Total	110	125	140	

In addition to the above an unlimited number of copyists paid at the rate of 2 annas a page in the Tamul and 3 annas in English

will suffice for the examination of the indians, the

the examination and preparation of returns and correspondence. For convenience of reference this scale is inserted here.

Districts	Head clerk	Second clerk	Third clerk	Fourth clerk	Fifth clerk	Peon	Contingent	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shivaj								
Tanjore	21	15	15			6	3	60
Tellicherry	21	15	15			6	3	60
Nellore	21					6	3	30
Ganjain	21					6	3	30
Official								150
Calicut	30	18	18	15	15		4	100
Tinnevely	24	18	15				3	60
Madura	24	18					3	45
South Canara	24	18					3	45
Godavery	24	18					3	45
Coimbatore	24	18					3	45
Trichinopoly	24	18					3	45
South Arcot	24	18					3	45
Palani	24	18					3	45
North Arcot	24	18					3	45
Turnoor	27						3	30
Buddapah	27						3	30
Bellary	27						3	30
Vizagapatam	27						3	30
Chingleput	27						3	30
Kistna	27						3	30
	492	210	63	15	15	24	61	880

In the event of Special Registrars being substituted for official Registrars, the same scale

might be retained with some slight modifications to admit of the entertainment of a peon.

	Head clerk	2 ^d clerk	3 ^d clerk	4 th clerk	5 th clerk	Peon	Contingent	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calicut	24	18	18	15	15	6	4	100
Tinnevely	21	15	15			6	3	60
Madura	21	15				6	3	45
S. Canara	21	15				6	3	45
Godavery	21	15				6	3	45
Coimbatore	21	15				6	3	45
Trichinopoly	21	15				6	3	45
S. Arcot	21	15				6	3	45
Laban	21	15				6	3	45
N. Arcot	21	15				6	3	45
Turnoor	21					6	3	30
Buddapah	21					6	3	30
Bellary	21					6	3	30
Vizagapatam	21					6	3	30
Chingleput	21					6	3	30
Kistna	21					6	3	30
	339	153	33	15	15	96	49	700

Every Special Registrar will require in addition as at present a special establishment for copying and indexing all documents registered by him. This establishment must be on the same footing as the establishments of

of the Sub Registrars. Fifteen per cent is the commission set aside for this purpose at present, but for reasons stated further on, I recommend that this commission be fixed at 20 per cent.

14. No special travelling allowances have been sanctioned for the Special Registrars of Tanjore, Tellicherry, Stellore and Ganjam. These officers receive the same travelling allowances as are granted to Revenue Officers of corresponding emoluments. This seems a fair arrangement, but it has not worked altogether equitably. The Registrars of Tanjore and Tellicherry are nearly on a par with regard to emoluments, but because the former receives his remuneration entirely in the form of a salary, while the latter draws nearly two thirds of his in the form of commission, the rates of travelling allowances passed to the Registrar of Tanjore are higher than those allowed to the Registrar

of Tellicherry. Under the arrangement which I have suggested, both will be placed on the same level, but unless it is expressly ruled that a Registrar's emoluments shall be deemed to be the whole of what he draws both as salary and commission, the Registrars will not really get the same travelling allowances as Revenue Officers.

15. The present arrangement under which a Special Registrar, when absent on a tour of inspection, still draws his 20 per cent commission should, I think, be continued, as also the arrangement under which his Locum tenens, who is generally either the Tanjore Treasurer or the Tahsildar, also draws 20 per cent commission.

10/12	1
11/12	1
12/12	1
13/12	1
14/12	1
15/12	1
16/12	1
17/12	1
18/12	1
19/12	1
20/12	1
21/12	1
22/12	1
23/12	1
24/12	1
25/12	1
26/12	1
27/12	1
28/12	1
29/12	1
30/12	1
31/12	1

80
57
23

16. I now pass on to the Special Sub Registrars. I have made provision for 80 offices of this class. Of these 57 are already Special offices. The Tellicherry Sub Registry office does not

not appear in the list, because it is proposed that it shall be at once amalgamated with the Registrar's office, and none of the offices named in the list will eventually disappear as separate offices, where all the Deputy Collectors are replaced by Special Registrars. A detailed list of these 80 offices is given in the appendix and the following is an abstract of the statement.

Class I	
1.	Madurai
2.	Tirunelveli
3.	Tiruchinopoly
4.	Mangalore
Class IV	
5.	Calicut
6.	Chittoore
7.	Cimbatore
8.	Salim
9.	Sydhapatt

Class	Number	Salary	Total monthly Salaries	Total monthly Commission	Total monthly Remuneration	Total monthly Subsidial Remuneration	Total Collections in 1873-74
I	6	100	600	573	1173	14076	39200
II	6	75	450	450	900	10881	29668
III	8	60	480	452	932	11189	30026
IV	6	50	300	200	500	6006	14194
V	18	45	810	733	1543	18522	50492
VI	36	30	1080	685	1765	21136	54089
Total	80		3720	3101	6821	81662	217572

It will be observed that the total remuneration of the Special Sub Registrars at the rates proposed amounts to about 37 1/2

per cent on the collections of 1873-74, but as the collections go on increasing from year to year while salaries remain stationary and commission is limited it is probable that this portion of the scheme even if it were introduced at once would not cost more than 35 per cent in 1875-76 and would go on gradually becoming more and more profitable to Government until the time came for revising the distribution of salaries. No remarks seem necessary on the scale of salaries proposed as it is in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India. With regard to the amount of commission some explanation is required. There are very good reasons why the maximum commission payable to a Sub Registrar should be limited. A Registering Officer cannot get through more than a certain amount of work satisfactorily and when that limit has been reached the Sub district should be subdivided and another Sub Registrar should be appointed.

appointed. An officer whose remuneration is largely dependant on fees is not likely, however to discover that his work is too heavy, and a limit must therefore be fixed for him. The limit of Rs. 100 named in the resolution seems to me under the present table of fees a very fair one. It has only been reached as yet in three offices, viz. Coimbatore, Palghat and Madurai and there is no doubt that in all three the time of the Registering Officers must be very fully occupied. The same maximum should I think be applied to all Sub Registrars' offices without reference to the amount of the salary assigned to the Sub Registrar. A Sub Registrar of the 6th class can do double or treble the work, which at present forms the average done in these offices, and the fact of the work increasing to either extent would not in any way imply that there was any necessity for the establishment of a new office. If a strictly equitable arrangement could be made in every such case, the increase

of registration ought to be accompanied by an increase of both salary and commission. But although such increases of salary could not be always conveniently granted to meet individual cases, there seems no reason why the Sub Registrar should be kept out of a part of his commission until his salary can be raised to correspond with the increase earned. I have therefore decided that in every class the Sub Registrar will be allowed to draw a commission not exceeding Rs. 100. The number of cases in which the proposed commission will exceed the proposed salary is at present only ten, and the excess in each case is trifling, but in course of time it is probable that in every class below the first, the commission will gradually go on increasing until it exceeds the salary, and it may be added that it is most desirable that the Sub Registrars should have no personal interest in encouraging the gradual increase.

I strongly recommend that this increase be granted. The following table illustrates the mode in which 2 per cent might be distributed, assuming that 6 Gurmastahs would be employed in a first class office yielding Rs 500 per mensem, two in a sixth class office yielding Rs 150, and intermediate numbers in offices of the intermediate grades.

Establishment	I Rs 500		II Rs 375		III Rs 300		IV Rs 250		V Rs 225		VI Rs 150	
	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount
First class	4	20	4	15	4	12	4	10	4	9	4	6
Second do	3 1/2	17 1/2	3 1/2	12 1/2	3 1/2	10 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2
Third do	3 1/2	17 1/2	3 1/2	12 1/2	3 1/2	10 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2
Fourth do	3	15	3	11 1/4	3	9	3	7 1/2	3	6 3/4	3	4 1/2
Fifth do	2 1/2	12 1/2	2 1/2	9 1/4	2 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/4	2 1/2	5 3/4	2 1/2	4 1/4
Sixth do	2 1/2	12 1/2	2 1/2	9 1/4	2 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/4	2 1/2	5 3/4	2 1/2	4 1/4
Contingencies	1	5	1	3 1/4	1	3	1	2 1/2	1	2 1/4	1	1 1/2
Total	20	100	20	75	20	60	20	50	20	45	20	30

The scale of salaries attainable under these rates of percentage seems to me moderate. It must however be admitted that this part of the scheme does involve a considerable

but I am not
so large as
supplied
by the
Government

increase of expenditure. Taking the collections in the 80 offices as they now stand, 5 per cent, i.e. the difference between 15 and 20 per cent, comes to Rs 10,879. So large an item will no doubt, if sanctioned, somewhat reduce the large surplus which is now annually accruing. But it may be remarked that in Bengal a scheme has been sanctioned under which the rural Sub Registrars receive from 80 to 100 per cent of the fees for themselves and their establishments, and that the Government of India have recently commented on the large surplus receipts of the Punjab and suggested that some portion of them should be applied to improving the existing machinery of registration. So far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no mode in which these views can be carried out more beneficially than in improving the position of the Registration Gurmastahs.

18. No change need I think be made in the system which has been recently introduced into the offices of

of the official Sub Registrars. These officers
now receive a Commission of 25 per cent
on their personal remuneration and 25
per cent is allotted according to a fixed
scale for Gymnasticks and contingencies.
When the commission is insufficient to
provide the Gymnasticks with a salary of
Rs. 10, the difference is made up from
the general collection.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. Macdonald
Inspector General of Registration

No. 113 General Registry Office,
Madras, 22nd October 1870
From The Registrar General of Assurances
to The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

I have the honor with reference to
the Government order No. 1023 A of the 30th
July to submit the statements therein
called for, a copy of my letter to the Honble
J. P. Ponnuswami and his reply dated 7th
Instant, which only reached me on the
17th Instant.

As the salaries of the Registrars
must to some extent depend upon the
salaries assigned to the Sub Registrars,
it seems desirable to dispose of the latter
question first.

3. The views of the Government of
India on this point are stated in P. 47
of their resolution. They observe that
the salaries hitherto proposed by the
Madras Government were too high
and that therefore their proposals were
not acceded to. In rural districts
Salaries

salaries of Rs. 30, 45, 60, and 75 with a commission of 20 per cent on fees after the first Rs. 30, are pronounced sufficient, and Rs. 50, 75 and 100 with a similar percentage on fees for districts containing towns. In Para 46 it is ruled that no Sub Registrar should be allowed from fees more than would equal the amount of his salary, and in P 48 that if any Sub Registrar's fees equal his fixed salary, his sub district should be divided and a new office opened. I infer from this that the maximum salary of a Sub Registrar is to be Rs. 100 and his maximum Commission Rs. 100 making a total of Rs. 200, and that therefore no scheme will be entertained in which a higher rate of remuneration than this is suggested. On the other hand under this arrangement a Sub Registrar of the lowest grade may receive a remuneration of Rs. 60, half in the form of salary and half in the form of Commission. The remuneration of the Special Sub Registrars will therefore range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 60 falling somewhat below this latter amount,

if the fees do not yield the full amount of commission allowed. The proposed rates are thus as a whole, almost identical with those recommended in my letter No. 67 of the 8th July 1868, in Para 8 of which it was shown that the highest amount which could be drawn under that scheme, supposing the collections remained unaltered, would be Rs. 218-5-4 at Cumbaconum and the lowest Rs. 63-8-4 at Moraparnad. In the second scheme submitted by Government with their letter No. 1241 of the 29th July 1869 the remuneration of the Sub Registrars was to have ranged from Rs. 248-12-8 to Rs. 51-0-8 and there were only three offices in which it would have exceeded Rs. 200. In both these schemes it was calculated that by the time they came into operation the entire expenditure for salaries, commission and establishments would not exceed 50 per cent of the fees, which was the amount already allowed. Nevertheless both these schemes were rejected. In the Hon^{ble} P. Ramalingam's scheme the estimated cost avowedly exceeds the present expenditure by

by Rs. 8406-8-0 as shown in P. 18 of his
letter No. 18 of the 26th February, and even
this is on the assumption that the
receipts were to remain unaltered.
But this assumption could hardly be
safely made, when a greatly reduced
table of fees had recently been sanctioned
and was then just about to come into
force. The scheme seems thus to have been
entirely based on data which had
ceased to be applicable, and it is quite
certain now that if the experimental table
of fees were to continue, the actual loss
would be far more than Rs. 8406-8-0.
Even a loss to this extent does not seem
from past experience to be one which
is likely to be approved of at Calcutta
and it may lead to the scheme being
rejected a third time. Some of the
details of the scheme, which I have
noticed in P. 3 of my letter to the Honble
V. Ramalingam seem to be inconsistent
with the orders received. In three instances
the proposed remuneration of the Sub Registrars
exceeds the maximum of Rs. 200. At
Cumbacorum it amounts to nearly
Rs.

Rs. 300, the salary alone being Rs. 80 in
excess of the maximum salary allowed.
This is explained to be on the ground
that Cumbacorum is a "city". I see
no reason why Cumbacorum should
be treated differently from Tinnevely or
Madurai or any other town. The collections
there are a little higher, mainly because
on the abolition of the Sub district of
Valangimann a large portion of it
was amalgamated with Cumbacorum,
but both the Collector and the Registrar
recommended last year that the size of
this Sub district should be reduced and
I am myself of opinion that their sug-
gestion should be adopted. On going
down the list of officers it will be observed
that in some instances the proposed
commission exceeds the proposed salary,
and that in a much larger number of
cases the proposed remuneration is not
in any kind of definite proportion to the
collections, some officers being singled out
for a high rate of remuneration, which
are very low down in the list, and vice
versa, while a great number of officers
are

are introduced which have no claim to appear at all in the list from their collections. After reading the Hon^{ble} V. Ramlingar's explanation on this point I cannot say that I clearly understand on what principle he has classified some of the offices. It also appears to me although this is of course a minor point that there is a want of symmetry in the number of offices assigned to the different classes.

4. The Hon^{ble} V. Ramlingar has embodied in his statement the cost of the allowances

1	on Rs.	150
3	on Rs.	100
4	on Rs.	75
3	on Rs.	60
11	on Rs.	50
39	on Rs.	45
29	on Rs.	30
90		

for the Sub Registrars' offices. This he takes at 15 per cent on all offices below the 36th on his list which he describes in Para 17 as the smaller offices, while in what he describes the larger ones the allowance is calculated at 10 per cent on all receipts above 100. It will be observed however that the term larger office is made to include some offices in which the Sub Registrar has the lowest amount of remuneration viz. Rs. 30 and the term smaller office is made to include many in which the Sub Registrar has a salary

Salary of Rs. 45 and even Rs. 50, the terms being based on the collections and not on the salaries which as remarked elsewhere do not always go together. My own wish is that every office should be allowed 15 per cent which I consider as essential to efficiency in the larger as in the small offices, but as it is stated in P. 44 of the resolution of the Government of India that the Financial Department is to lay down a rule on this point for general application throughout India, it seems beyond the competency of the Registrar General to frame any detailed estimate of this item until the rule has been laid down. All that can be known at present is that the cost will not exceed 15 per cent and may fall somewhat short of it.

As it seems to me desirable for the reasons above stated that the Hon^{ble} V. Ramlingar's scheme should be modified in some particulars and as the returns of receipts in 1869-70 are now available I enclose a statement in which I have arranged the offices in the order in which

which I would classify them limiting the number at present to 6, as shown in the following abstract.

Class	Number	Salary	Total Salaries	Total Commissions
I	5	100	500	469 10 1
II	5	75	375	360 3 7
III	5	60	300	296 12 9
IV	5	50	250	189 8 2
V	15	45	675	634 5 7
VI	30	30	900	751 5 2
	65		3000	2681 10 10

It will be observed that the salaries and Commissions amount altogether to Rs 2681-10-10, which is 35 per cent on the collections viz. Rs 16307-4-8 leaving 15 per cent available for office establishments. The first class contains 5 important towns of which however two viz. Combarbhum and Negapatam are not Sudder stations of Districts. The second class contains three towns of which Palghat is not a Sudder station and two important rural sub districts. The third class contains

5 rural sub districts. The fourth class ought if possible to contain all the Sudder stations not included in class I and II, but I have been obliged to omit the two stations noted in the

margin, which I should have been glad to enter in it, and even at the five stations which I have placed in this class, the collections are a little below the

amount required to strictly warrant their admission into this class. The fifth and sixth classes consist entirely of rural sub districts, unless Tranquebar and Cannanore can be considered as exceptions. It appears to me that the combined salary and Commission obtainable at the stations standing near the bottom of this list are as it is sufficiently low for the kind of men required and that it is not desirable to extend the list by including more offices, in which the remuneration would be still lower.

Every

Every addition made to this list
 increases the cost of the scheme, because
 the collections in the remaining offices
 do not yield the amount required to
 make up the lowest salary fixed, and
 if too large a proportion of these petty
 offices are created at once, the depart-
 ment will probably be flooded with a
 number of inferior men, who will never
 be got rid of again. I have no doubt
 that eventually the number of offices in
 the higher classes will be increased by
 transfers from the lower ones, and that
 by that time the lower classes will be
 recruited by transfers from the offices
 to which Special Sub Registrars have
 not yet been appointed. I have not
 included in the scheme the four
 offices noted in the
 margin. The persons
 in charge of these
 offices are non-officials
 but they are all unpassed men, whom
 it is very undesirable to bring permanently
 on the strength of the establishment, and
 their offices do not at present yield a

Neilgherry Pudukottah Tirunelveli Arjerkondal
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 sufficient amount of fees to bring
 them into the scheme without loss
 to Government. Sydapatt for which
 a Special Sub Registrar has been
 sanctioned, though not yet appoint-
 ed, is also omitted, as previously ex-
 plained, because the collections are
 not sufficient to admit it into class IV.
 I pass on now to the scheme
 for the appointment of Special Registrars.
 The Honble F. Ravenshaw explains in
 his letter his views on the points referred
 to in P 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Government
 order. I recommended some years ago
 and also recently that the power of re-
 gistering open Wills should be entrusted
 to all Sub Registrars and I think that
 the necessary provisions have been
 inserted in Section 44, 56 and 74 of
 the new Indian Registration Bill No 24
 of 1870. If divisions are substituted for
 districts some provision must of course
 be made for the deposit and custody
 of sealed covers. It seems to me an
 anomaly to entrust this duty to certain
 Sub Registrars and not to others, as
 recommended

recommended by the Honble J. Ramengar,
and I prefer the provisions contained
in Section 44 and 75 of the Bill, under
which any Sub Registrar may receive
a sealed cover and send it to the
Registrar. With regard to appeals, I
am of opinion that they should be
abolished altogether for the reasons stated
in my letter No. 105 of the 12th Ultimus
and that the Civil Courts should deal
with all orders of refusal to register.
If however Registrars are to continue
to dispose of appeals, as is contemplated
by the Bill, I can suggest no better
mode of meeting the difficulty than by
adopting the Bengal plan of allowing
the Sub Registrar to receive the appeal
and forward it to the Registrar.

7. The next question is the extent
of the circles assigned to the Registrars.
The Honble J. Ramengar states in P. 7
that they average upwards of 25000
square miles and this calculation
seems accepted in P. 6 of the Government
order. As however he gives the area of the
Madras Presidency as 105,600 square
miles

miles in P. 6,	the average for each division
amounts to 26,400 square miles.	But these
figures are,	it will be observed, taken from
the Mysore & Co. Allocations and they	include only Government Taluks and
the Zemindaries situated in the govern-	ment Taluks. The area of the Zemindaries

not included in the Government Taluks
amounts, as shown in the accompanying
statement which I have received from
the Revenue Board, to 37,780 square miles.
As the whole of these tracts are as small
under the operation of the Indian
Registration Act as the others, as there
are Sub Registry offices scattered all over
them, and as large portions of them
must be actually traversed by the
inspecting officers whose journeys will
be considerably increased in consequence,
I do not see how any fair idea can
be formed of the extent of the circles
from any statement in which these
figures are omitted. The difference
between the two calculations
is

as shown in the margin. Whether a single officer can satisfactorily deal with from 70 to 74 offices scattered over this immense area is a question

Proposed Divisions	Area in square miles according to	
	Honble V. Rammingar	Board of Revenue
First	23,520	44,724
Second	34,770	46,782
Third	20,771	26,015
Fourth	26,539	26,539
Total	105,600	143,860
Average	26,400	35,965

partly dependent on the number of times which he is expected to visit them during the year and the length of each inspection. Considering how very simple and mechanical the greater part of the duties of registration are I cannot but think that if competent persons are appointed as Sub Registrars and have proper establishments allowed them, one inspection a year ought to be sufficient for the great majority of the offices and that it is only when an office is found in bad order that a second inspection can be necessary. I presume however that if Special Registrars are appointed, Government will expect them to visit their offices twice if only by way of finding something

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for them to do. The inspection of an ordinary office may be considered about a days work, while two days might be required in the case of an important office or of an office in bad order. The average distance between the offices being about 20 miles I think it would be possible for an inspecting officer, travelling every night with ported bullocks or bearers, to visit an office nearly every day and allowing for occasional halts for correspondence perhaps 18 offices might be inspected in a month, which would give four months for a tour through the whole divisions, and in this way all the offices might be visited twice a year, allowing as the Honble V. Rammingar suggests eight months for travelling and four months for remaining at Head Quarters. But I am under the impression that most persons would find this a very harassing sort of life, even for one year much more for a series of years and that there would be a strong probability

probability of the Registrar General
receiving at the end of the year a report
explaining in a great many paragraphs
why a great number of offices had not
been visited more than once and
others not at all owing to illness or the
pains or the state of the roads or the
preparation of reports and returns or
some similar excuse. No one who has
had experience in dealing with
itinerating officers can have failed to
remark the great difficulty there is
sometimes in getting them out into
their districts. And I think this difficulty
will be increased by the form in which
the Honble V. Ramlingam proposes that
these officers shall draw their travelling
allowances. It is always unadvisable
to place an officer's pecuniary interest
at variance with his duty. Travelling
is not only harassing but expensive.
If a Registrar is to draw his permanent
travelling allowance all the year round
even when he is stationary at Head
Quarters, it will always be his interest
to remain there. That form of travelling
allowance

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allowance may have been suitable
in such a department as the Income
Commission, where a Deputy Collector
had to move from Taluk to Taluk,
remaining a few weeks in each,
without having any permanent Head
Quarters, but it is not applicable I
think to a department like this. The
establishments proposed for the Special
Registrars seem to me inadequate
to the work to be done, especially in
the third and fourth divisions. The
amount at present sanctioned is
Rs. 800 per mensem of which only Rs.
750 is actually drawn. The average cost
of the establishments of the Madras Registry offices
is shown in Paras 14 and 18 of the
Resolution of the Government of India
to be lower than it is in any other
Presidency. But the Honble V. Ramlingam
proposes reducing these very moderate
establishments to Rs. 416. The reduction
in the number of clerks is much greater
than even these figures imply, for each
of the 20 Registrars has at present at
least one clerk and some employ two,
three

three and was four men. For these it is proposed to substitute 12 men for the whole Presidency, of whom 4 will be constantly travelling. Practically in fact the whole of the Indexes and the whole of the returns are to be examined by 4 head clerks, who will also have to prepare the Registrars' own returns. I do not think this is possible. In the fourth division for instance, a head clerk must be got for Rs. 40 who knows Malayalam, Canarese, Tamil and English. I have tried in vain for several years to find such a person for precisely this salary. If he is found, he must not only examine the Malayalam Indexes of Calicut and Tellicherry, which in the General Registry Office forms almost the exclusive work of one examiner, but also the Canarese Indexes of South Canara and the Tamil Indexes of Salem and Coimbatore, and in addition to all this he has to examine all the entries in 72 sets of monthly and annual returns. The work proposed to be assigned

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3rd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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to the Head Clerk of the third division is equally heavy. Considering the great difference in the number of registrations in the different divisions, as shown in the Table V. Ramingar's statement No. II, I cannot see on what principle the same establishments are assigned to all four Registrars. The Honble F. Ramingar does not remember how he calculated the travelling charges of the Registrar Clerk and Peon, which he estimated at Rs. 2400 per annum. I am of course unable to supply this information. All I can observe is that if the Registrar is to travel with posted ballocks or bearers, the clerk who accompanies him must do the same, and that his travelling allowance must in that case be fixed at an amount sufficient to enable him to defray the charge for posting.

8. I infer from the Government order that they doubt whether such large circles as have been proposed are desirable, and I certainly think

think that there ought to be at least six divisions. The following is an abstract of statement No IV in which I have arranged the different districts in the order in which I would propose distributing them.

Division	Station	Amalgamated	Number of Registry Offices	Number of Registrars in 1869-70	Collections in 1869-70	Monthly Establishment	Registrars Salary			
							First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year
I	Imagapatam	30,657	45	9,249	28,607	8	Rs 100	Rs 225	Rs 250	Rs 275
II	Kurnool	26,193	46	7,101	20,864	7	100	225	250	275
III	Buddapalle	33,976	53	10,028	26,804	8	120	325	350	375
IV	Tanjore	19,833	53	30,962	81,362	9	140	425	450	475
V	Madurai	22,406	49	31,740	80,828	7	140	425	450	475
VI	Belant	10,465	40	41,049	50,632	14	160	325	350	375
						760	1950	2100	2250	2400

The total cost of the establishments is, it will be observed nearly the same as it is now, but it varies partly according to the number of offices and partly according to the number of registrations in each division.

The

The scale noted in the margin is the one on which the establishment of the first and second divisions is fixed. As travelling clerks are apt to get ill

1 Clerk	30
1 " do	30
1 " do	20
2 Perms	14
Contingencies	6
Sum	100

if kept continually on the move, the Registrar will probably find it more convenient to take two men alternately. I have accordingly assigned the same salary to both. In the third division an extra clerk is given in consideration of that division comprising instead of three collectorates. In the fourth and fifth divisions two extra clerks are given on the ground that the indexes are very voluminous, and in the sixth division there are three extra clerks, because the indexing work is still heavier. With regard to the Registrars themselves it will be observed that I propose having two of the first grade in salaries rising from Rs. 425 to Rs. 500, two of the second grade rising similarly from Rs. 325 to Rs. 400, and two of

of the third grade rising from Rs 225 to Rs 300. The lowest of these salaries is somewhat higher than the maximum salary assigned to a Sub Registrar and the highest of them does not exceed the limit suggested in the Government order. If these offices are usually filled by persons who have originally entered the public service as Sub Registrars, and have done their work satisfactorily for some years in that capacity, the salaries proposed are I think sufficient, and as it will take some years for a Registrar to rise from Rs 225 to Rs 500, I do not see any great probability of the Department being made a convenience of as apprehended by the Honble Mr. Bannister. With regard to the cost of this part of the scheme, it may be observed that the amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the salaries of the Registrars of this Presidency is Rs. 2250 of which Rs. 2140 is actually drawn at present. There is therefore

a saving at first and only an increase in the last year. The travelling allowances must of course form an item which does not at present appear in the accounts. If they are drawn at the rate of Rs 100 a month for eight months by each Registrar the cost would be Rs 4,800 a year and as this would admit of from 10 to 15 offices being inspected per mensem, the Registrar might move in more leisurely manner than would be possible with a larger area. I think a travelling allowance of a Rupee a day would not be too much for his clerk. Under recent orders Pions are allowed only an anna a day. The cost of these items would therefore

1 Clerk	30
1 Pion	1-14
	<u>31-14</u>
	191-4

come to Rs. 191-4-0 per mensem or Rs 1530 for eight months actual travelling.

In the latter part of this scheme I have assumed that it is the intention of Government to adopt the plan which is now being tried in Bengal of

uniting several districts into one, and placing them under the charge of a Special Registrar. As however the arrangement seems to me one open to grave objections, I will now state what these objections are.

10. In Para 5 of his letter, the Honble V. Ramalingam observes that his plan is in successful operation in the Police and Educational Departments. I cannot see in what sense this can be maintained.

In the Police there are Deputy Inspectors General in charge of divisions, but they have not been created by abolishing all the District Superintendents, which is virtually what is proposed here, and if it were necessary to do away with one of these two classes of officers, there is very little doubt that it would be the Divisional and not the District Officer who would disappear.

In the Educational Department also the Inspector of the Division has Deputy Inspectors located in the different districts under him. For

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all purposes connected with the collection and examination of returns and accounts, a district officer has many advantages over a divisional officer. He can communicate in a much shorter time with his subordinates, and if there is any thing in the accounts which requires to be explained or adjusted, the Treasury Office is at hand instead of being two or three hundred miles off. At present as the registration returns and the Treasury accounts are both in the hands of the same officer, it might be supposed that there would be no difficulties, but every year when the annual statements have to be made out, there are sure to be a number of trifling discrepancies between the two sets of accounts. The adjustment of these discrepancies occupies several weeks and is an invariable obstacle to the submission of the annual report in proper time. I cannot help thinking that these difficulties will

will be greatly enhanced when the divisional officer will have to deal with a much larger number of returns and accounts than any Registrar has now, and to get them adjusted by a series of references to several distant Deputy Collectors. It is also obvious that there must be increased delay and expense in the monthly transmission and re-transmission of bulky indexes, and also in sending forms and heavy registers one of which a reserve supply is kept in stock in every Registrar's office. There will also be the other difficulties to which I have adverted in my letter No 105 of the 12th September 1870. A Registrar can under Section 32 register any instrument which might be registered by any of his Sub Registrars, but this kind of registration limited as it is now, will certainly become more limited when the person who wishes to avail himself of its advantages has to travel not to the Head Quarters of a district, but to the Head Quarters

125 32
of a division. The Registrar's Office is one in which searches may be conducted, but such searches can hardly be expected to be very frequent when each search involves a journey which may occupy several weeks. There are similar obstacles to the registration of Wills and practically they must almost put an end to this class of registrations in many districts unless Act IX of 1866 is altered in the manner proposed in the bill. The disposal of appeals can hardly be expected to be facilitated under the proposed arrangements. It seems to me that the scheme is one inconsistent with the act, and that it is because it cannot be worked successfully under the act, that the Legislature is now asked to place the scheme in harmony with the law by framing a law in harmony with the scheme. Among other indications of the kind of districts contemplated by the Act I would refer to Section I which provides that in the event of a Mofussil Registrar being

being absent from his district or if on
vacancy occurring in his office the Judge
of the District Court shall in default of any
other appointment be the Registrar. Which
is the District Court of the Division com-
prising the Northern Circars and Nellore,
or of the division comprising the Ceded
Districts, Madras and Madras? If
it be replied that it is the District Court
located at the station where the Registrar
has his Head Quarters, the difficulty
would not be at an end for there is
no such Court at Coimbatore where
it is proposed that the Registrar of the
first division should reside, and
under this interpretation the High
Court would become the Registrar
of the second division if that officer
were to reside as originally proposed
at Madras. Even this interpretation
could not be asked in the case
of the petitions preferred to the District
Court under Section 84. The Civil
Judge at the Registrar's station could
not receive petitions against orders
of refusal to register relating to
localities

127 85
localities which were not in his
jurisdiction. Practically therefore
the Registrar's orders would have to be
reviewed by several district Courts,
whereas Section 84 speaks of the
District Court, as if there could
be only one District Court. I
cannot help thinking that all these
difficulties some of which I have
are now dealt with in Bill No. 24
of 1870 do not arise naturally
out of the act but are artificially
created by the substitution of Registrar
divisions for districts proper as called.
This scheme, it may be remarked, is
peculiar to Bengal, and it bears
a remarkable resemblance to another
scheme of the same kind which has
just been abandoned. I allude
to the "group system" under which
two or more sub-districts were placed
under the charge of an itinerating
Sub-Registrar. The present scheme
is in fact nothing more than the
group system, applied to districts
instead of to sub-districts. The one
has

has avowedly proved a failure and it remains to be seen whether the other which has had a very short trial, and has only been partially introduced, will prove more successful. Some of the inconveniences attendant on the Special Registrar's absence from his station have been mentioned, but there is one which I have not alluded to, viz. the small supervision which he will be able to exercise over his own office. There will, I think, be considerable risk of work being neglected and falling in arrears in an office in which two or three clerks are left without any one to look after them for prolonged periods extending over many months of each year. On the other hand it is difficult to see how the Special Registrar is to fill up his time when he remains at Head Quarters. With hardly any original registration, with few appeals, and these merely formal, and with little correspondence, it will be extremely difficult for the Registrar to find any real business to do.

except by taking work out of the hands of his clerks.

As stated in P. 37 of my Administration Report for 1867-68, the most desirable arrangement seems to me to appoint the Sub Registrar at the Head Quarters of the district, Registrar as well as Sub Registrar, and I have recently suggested that Act IX of 1866 should be amended with a view to this object being carried out. I observe that Section 32 of the new Bill contains the provision required for this purpose and that the bill is so framed as to admit of either of the arrangements now under discussion being adopted. In the event of the Government deciding in favor of the latter, I would give each of the officers to whom I refer, a salary of Rs. 100 a month rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 as Registrar, in addition to his salary and commission as Sub Registrar. The arrangement is originally sanctioned by the Government of India.

Indial for
the salaries of
the Registrars
was Rs. 2250.
per annum.

Special Registrar of Tringurbar	300
3 other first class Registrars at Rs 150	450
9 second class do. Rs. 100	900
8 third class do. Rs. 75	600
	2250

The amalgamation of the Tringurbar and Tanjore districts has effected a saving of Rs. 150 of this sum while the creation of a new Registry office for the Keilghery Hills has entailed an increase of Rs. 40, making the total monthly expenditure at present Rs. 2140. I think the Keilghery Registry office may be abolished the Sub Registry office of Ootacamund being placed as before under the Registrar of Coimbatore.

The salaries of the Registrars would therefore be somewhat less at first than they are now, but would gradually rise to the amount stated in the margin. It may be

1 st year	2000
2 nd year	2200
3 rd year	2400
4 th year	2600
5 th year	2800
6 th year	3000

observed that as the operations of the department have gone on expanding the remuneration of the Sub Registrars

has gone on increasing, but the Registrars have as yet received no benefit from the increased receipts of their districts. As they will all have now to visit their Sub Registry offices I would assign the same salary to all, but the total remuneration of these officers will be far from uniform, as much will depend on the position occupied by the Sub Registry office at Head Quarters.

In the following statement the districts are arranged with reference to the total amount which each of these officers will draw in the event of both parts of this scheme being approved.

Districts	Salary as Registrar	Salary as Sub Registrar	Commission as Sub Registrar	Total	Station
I				300	Tinnivelly
Tinnivelly	100	100	100	300	Madurai
Madurai	100	100	82	282	Trichinopoly
Trichinopoly	100	100			
II				245	Tanjore
Tanjore	100	75	70	245	Mangalore
S. Canara	100	75	70	245	
III				188	Calicut
Calicut	100	50	38	188	Coimbatore
Coimbatore	100	50	35	185	Bellary
Bellary	100	50	34	184	Cuddalore
S. Arcot	100	50	33	183	Saluv
Palani	100	50	27	177	
IV				154	Kurnool
Kurnool	100		54	154	Kallakur
Kallakur	100		51	151	Tellicherry
Tellicherry	100		46	146	Manjeripatnam
Manjeripatnam	100		45	145	Coimbatore
Coimbatore	100		44	144	
Godavari	100		39	139	Sydapatt
Sydapatt	100		37	137	Chittoor
Chittoor	100		31	131	Cuddalore
Cuddalore	100		27	127	Vizagapatnam
Vizagapatnam	100		19	119	Bombay
Bombay	100				
	2400	700	490	3590	

St

It is proposed that all these officers shall remain at their present stations except in Ganjam. In that district the Registrar is at present stationed at Chatterpore, but as there is no Sub Registry office there, I would place the Head Quarters of the District at Berhampore.

12. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India

for the office establishment of the Registrars is Rs 800,	4 first class districts at Rs 50	200
	9 second do at Rs 40	360
	8 third do at Rs 30	240
		800

but of this only Rs 750 is drawn at present owing to the amalgamation of the Tanjore and Tranquebar districts. No separate charge is incurred under this head for these places. The low average cost of these offices has been noticed elsewhere. It can hardly be expected that it is to always remain at the same level. As registration increases, the work of the clerks must increase, and a scale which might have been sufficient some years ago may not be sufficient now. Many of the Registrars complain that their offices are undermanned, but I

am inclined to think that what is required at present is not a larger number of clerks, but a better class of men, with sufficient inducements to remain a few years in their posts. In the

I class	
1 Clerk on Rs.	20 (a)
1 do	20 (a)
1 Peon	7
Contingencies	3
	50

II	
1 Clerk on Rs.	20 (a)
1 assistant do	10 (b)
1 Peon	7
Contingencies	3
	40

III	
1 Clerk on Rs.	20 (a)
1 Peon	7
Contingencies	3
	30

(a) Rising to Rs 30 by a biennial increase of Rs 5
(b) Rising to Rs 15 by a biennial increase of Rs 2-0-0

General Registry Office the examiners of Indies receive Rs 20 a month rising by a biennial increase of Rs 5 to Rs 30, and it seems probable that the same salary will suffice for the provinces. The scale noted in the margin, it will be observed, is the same in amount as is drawn now, but it will involve some essential increase of expenditure, if it has the effect intended of inducing competent men not only to enter but to remain in the department. The classification of the districts I would leave as it is now, with the exception that

that Tellicherry should be transferred from the second to the first class in the place of Tranquebar, which has now merged in Tanjore. The statement in the margin gives the number of indices which had to be prepared and examined in each district in the year 1869-70 and shows the basis on which the districts are classified. The monthly cost of the establishments will as shown in the following abstract be Rs 700 in the first year, Rs 900 in the third year and Rs 1040 in the fifth year, if all the clerks are by that time entitled to their maximum salaries, which is

Districts	Registration in Book I	Memos. & orders
I		
Calicut	20,102	847
Tanjore	16,489	2370
Tinnevely	14,928	897
Tellicherry	11,899	1173
II		
Madurai	8,079	518
S. Canara	5,988	93
Coimbatore and Nilgiris	5,739	817
Trichingopoly	4,373	442
Salerno	4,183	1085
S. Arcot	3,743	266
Godavery	3,617	2223
S. Arcot	3,284	1146
III		
Chingleput	2,670	229
Turnool	2,455	841
Bellary	2,241	1504
Vizagapatam	2,207	578
Buddaput	2,085	672
Kistna	1,688	733
Ganjam	1,452	456
Bellare	1,418	654

and Rs 1040 in the fifth year, if all the clerks are by that time entitled to their maximum salaries, which is

hardly a probable contingency.

Class	Number	Monthly cost of each office			Monthly cost of all these offices		
		First year	Third year	Fifth year	First year	Third year	Fifth year
I	4	50	60	70	200	240	280
II	8	40	47½	55	320	380	440
III	8	30	35	40	240	280	320
	20				760	900	1040

13. As the Registrar will have a good deal of work to do at Head Quarters, I do not contemplate his making more than one tour through his district during the year, unless he is specially ordered to inspect any particular office a second time. In many districts the only important office will be his own. In seven districts the number of offices to be inspected ranged from 11 to 19 in the others from 13 to 19. A tour of about a month would therefore be sufficient in most districts. I think this inspection should take place simultaneously at the Presidency in the month of February. There is less registration going on there than

than at any other period of the year, the roads and weather are favourable for travelling, the official year being then nearly at an end, the Registrar would be able in his annual report to speak of the state of his offices from a recent personal inspection and would be able when he visited each office to give any personal instructions that might be necessary with regard to the preparation of the annual returns. The travelling allowances of 20 Registrars would come at the rate of Rs 100 per mensem to Rs 2000. They would require I think no travelling clerk for a short tour of this kind. I have visited all the Telugu districts myself without a clerk and I do not see any necessity for allowing one in this case. That item of expenditure would therefore be saved. A peon would however be required. This tour at the rate of an annual salary of Rs 100 to Rs 120, less than Rs 40. On the other hand some remuneration would have to be granted to the officer in charge

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of the Registrar's Office. This might be fixed at 20 per cent on the fees, which as shown in Para 10 would amount in an average to Rs 990-15-0 and would probably come to somewhat less in a month in which the collections are usually below the average.

14 The Honble F. Raminengar states that he has not considered it necessary to include the office of the Registrar of Madras in his scheme. It appears to me however that at some future period the office is one which may well be filled by a person who has been for some years a Registrar in the Mofussil. It is in some respects more suited to a Native than to a European or East Indian. There are about five vernacular instruments registered in the office for one English one, and as a general rule vernacular work is most easily done by native agency. I think therefore any general scheme of this kind should be arranged in such a way as to admit of a Mofussil Registrar being promoted to the office of

Registrar of Madras. The amount at present sanctioned is Rs. 500 a month with a commission not exceeding on an average Rs. 100. If the principle of progressive salaries were applied to this office, the salary might be fixed at Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 which with commission would practically be a salary ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. As it is now nearly six years since the present incumbent Mr. J. G. Ferrand was appointed to his present office, I think in the event of this arrangement being approved that his salary should be raised to the maximum proposed.

15. The statement in the margin shows that for some years past the department has been

for more than self supporting and that

there is an ample margin for such measures as are necessary to place all the establishments

Year	Debit	Year	Surplus
1864-65	43,770 9 8	1866-67	23,300 5 6
1865-66	33,845 7 11	1867-68	58,244 5 2
		1868-69	81,766 5 0
		1869-70	98,438 7 1

on a more efficient footing. Whether of the measures now before Government may be finally adopted, there will still remain a large balance for greater than is required to meet the future contribution to Imperial revenue for contingent pensions of five per cent on salaries paid; ordered in P. 39 of the Resolution of the Government of India.

I have &c.
(Signed) R. M. Macdonald
Registrar General

(True copy)

R. M. Macdonald
Inspector General of Registration

3rd Dec^r 1869, No 1917
15th Aug^t 1868, No 162-163
29th July 1869, No 162-165
20th Feb^r 1869, No 210-211

No 99. General Registry Office
Cann^r 13 August 1870
From The Registrar General

To The Honorable P. Ramiengar
Madras.

Sir,
I have the honor with reference
to Government Order No 1023 A of 30th
July 1870 to request that you will
be good enough to favor me with
any observations which you may
wish to make on the following points:-

2. The scheme for remunerating
Special Sub-Registrars and their
Establishments submitted in your
letter No 18 of the 26th February 1870,
is based entirely on the collections
of 1868-69, and in Para 18 the probability
of these collections being not only main-
tained but greatly exceeded, is specially
dwelt on. No reference is made to the
important fact that the table of fees
under

under which these collections were made was on the eve of being superseded on the 1st April 1870 by a new table of fees, recommended for experimental adoption in your letter No 108 of the 9th November 1869. As under this new table the fees for registrations in Book I are reduced to one half in the case of instruments not exceeding Rs 500 which from their numbers are the most important of any and the fees for registrations in Book II are also reduced to one half in most cases and even to one fourth in certain cases it seems impossible that the former collections could be maintained much less exceeded, unless a much larger increase of registration takes place than has taken place or is at all likely to take place for many years. Now then was it expected that the new scheme could be carried out with the new table of

fees?

3 In Para 17 you state that you have adopted for the Sub Registrars the scale of salaries and the percentage of fees indicated in P 47 of the Resolution of the Government of India. In this paragraph the Government of India remark that the salaries already proposed by the Madras Government and not acceded to, were too high. The Madras Government had not proposed increasing the salaries of the Sub Registrars as a whole, but merely suggested that a part of the commission already drawn by them should be committed to a fixed salary, nor did the arrangements rejected by the Government of India involve any immediate increase of expenditure the salaries commission and establishment costing the same as

as they have always done, viz 50 per cent of the fees. But in the proposed scheme the estimated cost, even allowing the receipts to remain unchanged, avowedly exceeds the present cost by Rs. 8406-8-.. The proposed remuneration of the Sub Registrars must therefore be higher than what has been already twice rejected as too high. In P. 47 the Government of India discuss what should be the salary of a Sub Registrar. They fix Rs. 50, 75 and 100 for the Sub Registrars of sub districts containing towns and Rs. 30, 45, 60 and 75 for the Sub Registrars of rural sub districts, with a Commission in every case of 20 per cent on fees after the first Rs. 30. In P. 46 they desire that no Sub Registrar shall receive in fees more than his salary and in P. 48 they consider that if any Sub Registrar's fees equal his fixed

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salary, his sub district should be reduced by the opening of a new office. I gather from this that the maximum salary of a Sub Registrar is to be Rs. 100. and his maximum commission Rs. 100. making a total of Rs. 200, but I am referring to the statement appended to your letter. I observe that the proposed emoluments of the Sub Registrars of Combaconain, Tirunelveli and Madurai amount respectively to Rs. 291-9-4, Rs. 225-3-8 and Rs. 214-0-9, while at Combaconain the proposed salary alone is Rs. 150, a sum which exceeds the maximum allowed by the Government of India and is equivalent to more than even 20 per cent of the fees. On going further down the list, I observed that while the officers are arranged according to the amount of collections

collections in each, the allotment of salaries does not follow the same order. The salary assigned to Trivadi which stands sixth on the list is Rs. 60, to Palghat which stands seventh Rs. 50, to Sattor which stands eighth Rs. 60, while Tanjore, Mangalore and Calicut which stand 9th, 10th and 11th have Rs. 75 assigned to them. Possibly Tanjore, Mangalore and Calicut have been picked out for the higher salaries on the ground that they are towns, but under P. 47 salaries of Rs. 75 may also be given to the Sub Registrars of rural districts. I do not therefore see why these important rural sub districts have been passed over in favour of other sub districts in which the fees are really not sufficient to provide the salaries proposed. Again I observe that at Vizagapatnam (the 90th station) where the whole fee is only average Rs. 41-7-6 it is proposed to give the Sub Registrar Rs. 55 in salary alone.

187. 258
besides commission and establishment his salary although he is the last in the list being fixed as high as that of the Sub Registrar of Kulingal who stands 12th. I do not see anything in the wording of the Resolution which implies that salaries are to be provided for stations at which they are clearly not obtainable from the fees except by the process of remunerating one Sub Registrar out of the fees belonging to another. As I presume that the arrangements proposed by you are not arbitrary ones but based on some general principle, I shall be much obliged by your informing me by what considerations you were guided in preparing the statement.

4 I shall also be much obliged by your informing me on what authority you have relied for the areas of the districts and divisions given in Statement No. I. It seems possible

possible that they may have been taken from some almanac or other book in which only the areas of the Government Taluks are given and the Zemindaries are entirely omitted. It is only on some such data that Goujars can be returned as having an area of only 1941 square miles, but as the greater part of the district consists of zemindaries and as there are Sub Registry offices for all the zemindary Tracts, there seems no reason for excluding them. In the same manner the Vizagapatam district must contain more than 8622 square miles, if the zemindaries of Vizianagaram, Bobily, Saloor &c. are included, and if the Hill zemindary of Jaypore is included, it is larger than any district in the Madras Presidency. As the Registration Act is in force in Jaypore, I do not see how even this tract can be excluded.

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Similar remarks apply to all the districts which contain zemindaries. As I am at present on a tour the only books of reference which I happen to have with me are Major Scott's Road Book published in 1853 (See Appendix), Pharaoh's Gazetteer published in 1856 and Murray's Hand Book for India Part I (See page 2) from which I have compiled the following statement, in which you will observe that the areas of the 1st and 3rd divisions according to all these authorities differ widely from those arrived at by you. At the time that these works were published, many changes had not taken place which have been since carried out such as the division of the three districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Guntur into the two districts of Godavari and Krishna the rearrangement of the districts of Bellary and Chitaldrug.

Cuddapah and Kurnool with a view to increase the area of the latter, and the transfer of N. Canara to Bombay. But the last is the only one of these changes which affects the area of any of the divisions. It will be observed that the figures of the Gazetteer are generally the same as Major Scott's. The chief difference is in Tiragapatam in which Phansh probably leaves out Juppoor. There are small differences also in Kurnool, Trichinopoly and S Arcot. Mr Eastwick's figures in the Hand book differ throughout from both and seem to have been taken from some later source.

5. I shall be obliged by your informing me how often you calculated each office could be inspected during the year. How many months the Registrar was to be absent from his Head Quarters.

whether for any fixed period or entirely at his own discretion and whether the term permanent travelling allowance in P. 11 meant that he was to draw this allowance even when stationary at Head Quarters. That this was intended seems deducible from statement No. 1 where the annual charge of travelling allowances for the 4 Registrars is entered at Rs. 4800. In the same statement the charge for the Registrar Travelling Clerk and Pion is entered at Rs. 2400, but the terms under which this allowance is to be drawn are nowhere stated.

6. The Government you will observe wish to have your views on the points noticed by them in P. 6 and 8.

7. Under the existing system a central office is set up at the Head Quarters of every District.

in which instruments relating to
any portion of those particulars district
can be registered without the party
undertaking a journey to some
distant Sub Registry Office, and
in which searches can be made
when information required with
regard to any instrument registered
in the district. It is true that practi-
cally very little advantage is taken
of the facilities afforded for either
of these objects, but under the proposed
system will not these facilities be
entirely taken away from all
but four stations, viz. Coimbatore,
Madras, Trichinopoly and
Cannalore and if so will it be of
any use to have any district indexes
at all? Can it be supposed for
instance that any person will travel
from Ganjam or Kolleru to Coimbatore
to register a deed or to search the books
or that he will come down from
Bellary

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Bellary to Madras for that purpose.
Supposing he did come to Madras
what could he register or find in the
Special Registry Office of Madras which
he could not register or find in the
General Registry Office? Do you not
think also that there would be some
anomaly in having two Registries,
both located in Madras?

8. I shall be much obliged by
your addressing your answer to the
care of the Deputy Registrar General, Madras.

I have &c

(Signed) R. M. Macdonald
Registrar General

(True copy)

R. M. Macdonald
Inspector General of Registration

Comparison of Areas of the Districts of the Madras Presidency

District	Ag. Registrar Quinquennial Letter No 18 of 26 February 1870	Major Scott's Road Book 1853	Pharash's Cazetier 1855	Murray's Hand Book 1859.	Districts 185
Ganjam	1941	6400	6400	5758	Ganjam
Vizagapatam	3622	15300	(a) 7650	4690	Vizagapatam
		6050	6050	13041	Jaypore
Godavary	6719	5000	5000	4501	Rajahmundry
Histna	6692	4960	4960	4711	Elasulipatam
Nellore	4546	7930	7930	4752	Guntur
				7959	Nellore
1st Division	23520	45640	37990	46412	
Bellary	11361	13056	13056	12101	Bellary
Cuddapah	9177	12970	12970	13298	Cuddapah
Kurnool	7470	3243	2643	3278	Kurnool
Madras	2813	(b) 2993	2993	2717	Bangalore
Chingleput					Madras (Chingleput)
N. arcot	3959	5790	5790	6580	N. arcot
2nd Division	34770	38052	37952	37974	
S. arcot	4779	7610	7600	5020	S. arcot
Tanjore	3735	3900	3900	3781	Tanjore
Trichinopoly	3565	3000	3243	2922	Trichinopoly
Madura	4882	10700	10700	13545	Madura
Tinnevely	3810	5700	5700	5482	Tinnevely
3rd Division	29771	30910	31143	30750	
Salem	7604	8200	8200	7499	Salem
Coimbatore	8470	8200	8280	8151	Coimbatore
Malabar	6259	6060	6060	6050	Malabar
S. Canara	4206	(c) 7720	(c) 7720	(c) 7152	Canara
4th Division	26539	(c) 30260	(c) 30260	(c) 29572	

- (a) Apparently exclusive of Jaypore
 (b) 27 square miles deducted as the area of Madras
 (c) Including N. Canara which must be deducted.

30th July / 70, No 106-109

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1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
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in some instances lost, or being supposed to have lost nearly seven years' service, and being still debarred from all the privileges accorded to other public servants; the office of Registrar is still held by officers, who are unable to leave their stations for the purpose of inspecting the offices under their control, and the establishments still continue on the inefficient and unsatisfactory footing, which has been so often noticed.

3. The delay in the disposal of the scheme has not been occasioned by any want of funds, so far as it rests with this Department to provide the funds. The proposals above referred to were not brought forward until the Department had become perfectly self-supporting, and they were originally brought forward on the special ground that they secured increased efficiency without any increased expenditure. But there is ample room for a moderate increase. For several years past, as is shown in my letter No 37 of the 11th instant, there has been a large annual surplus and the balance standing at the credit of the Registrars on the 31st March 1872 already amounted to Rs 325,211-5-8. This balance is continually increasing, although it was announced by Government in their Notification of the 6th December 1864, that

that it was not their intention to fix the fees at a higher rate than might be necessary to make the Department self-supporting.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

R. H. Macdonell

Inspector General of Registrars

No. 37
 Office of Inspector General
 of Registrations, Madras.
 14th March 1878.
 From The Inspector General of Registrations
 Madras.

To The Chief Secretary
 to Government.
 Fort Saint George.

Sir,
 I have on various occasions
 submitted for the consideration of
 Government the expediency of giving a
 fixed commission on fees to the clerks
 employed in the offices of the Sub Registrars
 instead of leaving the amount of their
 remuneration entirely to the discretion
 of these officers. The amount named

101524/88 No 67 of 8th July 1868 P 344.
 Administration Report
 101524/88 No 56 of 17th June 1868 P 42.
 101524/88 No 113 of 22nd October 1870 P 4.

by me in the letters quoted
 in the margin was 15 per
 cent, and the Government
 in their orders No 1289 of the
 15th August 1868 and No

1240 of the 29th July 1869 expressed their
 concurrence in these views, but the
 question has not been disposed of because
 it forms part of a general scheme for the

Received by the Inspector General
 of Registrations
 101524/88 No 67 of 8th July 1868 P 344.
 101524/88 No 56 of 17th June 1868 P 42.
 101524/88 No 113 of 22nd October 1870 P 4.

14th 1873 West.

From the Inspector General
 of Registrations
 Madras.

To The Chief Secretary
 to Government
 Fort Saint George.

101524/88 No 67 of 8th July 1868 P 344.

101524/88 No 56 of 17th June 1868 P 42.

101524/88 No 113 of 22nd October 1870 P 4.

Recommending that
 the scheme for the way
 of settling the amount
 of the remuneration of
 the clerks be approved of.

reorganization of the Department, which has been under the consideration of Government in various forms for several years.

2. In the meantime cases are occurring from time to time which exemplify very strongly the danger of continuing the present system. Not a year passes without some Registration Gunastah being convicted of forgery or of aiding and abetting in some personation case, and it is impossible to read the reports of these offences, without an uneasy feeling that there may be many other cases of a similar kind, which have not yet come to light. One of the Sessions Judges has in a letter recorded in the Government Proceedings No 782 of the 8th June 1870 expressed his opinion of the inexpediency of intrusting the working of the Registration Act to Gunastahs on Rs 3-8-0 a month, and during the course of my tours I hear remarks very much to the same effect from the Revenue

and Judicial officers in the provinces. 3. The position of these registration clerks is just now more than usually miserable. Their salaries have always been low, but the new table of fees has made them still lower. The statement

April to September	Registrations	Collections
1871-72	79,974	199,117-7-0
1872-73	101,527	179,946-8-4

in the margin shows the registrations and collections of the first six months of 1872-73

as compared with the corresponding months of 1871-72. It will be observed that while the registrations have increased by about 27 per cent, the collections have fallen by about 5 per cent, although the new table did not come into force until the 15th May. These figures translated into other language, imply either that each man has a great deal more work to do and receives somewhat less pay for it or that more men are employed and receive a great deal less pay.

4. The importance of cheapening registration has been often insisted on

by the Government of India, and it is probable that the enormous impulse which registration has recently received is largely due to the introduction of the new table of fees. It is however obvious that a percentage which may have represented an equitable amount of remuneration under high rates may not do so under low rates. I think that under the present table of fees 10 per cent should be assigned to the Registering officers and 20 per cent to their establishments and that some portion of the larger surplus which is now annually finding its way to the Treasury might well be reduced to advantage of this arrangement being carried out. Whatever may however be the views of Government on this point it would be an advantage if some particular proportion of the percentage drawn

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1864-65	- 43,770	- 9-8
1865-66	- 33,805	- 7-11
1866-67	+ 23,300	- 5-6
1867-68	+ 58,244	- 15-2
1868-69	+ 81,756	- 5-0
1869-70	+ 98,438	- 7-1
1870-71	+ 72,887	- 4-8
1871-72	+ 104,929	- 11-10
Total	361,980	- 15-8
Deduct value of printing, postage and house rent as per para 22 of Report for 1870-71 and para 25 of Report for 1871-72		
	36,769	- 10-0
Balanced at the credit of the Department	325,211	- 5-8

by the Sub Registrar could be definitively set aside for payment to their clerks in certain fixed proportions varying with the qualifications and the number of the men employed.

5. The following tables illustrate the mode in which I would propose remunerating the clerks, the first being applicable if the commission for office establishment is fixed at 15 per cent and the second if it is fixed at 20 per cent. In each I have assumed that an office in which the monthly collections amount to Rs 125 will afford sufficient work and remuneration for one Gumastah and that in larger offices additional Gumastahs will be required at the same rate. One per cent is set aside for contingencies, which in large offices might include a Peon, while in small offices it would only be sufficient to provide stationery.

A
Distribution of 15 per cent for office establishment

Clerks	Rs 750	Rs 625	Rs 500	Rs 375	Rs 250	Rs 125
Head clerk	3½	4	5	6	8	14
Second do	2½	3	3	4	6	11
Third do	2	3	3	4	6	11
Fourth do	2	2	3	4	6	11
Fifth do	2	2	3	4	6	11
Sixth do	2	2	3	4	6	11
Contingencies	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	15	15	15	15	15	15

B

Distribution of 20 per cent for office establishment

Clerks	Rs 750	Rs 625	Rs 500	Rs 375	Rs 250	Rs 125
Head clerk	4	5	6	8	11	19
Secy. do.	3	4	5	6	8	
Third do.	3	4	4	5		
Fourth do.	3	3	4			
Fifth do.	3	3				
Sixth do.	3					
Contingencies	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	20	20	20	20	20	20

6. At present the Sub. Registrars are at liberty to have as many or as few clerks as they please, to pay them as much or as little as they like and to appoint or dismiss them without reference to anyone. I would still leave the nomination of their *Gumastaks* to the Sub. Registrars, but would require the sanction of the Registrar to every new appointment, and one of the points which the Registrar should be bound to attend to in the case of persons who have not passed the General Test would be the ability of the candidate to copy neatly and correctly. A person once

appointed should, I think, not be liable to dismissal, except for misconduct and under orders from the Registrar. 189

7. There is usually more registration going on in certain months than in others. It is of course not intended to prevent the establishment being increased in these months. In all such cases the next scale in the list could be adopted for as long as might be necessary.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant

R. M. Anderson
Inspector General of Registration

No. 18.
CIRCULAR.

Letter from the Inspector General of Registration
of 11th & 19th March 1873. 110537 & 39.

These letters are lying
over, in consequence of the
previous letter from Colonel
+ 8/22^d Oct. 70. MacDonald (which is
referred to Hertin) on the
subject of the re-organization
of the Registration Dept.
being still under consideration.
It was sent out in circula-
tion on the 12th December 1871
with a "Memo. for orders"
prepared.

Recd. 1873 Sept.

From the Inspector General

of Registration

to the Chief Secretary

Government

St. James's Place

Recd. 11th March 1873

110537

110537

Communicating that a
definite statement of
the various in Registration
affairs necessary with the
Government of the various
by the Sub-Registrar
110537
110537

Prepared by the Honble
W. Ellis then Chief Secy.

The papers are now with
the Honble Mr. Sim.

The papers are now with
the Honble Mr. Sim.

The papers are now with
the Honble Mr. Sim.
C. R. F.

to be put up with the
Original of C@ 26 February
1875-1829- Lull- D. J. P.

21. 1875-1829- Lull- D. J. P.

c 5/1/74

9th April 1872

Dear Sir,

I understood you to
remark on Saturday last that you
considered 100 Rs a month which
some of the ex-officio Registrars receive
(some receive more, viz. 150 Rs. a month)
insufficient to secure a person having
no other work or salary. There ap-
pears to be a serious objection to a
change in the present arrangement
confined to simply making those
Registrars substantive appoint-
ments. At present, the Registrar is
in that capacity the official superior

of all the Sub Registrars, most of whom are Inhabildars & Sub Magistrates; and these would hardly look up to a man who had less pay than themselves & who would probably be inferior to them in education & social status: some of the Special Sub Registrars even receive more than 100 Rs. a month.

You also referred to the way in which the work of inspecting might be made easy to Officers new to registration & mentioned how forms are used in England for

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such kind of work, with set questions, to be answered, on the chief points of enquiry. I enclose for your perusal a Circular with Memorandum issued by the Inspector General for the guidance of new Inspecting Officers. This is not the first of the kind, but a modification, to meet the requirements of the present Act, of a former Circular.

I may have misunderstood you, but according to my impression of what was said I have thought

of all the Sub Registrars, most of whom are Tahsildars & Sub Magistrates; and these would hardly look up to a man who had less pay than themselves & who would probably be inferior to them in education & social status: some of the Special Sub Registrars even receive more than 100 Rs. a month.

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177
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I may have misunderstood you, but according to my impression of what was said I have thought

No. 18.

CIRCULAR.

From

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,

Madras,

To

THE COLLECTOR

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, with reference to the Government Orders No. 1,623 of the 15th October, and No. 1,839 of the 21st November 1866, to request the favor of your circulating the annexed Memorandum among such Revenue Officers in your district as may be employed in inspecting the Offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars. It is intended to supersede the Memorandum which accompanied my Circular No. 1 of 1867.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

R. M. MACDONALD

Inspector General of Registration.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF REGISTRATION,
Madras, 19th December 1871.

It right to bring the above to your notice.

I remain

Dear Sir

Yours obediently

J. G. Vennard

Honble. J. D. S. in C. S.

25/1/74

MEMORANDUM.

THE following are the principal points which require the attention of such Officers as may be employed in inspecting the Offices of the Sub-Registrars.

2. Is the Sub-Registrar well acquainted with the Registration Act, Rules, Table of Fees and Circular Orders? The principal differences between Act XX of 1866 and Act VIII of 1871, and the old and new rules will be found noted in Circular Orders Nos. 5 and 7 of 1871, and queries on other points will necessarily arise during the course of the inspection. The general state of the books, records, and returns will of course show to some extent whether the Sub-Registrar is doing his duty, but in many Offices the Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate relies entirely on his Gumastah and it will be found that the work is really done by him and not by the Sub-Registrar.

3. The Sub Registrar's general acquaintance with the Stamp Act should also be tested by a few questions, and also by examining the stamps appended in the Registers to different classes of instruments, such as deeds of gift, sales, mortgages with and without possession, leases, partition deeds, &c., in tracing which the returns will be found of considerable assistance. The definitions in the interpretation clause, as well as such terms as "fine or premium," "declaration of any use or trust" in the Schedules are often totally misunderstood. Abkarry contracts, instead of being treated as bonds, are frequently admitted on stamps applicable to leases, although the interpretation clause restricts the term lease to leases of immoveable property.

4. In ordinary cases the Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate is the Sub-Registrar, and when he is absent on revenue or magisterial duty, his place is filled by the Talook Sheristadar or some Gumastah, provisionally appointed. Cases have however occurred when the provisional Sub-Registrar has been irregularly allowed to go on registering deeds when the permanent Sub-Registrar was actually present. Cases have also occurred of two different Officers simultaneously registering instruments in the same Office and of a single Officer being placed in charge of two different Offices at the same time.

5. Have the provisions of the Act and Rules regarding instruments written in a language which the Registering Officer does not understand, been complied with?

6. Are interlineations, alterations, and erasures properly noted in the Registers? In some Offices there is an entire absence of such notes, although by examining some of the registered documents lying in the Office it may be seen that such notes were required. In other Offices instead of notes, the letters a, b, c, &c., are used as if they were symbols. Sometimes the spaces which intervene between the end

of one paragraph and the beginning of another or between the signatures are erroneously noted as blanks.

7. Are the descriptions of immoveable property given in the instruments registered, in accordance with the Act and Rules? Under Section 22 any description which identifies the property is sufficient, but the Registers still abound with lengthy schedules supplementing unimportant omissions in the original descriptions, and there is reason to believe that they are added at the instance of the Registering Officers.

8. Have any penalties for delays in presentation been levied on the Sub-Registrar's own authority without reference to the Registrar? Have any instruments been registered after the expiration of the longest period allowed? In some Offices it is supposed that instruments executed on different dates may, when the time for registration with reference to the first date is passed, be nevertheless registered with reference to the last date.

9. Some of the powers of attorney filed in the Office should be examined. In some instances they will be found unattested, in others attested by some one who has no authority to attest such documents. Sometimes the attestation is not in the prescribed form or bears no seal. Some Sub-Registrars still confound attestation with registration, although the distinction has been frequently explained. Sometimes powers of attorney are filed without the prescribed endorsement; sometimes they are endorsed but not numbered.

10. The nature of the enquiry held before registration should be examined by reference to [the endorsements and the record of substance of statements. Has the instrument been presented by a person entitled to present it? Have the parties admitting execution appeared within the prescribed time? If there have been delays in appearing, have the prescribed penalties been levied? Have admissions of execution been obtained from all the parties, their representatives, assigns or agents, or only from some of them. In the case of indentures to which Government is a party, the instrument is frequently irregularly sent by post and there is no presentation or admission of execution by the party claiming. Sometimes an instrument is registered although one of the executing parties has denied execution. Registration also sometimes takes place when one of the executing parties is avowedly a minor, the plea being that the guardian was also an executing party. Some Sub-Registrars examine witnesses to identity when they know the parties. Others do not take any evidence of identity when they do not know them. In some cases the Sub-Registrar knows the parties, but omits to add the words "personally known to the Registering Officer" in the endorsement. The record of substance of statements is in some Offices not kept at all; in others it is kept in cases in which a record is unnecessary. The notes are often entered on loose sheets of paper instead of in the book provided for that purpose. The meaning of the term representative is not understood by some of the Sub-Registrars. Instruments are sometimes received from parties claiming

to be the heirs, executors or administrators of a deceased person without any proof of the right of the parties so to appear, or even any proof of the death of the person as whose representatives they appear.

11. Sub-Registrars sometimes attend without any adequate cause at the private residences of Zemindars and other wealthy persons, on the plea of their rank. They also absent themselves from their stations for unnecessarily long periods. Both these points should be attended to. It should also be ascertained whether commissions have been unnecessarily issued and whether they have been issued and returned in proper form.

12. The provisions relating to wills and authorities to adopt being now, as far as Sub-Registrars are concerned, care should be taken to ascertain that the instruments registered in Book 3 are really such and not deeds of gift, deeds of adoption, settlements, &c., and that they have been presented by persons authorized to present the same.

13. Instruments relating to immoveable property are sometimes erroneously entered in the Miscellaneous Register and *vice versa*, due attention not being paid to the definitions given in the interpretation clause.

14. Are the registers legibly written and kept with neatness and care? Are there any erasures? Do the pages contain an uniform number of lines? Is the value of the stamp entered at the foot of each document? Are there any notes showing the connection between instruments relating to the same property? Are all corrections and interlineations initialled by the Registering Officer? Is every registration signed by him? Is it also authenticated by the signature of the Copyist and Examiner? Is every page initialled? Are there any pages left blank, and if so, do they contain the prescribed certificate? Have any mistakes been made in the numbering of instruments, which should be in a consecutive series commencing and terminating with the calendar year? Is the copying in arrears, and if so, to what extent?

15. The Indexes should be examined. Are the pages lettered alphabetically and are the different columns correctly filled up? Are English and Vernacular names of persons indexed in the manner prescribed? Does the column headed addition of person contain the person's place of residence, profession, trade, rank, and title, and also in the case of natives the caste and father's name? Are the names of native women, Banks, and Companies properly entered? Are instruments to which Government is a party properly indexed? Is red ink used for the names of persons claiming under documents? Is the mode of indexing prescribed for large Offices used in small Offices and *vice versa*? Are the names of different villages erroneously intermingled on the same sheet? In large towns are separate sheets set aside for municipal divisions and pottahs? Are there any arrears of indexing? Have any mistakes been made in the size, binding or labelling

of the volumes or in the arrangement of the title pages? Has the bulk of the volumes been needlessly increased by binding up blank sheets or half sheets?

Section 56,
Rule 46.

16. Has the copying of the Indexes been permitted to fall in arrears? Are they prepared like the originals on continuous sheets?

17. The returns will show what searches have been made and copies granted. Sub-Registrars sometimes improperly give copies entries in Book 4 to persons of who are neither executing nor claiming parties. The same remark may also apply to Book 3. Unnecessary delays sometimes occur in complying with applications for copies.

Sections 58-61,
Rule 44.

18. The endorsements and certificates on a few instruments should be examined. It should be ascertained whether the prescribed form has been adhered to, whether they are written in the Sub-Registrar's own hand, whether the addition both of the parties and of the witnesses is complete, whether they are legibly sealed and in the case of English instruments whether the endorsement is in English. If any admission of receipt of consideration appears, some enquiry should be made as to the circumstances under which the admission was made with reference to the Acting Advocate General's opinion, published in C. O. No. 9 of 1867.

Sections 64-66,
Rule 29, 49.

19. The file book should be examined. Is the first Memorandum filed in it paged 1, 2, the second 3, 4, and so on? Have any copies been filed instead of Memoranda, or have any Memoranda been filed which are not prepared on printed forms? Has a number in the consecutive series of Book I been assigned to the file book?

20. Are the old and current records arranged in such order as to admit of immediate reference when required? Have any books or documents been removed from the Office? Are any of the records injured by white ants or damp or in a situation where they are likely to be injured?

Section 69, Rule 54.

21. In the case of documents which have been destroyed, have the prescribed reports been made and entries noted in the registers?

22. Have any reasons for refusing to register been recorded in Book 2, not coming under any of the heads specified in Rule 22, and if so, are they of a nature to justify a refusal? Have any entries been made in this book which do not relate to refusals? Cases have occurred of Sub-Registrars improperly recording in it their reasons for registering in cases in which registration had been protested against.

Sections 71, 73,
Rule 22.

23. Some enquiry should be made into the number of documents lying unclaimed and the periods for which they have been so lying. The returns and receipt books will afford some information on this point. In all Offices in which documents accumulate, there is reason to suspect delays on the part of the Registering Officer and his establishment. In such cases the average period which is allowed to intervene between the presentation of a document, its admission to registration and the signing of the certificate of registration should be ascertained.

24. Some of the monthly returns should be gone into and a few consecutive entries tested with the aid of the Registers. The entries showing the amount of each fee levied, the purpose for which it is levied, the value assigned to each instrument registered and the class in which it is placed should all be made by the Sub-Registrar himself at the time of registration, when all the details are fresh in his recollection, but all work of this kind is frequently delegated to a Gumastah, who postpones it until the end of the month, under which arrangement errors of all kinds creep into the returns and remain undetected.

25. It should be ascertained whether the table of fees is exposed to public view in English and the vernacular, and whether it is the table actually in force. The returns should also be scrutinized for the purpose of ascertaining whether the correct fees have been levied, particularly in the case of leases, documents in which the value has to be determined from the stamp, or which do not admit of any value being determined and documents on which additional fees have been levied on the ground of their length.

26. The existence of more serious irregularities such as abuse of authority on the part of the Registering Officer, tampering with the records and the exaction of bribes by his Clerks has in some instances been brought to notice. Any information which is likely to put a stop to such practices is, of course, desirable, if it can be furnished.

27. It not unfrequently happens that remarks made when an Office is inspected receive no attention, the same blunders and irregularities still continuing to be repeated. The last inspection Memorandum should therefore, always be called for and special attention should be directed to the points noticed in it.

28. The inspection of the Offices of the Registrars can be conducted, *mutatis mutandis*, on the same general plan, but as these Officers have but little to do with original registration and are not likely to commit such blunders as are common in the Offices of the Sub-Registrars, many of the above remarks will of course not apply to them. On the other hand there are a few other points which should be attended to in the inspection of these Offices. The sealed covers in the fire proof safe should be counted and compared with the Register of deposits of wills. The superscription on one of them should be compared with the copy in the Register and the particulars noted by the Registrar should be examined with reference to Section 43. The Indexes should be looked at. Is the examination of the Indexes of the past year progressing satisfactorily? Have the Indexes of the previous years been all bound, labelled and arranged in such order as to admit of immediate reference? Do the monthly returns furnished by the Sub-Registrars appear to be properly scrutinized in the Registrar's Office? Occasionally also matters requiring to be noticed will be found in the correspondence books.

R. M. MACDONALD,
Inspector General of Registration.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF REGISTRATION,
Madras, 19th December 1871.

Statement showing salary and commission paid to Registrars in 1870-71

District	Salary	Commission	Remarks
Madras	4950 0 0	997 14 9	Special
Ganjam	839 8 3		Depy. Commr
Vizagapatam	900 0 0		"
Godavery	1200 0 0		"
Kistna	897 9 3		"
Kellore	900 0 0		"
Cuddapah	750 0 0		"
Kurnool	900 0 0		"
Bellary	900 0 0		"
Chingleput	863 3 6		"
North Arcot	1200 0 0		"
South Arcot	1200 0 0		"
Tanjore	3089 0 6		Special
Sinnevelly	1533 13 11		Depy. Commr
Madura	1200 0 0		"
Trenchinopoly	1200 0 0		"
Salem	1200 0 0		"
Coimbatore	1200 0 0		"
South Canara	1200 0 0		"
Tellicherry	1157 1 6		Principal Sudder Ameen
Calicut	1800 0 0		Depy. Commr
Kilgherry	480 0 0		Manager Commissions Office

Carry over

Statement showing salary and commission paid to Sub Registrars in 1870-71.

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Sub Districts	Salary	Commission	Sub Districts	Salary	Commission	Sub Districts	Salary	Commission	Sub Districts	Salary	Commission
I Ganjam			Chepunipilli	129	15	Peenada	536	8	Venkatagherry	27	2
x Gumsur	99	6	Palcondah	218	6	Pottapero	329	8	Gudur	174	6
x Acha	180	11	Keravilli	164	14	Coringa	91	2	Rapar	24	12
x Cooschottapur	77	8	Tringamarapahota	154	15	Seni	262	4	Nellore	535	11
x Ganjam	40	-	Boselli	127	-	IV Kistna			Allur	67	4
x Berhampore	296	5	Gumapur	2	4	Bunder	396	13	Atmakur	114	11
x Machaporo	91	8	Royagadda	6	-	Gudemada	162	2	Kavali	82	-
x Teekaly	108	2	Mahadesiputte	2	-	Beyamadu	141	2	Udayagiri	56	3
x Narasinsipett	385	7	III Godavery			Kandigama	59	5	Kandukur	74	13
x Chicasole	391	3	Draksharama	432	4	Jaggiahpett	76	13	Kanigiri	28	15
x Purla Kimesdy	367	3	Alamuru	228	4	Guntur	282	2	Angola	225	1
			Amalapur	627	3	Repalli	109	12	Boldanki	99	2
II Vizagapatam			Kottapeta	471	6	Senali	195	10	Podilev	25	14
x Vizagapatam	312	2	Kursapur	394	-	Bapalla	94	4			
x Yellamunchalli	290	13	Sivakodu	357	9	Ponnur	85	15			
x Narsipatam	117	13	Sanuki	352	7	Venkatapottah	90	7	VI Cuddapah		
x Arkapille	218	13	Pentapaud	134	3	Kunkonda	34	9	Cuddapah	372	11
x Bimlipatam	170	9	Bhimavaram	276	9	Dachapalli	27	4	Lamlapur	92	5
x Vizianagrum	438	10	Rajahmundry	444	1	Venuracodda	33	3	Proddatur	205	3
x Palur	162	8	Peddapur	289	12	Pottanapalli	49	2	Jammalamadgu	183	2
x Gajapatnagrum	169	5	Prathipada	165	11	Kellore			Pulivendala	58	12
x Parvatipur	254	7	Ellota	309	1	Pularipetti	49	12	Kadiri	88	1
			Gurugudem	105	4				Muddenapally	136	11

[illegible]

Sub District	Salary	Commission	Sub District	Salary	Commission	Sub District	Salary	Commission	Sub District	Salary	Commission
Tanjore (Continued)						Madurai (Continued)					
x Vallam	225	7 6	x Sankarnainarcoil	914	3	x Guazanga	743	7	x Nankul	387	9 6
Comblacorum	3501	1 6	x Stravilliputtur	1224	7	x Tripattur	399	12 6	x Piramathu	200	6
x Madharjanam	714	6	x Sathur	1814	1	x Ramnad	398	6	x Trichengode	144	7
x Mannargudi	864	9	x Tirupattur	507	9	x Madakolathur	128	14 8	x Shinkerydrug	107	2
x Kidamangalam	521	3	x Ottapiduram	793	3	x Tiruchuli	651	14	x Ragespur	206	6
x Pattukottai	399	12 6	x Tuticorin	293	3	x Tiruadanai	310	4 6	x Komalur	160	13
x Arandhangu	562	6	x Vilathikulam	274	14	x Pambur	24	6	x Darampuri	285	10 6
x Tranquebar	828	11 6	x Kattaur	438	15				x Pennagarai	109	10
x Shealli	499	2 6	x Tenkasi	1559	11				x Koor	141	10
x Mayavaram	1076	6	x Trichendur	1180	13	x Trichinopoly			x Denhencottah	70	13
x Nannilam	1261	8	x Nanguneri	1033	14	x Trichinopoly	1928	8	x Kistnagheri	243	12 6
x Negapatam	2372	8	x Radhapuram	343	6	x Tulgudi	535	12 6	x Tripattore	355	14
x Nevalore	1331	2	XIV Madurai			x Museri	342	3	x Vanembady	154	15 6
x Krolorapundi	625	9	x Madurai	2913	6	x Torrore	326	8 6	x Uttangarai	25	6
x Vedaraniyam	301	7	x Tirumangalam	756	13	x Kulittalai	215	3			
			x Melur	474	3	x Manupparai	178	1 6	XVII Coimbatore		
XIII Tirunelveli			x Dindigul	265	15	x Jaycondashola			x Coimbatore	1105	6 6
x Tirunelveli	3564	1 5	x Kallakottai	138	8	x Perambalur	97	10	x Metapollim	90	9 6
x Morapanad	851	4 6	x Vedaranthur	112	11				x Pattomangalam	205	9 6
x Arubasamedram	1207	3 6	x Periakulam	179	12	XVI Salem			x Colligal	244	3
x Shermadurai	1280	6	x Chinnamanur	481	8	x Salem	609	2 6	x Pollachy	178	12
x Tenkasi	711	12 6	x Palani	510	13	x Arthur	146	11	x Annamalai	135	14
									x Perindoray	282	5

Sub Districts	Salary	Commission	Sub Districts	Salary	Commission	Sub Districts	Salary	Commission											
Coimbatore (Continued)			Udyantharam			Calicut (Continued)													
x Bhawani	146	2 6	x Salaparambu	948	14 9	Kutungal	1920	10 6											
x Palladam	462	11 6	x Carranmore	650	5 "	Palghat	1951	15 6											
x Venachy	207	14 "	x Anjerakandi	452	5 6	Colongode	1362	2 6											
x Caron	360	2 "	x Kadiver	1845	14 6	x Hottur	1007	3 "											
x Annacorchy	729	3 6	x Tellicherry	588	3 6	Perindulamanna	1390	7 6											
x Kodumalapettah	757	8 "	x Chavacheri	267	15 6	Manarghat	792	2 6											
x Dharmapuram	356	"	x Badagara	1844	8 "	x Cherpalacheri	1156	4 "											
x Kangayam	163	3 6	x Kuttanadi	1881	11 5	x Cochin	234	3 6											
XVIII South Canara			x Quilandi	997	15 4	x Anjengo	26	4 "											
Mangalore			x Manontatide	412	1 "														
x Buntwal	2072	" 6																	
Udupi	432	9 6	IX Calicut																
x Karkal	1332	7 6	x Chulipoya	196	8 "	XII Kelgherry													
x Cundapur	251	5 6	x Gudalur	74	14 6	Kelgherry - 420.													
x Casargode	724	2 "	x Chennapur	1396	7 5														
x Keshwar	796	3 6	x Calicut	1227	9 "														
Vittal	501	4 "	x Manjeri	987	" 6														
x Uppinangadi	719	"	x Tirunelli	590	4 "														
x Bettangadi	306	8 6	x Tirunangadi	1132	11 "														
	195	7 6	x Ponani	1287	7 6														
			x Betalpadangadi	1246	" "														
			x Vittal	730	8 6														
XIX Tellicherry																			

R. M. Macdonald
Inspector General of Registration
In all these offices the
Reg. is an official

N^o 142

Office of Inspector General of Registration
Madras 19th December 1871

From

The Inspector General of Registration
Madras

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

In

I have the honor with reference to
the Under Secretary's Memorandum N^o.
351 of the 18th Instant to submit a statement
showing the sums received by each Registrar
and Sub Registrar during the year 1870/71
under the heads of salary and commission

2. It will be observed that the only Re-
gistrar who draws any commission is the
Registrar of Madras who receives 10 per
cent.

3. The only Sub Registrar who draws
any salary is the Sub Registrar of the
Kilgherries who receives no other remuneration.

4 The other Sub Registrars receive a commission of 50 per cent out of which they have to provide their own establishments. Ten per cent is supposed to represent the probable cost of the latter, but practically they are at liberty to spend as much or as little as they please in this way.

5 The offices of the Sub Registrars of Tellicherry, Kadirpur, and Chavasseri in Malabar were on the 31st March still under the charge of a Subdar and two Sub Magistrates. They are accordingly marked as under the charge of ex officio Sub Registrars. On the 1st April the Kottayam Taluk was divided into two instead of three Sub Districts and special Sub Registrars have been appointed to both.

I have the honor to be

Yr
Your most obed^t servant

R. M. Macdonald

Superintendent of Registration

Judicial Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from

the Inspector General of
Registration dated 4th June
1875 No. 2.

Order thereon 24th February 1875.
No 429.

In perusing the
Administration Report for
1873-74 of the Registration
Department, it was in-
dicated to the Inspector
General of Registration in
para 11 of L.O. dated the
30th Sept. 1874 No. 1830, that
Special Registrars and
Special Sub Registrars should
always be appointed when
existing arrangements ap-
peared insufficient, and
that the Government were
prepared to assign fixed
salaries

Recd 1871 Sept
20

The Inspector General

of Registration

& The Chief Secretary

to Government

Dated 19th
Dec 1871

10/11/72
Enclined Recd

No 2392

Submitting statement

showing delay and amount

amount by said Registrars

and Sub Registrars in 1872

salaries to all Registrars
clerks, and to give their
assent to any other
well-considered measure
for the convenience of the
public and the expansion
of the system of Registration.

2. Adverting to this,
Colonel Macdonald submits
copies of the correspondence
which took place on the
subject in 1870, and states
that since that time, a
new Registration Act has
been passed; the table
of fees has been twice
changed; the relative im-
portance of many offices
has altered; the number
of Special Registrars has
increased; four Special
Registrars have been ap-
pointed on a new footing;
changes have been effected

in the method of remun-
erating the Registrars clerks,
and experience has been
acquired on some doubtful
points in the working of
the Act.

3. The most important
question raised in 1870, was
the expediency of uniting
several districts under a
Special Registrar. The ex-
periment was tried, and
proved a failure in Bengal,
and has been abandoned.
Colonel Macdonald does not,
therefore, recommend a trial
of the experiment in this
Presidency. He prefers an
extension of the scheme
partially introduced, under
which a Special official
Registrar at the head-
quarters of a district does
the work of both Registrar
and Sub-Registrar, and is
responsible for the regular
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inspection of every officer in his district. To change, he thinks, is decided in the pay of these officers, but they should be retained for some time longer, advantage being taken of every permanent vacancy to appoint a special officer.

4. The pay of the Special Registrar will depend on the work devolving on him. Col. Macdonald considers that it would be an advantage if it was so arranged as not only to admit of promotion from one grade to another, but also of a progressive increase in the same grade, in addition to a Commission of 20 per Cent on all fees above Rs. 30. The maximum of the Commission being limited

except in the case of the Registrar of Districts. to Rs. 100. The pay and Commission to be treated as the emoluments of the Registrar, and that he be entitled to draw the 20 per Cent Commission when absent on a tour of inspection.

5. The scale proposed for this class of officers is:

Special Registrars			
	Pay	Commission	Total
1 - on	500	200	700
1 - on	250	100	350
1 - on	200	100	300
8 - on	150	100	250
6 - on	100	100	200
1 - on	50	100	150

The amalgamation of the Offices of Registrar and Sub Registrar on the Nilgiris to be carried out at once.

5. The existing scale of office establishments for the Registrar at Madras and the Special Registrars in the districts will not be disturbed, but on the appointment

appointment of Special Registrars. Some slight modification should, it is suggested, be made to admit of the employment of a peon. Every Special Registrar will require, as at present, a special establishment for copying and indexing all documents. This establishment will be on the same footing as those of the Sub Registrars.

5. Colonel Macdonald further proposes to provide for 80 official Sub Registrar's offices on the following scale:-

	Pay	Consts	Total
6 - at 100 -	600	573	1173
6 - at 75 -	450	457	907
8 - at 80 -	480	452	932
6 - at 50 -	300	201	501
8 - at 45 -	810	733	1543
6 - at 30 -	1080	685	1765

per annum Rs 6821

per annum Rs 81,861

The scale of pay is in accordance with

4
with the Resolution of the Govt. of India dated 20 October 1869 No 4776, the maximum Commission being limited to Rs 100, the limit fixed in the aforesaid Resolution. The scheme, if introduced, would not cost more than 35 per Cent of the collections in 1875-76.

7. No change is proposed in the existing system of allotting 25 per Cent, according to a fixed scale, for gunastaks and contingencies in the offices of Special Sub Registrars.

8. Adopting Colonel Macdonald's proposals, the maximum charge for working the Registration Department would probably be as follows:-

Registrar General	Rs 18,000
Establishment as per Budget	Rs 4,508
	Rs 22,508

Special

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	Rs 22,508

Special

Special Registrars 22,508

Madras ————— 8,400
 Estab. as per budget — 2,480
 10,880

Mofussil

28 Registrars — 65,400

Estab. as given
 in para 13. and
 at 20 per Cent
 as per table in
 para 13. } 24,240

87,640

100,520

Special Sub Registrars

Eighty ————— 81,862

Estab. at 25 per Cent on
 Collections entered in
 Statement embodied
 in para 15. } 54,393

136,255

Miscellaneous including travel.

Living allowance &c — day — 20,000

The Estimated receipts for 279,283

1875-76 are 3,60,000

Balance Rs. 80,717

(Colonel Macdonald will,

however, submit a complete

Tabular

Tabular Statement, and suggest how the balance may be applied towards the reduction of fees; and he will submit a scale of fees accordingly.

In the meantime, the Governor in Council approves the amalgamation of the Registrars and Sub Registrars offices at the head-quarters of a district, the official Registrars being retained in the appointments for the present. No inconvenience is likely to arise by the arrangement during the temporary absence of the Registrar in the District, as, under Section 11 of the Registration Act VIII of 1871 he may appoint any Sub Registrar, or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in Sections

Sections sixty-eight and seventy-two." Such Sub-Registrars, it is observed, generally, the Muzgoordas, sardars or the Sahildars.

10. The proposal for a progressive increase of pay of the Special Registrars in the same grade, does not meet with the approval of His Excellency, in Council. Colonel Macdonald will, therefore, in preparing the Subah's Statement, take the scale given in para. 9 of his letter, for the "1st year," for all Special Registrars in the Mofussil.

11. The suggestion to modify the scale of the Registrars' establishments to admit of the employment of a person, is also not approved. The establishments will be retained intact, and one or two persons

employed

6
employed when needed.

12. With the exceptions noted, sanction is accorded for:-

(a) The adoption of the proposed scale of pay and commission for the Special Registrars.

(b) The pay and Commission to be considered as the emoluments of the Special Registrars.

(c) The Special Registrars to draw the Commission of 20 per cent when on tour of inspection.

(d) The arrangement under which their lacum tenent draw 20 per cent of the Commission to be continued.

(e) The immediate amalgamation of the offices of Registrars and Sub-Registrars on the Nilgiris.

(f) The employment of a special establishment by Special Registrars whenever needed for copying and indexing

documents.

documents.

2) The scale of pay and
Commission proposed for the
Special Registrars, with
effect from 1st April 1875-76.

To
The Inspector Genl. of Registrars
St Leonards General

Sept 12/75

193-194-