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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

Press

Mis.

Dated

18.2.50

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

5th April 1881, No. 687.

Bills—Legislative.

Read the following paper:—

From D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 18th March 1881, No. 369 [Current No. 948].

I am directed to forward, herewith, forty copies of the papers noted on the margin, and to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will favor the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Honorable the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers as His Excellency in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. I am also to request that the Bill and Further Report be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English, and, in accordance with the orders contained in the despatch* of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October last, be translated into and published in the vernaculars, and that the dates of such publication be communicated in your reply.

* See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, January 22nd, 1881, page 80.

3. The reply to this letter should be sent in by the 1st August 1881.

ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1881, No. 687.

Resolved that a copy of the Bill (No. III) "to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands, and abandoned river-beds," with the Further Report of the Select Committee thereon, be forwarded to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, and the officers named in the margin, with the request that they will favor the Government with their opinions on the provisions of the Bill by the 15th July next.

W. S. Foster, Esq.

E. F. Webster, Esq.

W. Wilson, Esq.

H. Sewell, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

C. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna District.

2. The Bill and the Further Report will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English, and the Bill alone will be translated and published in the Vernaculars.

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable the Judges of the High Court, with covering letter.
 „ the Board of Revenue.
 „ W. S. Foster, Esq., Collector of the Godavari District.
 „ C. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., Ag. Collector of the Kistna District.
 „ E. F. Webster, Esq., do. of Tanjore.
 „ W. Wilson, Esq., do. of Coimbatore.
 „ H. Sewell, Esq., do. of Trichinopoly.
 „ the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
 „ the Tamil Translator to Government.
 „ the Telugu do.
 „ the Canarese do.
 „ the Malayalum do.
 „ the Hindustani do.

Govt. of 1881 Madras.

JUDICIAL.

To
THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES
OF THE HIGH COURT,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated April, 5th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th April 1881, No. 687.

APRIL.

Bills—Legislative.—Forwarding, for expression of opinion by the 15th July 1881, copy of the Bill (No. III) “to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands, and abandoned river-beds,” with the Further Report of the Select Committee thereon.

No 369

CURRENT No. 948

FROM

D. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department,

TO

The Chief Secretary to Govt. Madras.

Dated Fort William, the 18th March 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward herewith forty copies of the papers

Bill (No. III) to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

Further Report of the Select Committee on the above Bill.

noted on the margin, and to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council

will favour the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on

the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of such selected Officers as may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. I am also to request that the Bill ~~is further Report~~ may be published in Fort Saint George Gazette in English and in such other languages as

may deem proper; and that the dates of such publication be communicated in your reply.

3. The reply to this letter should be sent in by the 1st August, 1881.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. Fitzpatrick

Secretary to the Government of India.

DISPOSED OF

5 APR 81

BY G.O. NO.

* accordance with the orders contained in the despatch of the Secy of State No 37, dated 7th October last, he translated into and published in, the vernacular.

* See Supplement to the Gazette of India January 12th 1881 p. 80.

No. III.

BILL

TO

Define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Alluvion Act, 1882."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of

March, 1882.

2. The Acts, Regulation and Rules mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column. References to the Regulation and Rules so repealed, in enactments passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

W. R. 231:
4 W. R. 41:
4 W. R. 352.

"island" means land surrounded by water and capable of being employed for cultivation, pasture or other useful purpose. It includes such land arising in a river or lake, submerged in the wet season and visible only in the dry season; but it excludes land arising in tidal rivers, tidal lakes or the sea, submerged by the flow of ordinary tides throughout the year:

"frontage" used with reference to a holding means the line or lines determined for such holding in the manner prescribed in the second schedule hereto annexed:

3 W. R. 35:
6 Len. 313.

and a channel is said to be "fordable" when it does not exceed five feet in depth in the dry season next after the formation referred to and throughout the twenty-four hours.

II.—Alluvial Land and Abandoned River-beds.

4. Where from natural causes land is formed, by imperceptible degrees, on the bank or shore of a river, the sea or a lake, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, sea or lake, the owner of the bank or shore is entitled to the land so formed.

When the formation takes place at the junction of two holdings, each owner shall be entitled to so much of the formation as lies on his side of a line

Omit "capable of being employed for cultivation, pasture, or other useful purpose" (W. R. 231)

Fordable as defined in W. R. 35

or "imperceptible" read "gradual"
W. of Krishna thinks the rule is the same for all accumulations whether formed gradually or not

drawn through the point of junction of the two frontages at that point.

5. Where an island is formed, from natural causes, in a river, the sea or a lake, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, sea or lake, if the island is separated from each bank or shore by a channel not fordable at any point, the Government is entitled to such island.

Right to islands where neither channel is fordable. Ben. Act IV of 1868, s. 1.

6. Where an island is formed from natural causes in a river, the sea or a lake, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, sea or lake, and is separated from the bank or banks by a fordable channel or fordable channels:

and where from natural causes any land is formed, otherwise than by imperceptible degrees, on the bank of a river, the sea or a lake, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, sea or lake,

and where a river suddenly abandons its bed, each particle of the island or land so formed, or the river-bed so abandoned, shall belong to that one of the riparian owners who can show a point on the frontage of his holding nearest to such particle: *Suth. W. R. 1864, p. 103.*

Provided that when the channel separating an island so formed in a river from one bank is fordable and the channel separating such island from the other bank is not fordable, the owners of the former bank shall alone be entitled as such to the island:

Provided also that when the line dividing the formation to which one owner is entitled under this section from the formation to which another owner is entitled under this section is an arc of a curve, the chord of such arc shall be substituted therefor.

III.—Miscellaneous.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, declare, with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of this Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin.

Every declaration made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law. And no such declaration shall be cancelled or altered save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

8. Nothing herein contained shall—

(a) affect any law relating to the assessment of land-revenue or to the enhancement or abatement of rent; or

(b) confer on any owner of a bank or shore in respect of which he is hereby declared to be entitled to alluvial land, to an island, or to an abandoned

Colt. of Kishna. There shall be no distinction between fordable and non-fordable: all islands shall be the property of Govt. within sub. 5 & 6

if fordable only at one or two points, govt. (Bund)

** By Govt. Kishna would make such abandoned land govt. property.*

hitherto not exercise this power to the Govt. but give it to Govt. of India

river-bed, any title to such land, island or river-bed, better than that which he has to the bank or shore; or

Bombay Revenue Code, s. 104, clause (3). (c) enlarge any holding granted by Government, the area of which has been fixed by any sanad or other document executed under the authority of Government; or

(d) authorize any acts of private persons done in order to divert currents or cause accretions; or

Ben. Reg. XI of 1825, s. 5. (e) authorize any encroachments by private persons on the banks, beds or channels of navigable rivers; or

Ben. Reg. XI of 1825 s. 5. (f) prevent any officer duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf from removing obstacles which appear to him to interfere with the safe and customary navigation of such rivers, or which obstruct the passage of boats by tracking on the banks of such rivers or otherwise; or

(g) prevent any officer duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf from regulating the direction and flow of such rivers and the preservation and distribution of their waters;

(h) affect the right of the Government or a private owner—

to land formed on a site which is proved to belong to the Government or such owner, or

to the ancient bed of a river which is proved to have belonged to the Government or such owner immediately before its abandonment.

Reg. XI of 1825, s. 2. 13 Moo. I.A. 1: *Contra Oudh Taluqdars No. 3.* 9. Nothing herein contained shall affect any definite and well-established local usage respecting the right to alluvial land, islands or abandoned river-beds; but (except in the cases provided for by the Panjab Land-Revenue Act, 1871, section 16) the burden of proving such usage shall lie on the person alleging it.

e. g., islands not formed from natural causes. 10. All land and islands formed, and all river-beds abandoned, as mentioned respectively in sections four and five, and not vesting under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall vest in the Government.

This practically renders the Act inoperative in India (Kishna)

omit "navigable" (River Rev.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(a). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1872...	Panjab Laws Act ...	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XI of 1825.
XX of 1875...	Central Provinces Laws Act	Ditto.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act ...	Ditto.

(b). BENGAL REGULATION.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XI of 1825...	Alluvion ...	The whole.

(c). BENGAL ACT.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1868...	Amending Act IX of 1847	Sections 2 and 4.

(d). RULES.

Date.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
22nd May 1852.	Alluvion and Diluvion in Sindh.	Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Rules for determining the frontage of a holding.

Draw a right line connecting the extreme points of the riparian boundary of the holding, and take that as the frontage except—

(a) where such line or any portion of it lies altogether outside the riparian boundary of the holding, and any point on such line or portion, measuring along a perpendicular to it erected at such point, is further from such boundary than from the riparian boundary of any other holding; or

(b) where such line or any portion of it lies altogether within the riparian boundary of the holding, and there is any point on the portion of such boundary cut off by it so situated that right lines drawn from it to the extremities of such line or portion, as the case may be, contain an angle of less than 160°.

in either of which cases the line or portion of the line, as the case may be, must be rejected, and other lines substituted for it as follows:—

2. When the line or any portion of it is rejected on the ground mentioned in paragraph (a), the lines to be substituted for it are to be determined as follows:—

Erect a perpendicular at its middle point: connect its extremities with the point where such perpendicular intersects the riparian boundary, and take those connecting lines as the frontage along that portion of the boundary, unless it should be found that there is a point on either of them which, measuring along a perpendicular to it erected at such point, is further from the riparian boundary of the holding than from the riparian boundary of any other holding, in which case that line must be rejected, a perpendicular to it erected at its middle point, and right lines drawn from its extremities to the point where that perpendicular intersects the riparian boundary of the holding, and so on, repeating the process, until such a series of right lines is obtained that no point on any one of them, measuring along the perpendicular erected to it at such point, will be further from the riparian boundary of the holding than from the riparian boundary of any other holding.

3. Where any line or portion of a line is rejected on the ground stated in paragraph (b), the lines to be substituted for it are to be determined as follows:—

Erect a perpendicular to it at its middle point: connect its extremities with the point where such perpendicular intersects the riparian boundary, and take those connecting lines as the frontage along that portion of the boundary, unless it should be found that right lines drawn from the extremities of either of them to any point on the portion of the boundary cut off by it contain an angle of less than 160°, in which case that connecting line must be rejected, a perpendicular erected at its middle point, its extremities connected with the point where such perpendicular intersects the boundary, and so on, repeating the process, until such a series of right lines is obtained that the right lines connecting the extremities of any one of them with any point on the portion of the boundary cut off by it will, in no case, be less than 160°.

R. S. B.

No. III.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A
BILL
TO

Define and amend the law relating to
alluvion, islands and abandoned river-
beds.

(Mr. Stokes.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, together with the part of the report of the late Indian Law Commission which deals with the Bill as settled in March, 1879.

2. We have carefully considered the alternative drafts proposed by Sir C. Turner and Mr. Justice West, but we cannot recommend either of them for adoption. Sir C. Turner's has the advantage of simplifying the measure in certain respects, but this advantage is gained by leaving it to the Courts to decide without any rules to guide them.

3. We think that the Bill submitted to the Law Commission will answer its purposes, subject only to two alterations in substance, namely, the substitution of one simple rule for the several rules originally proposed for determining the manner in which newly formed land, to which it is admitted the riparian owners are entitled, should be distributed among them, and a modification of the definition of frontage.

4. As regards the former, it seems to us that the rules laid down by the Bill as last settled for deciding disputes between competing riparian owners and dividing the new land between them would be likely to give rise to difficulties in practice. These rules are different for rivers on the one hand, and the sea and lakes on the other; and again, for islands, for land formed on the bank and for abandoned river-beds. These distinctions not only make the law more complicated, but, further, may give rise to questions for the solution of which that Bill does not altogether provide. Again, in some instances (sections 4 and 6), they merely postpone the evil day by leaving important difficulties to be disposed of by rules to be made hereafter by the Local Governments. Further, they greatly complicate the question by making its solution depend on the "thread of the stream," a line or combination of lines which it would often be hard to determine, and which might, when determined, turn out to be of a very irregular shape; and, as regards the particular matter of the normals to be drawn under sections 7 and 9, it appears that cases would sometimes present themselves in practice in which no such normals could be drawn.

5. To avoid these difficulties we propose to substitute for the original provisions of the Bill on this point, two rules which will cover all cases in which two or more riparian owners may be conceived to have claims to a new formation. The first of these rules is intended to

From Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1635, dated 25th March, 1879 [Paper No. 22].
" J. W. Best, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, South Kanara, No. 8, dated 3rd April, 1879 [Paper No. 23].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 751-11, dated 26th April, 1879 [Paper No. 24].
" Secretary for Birar to Resident Haidarabad, No. 6, dated 5th May, 1879 [Paper No. 25].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 755, dated 2nd May, 1879 [Paper No. 26].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2629, dated 19th May, 1879 [Paper No. 27].
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwara, No. 388, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 28].
" Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2222-113, dated 19th May, 1879 [Paper No. 29].
Translation of Memorial from Dabir Pershad and others, zamindars, Raipur, No. 8, dated 3rd May, 1879 [Paper No. 30].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1234-516 LR, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 31].
" Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 160C, dated 19th June, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1322, dated 6th June, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 33].
" Certain inhabitants of Elás, Bouch District, dated 15th June, 1879 [Paper No. 34].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1387, dated 13th June, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 35].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1401, dated 16th June, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 36].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1508, dated 26th June, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 310, dated 10th July, 1879 [Paper No. 34].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1709, dated 4th August, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 39].
Note by D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated 22nd January, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 40].

L. J. 25:94 8/57

apply to all cases in which new land is formed on a bank by imperceptible increments; the second to all other formations to which riparian owners may have a claim.

6. The former class of cases appears to us to be simple enough. We conceive that, when land is formed by imperceptible degrees on a portion of the bank belonging to a single proprietor, he should take that land in whatever direction and to whatever extent it may grow. It is only when the formation, or any portion of it, springs from a nucleus at the point of junction of two frontages that any question can arise, and we have (section 4) provided that in this case the dividing line shall be the bisector of the angle between the two frontages.

7. The cases to be dealt with by the second rule, on the contrary, may present every variety of complication, but we think they may be provided for by a rule which is capable of being simply expressed, which would generally be easy to apply, and about the application of which there would never be any serious difficulty, and which, moreover, would make as fair a division of the new land as can be hoped for in a class of cases for which, in the absence of anything in the way of a definite principle to guide us, we must be content with a somewhat rough-and-ready rule.

The rule we propose (section 6) is that each particle of the new formation shall belong to that one of the riparian owners who can show a point in his frontage nearest to it; provided that, when the line dividing the portion of the land to which one owner is entitled from the portion to which another is entitled is an arc of a curve, the chord of such arc shall be substituted for the arc. The dividing line given by this rule will be different according to the relative positions of the two competing frontages, but it will be one which it will be always easy to draw.

In ordinary cases it will be the bisector of the angle between the frontages, or, in the case of holdings on opposite sides of a river with parallel frontages, a line parallel to the frontages and equidistant from both; in others it will be the perpendicular erected at the middle point of the line connecting the extremities of the frontages; and in others, again, it will be the chord of a parabola. As this last line might at first sight be supposed to present some difficulty, we think it well to explain that the chord can be drawn without describing the parabola, and by a person altogether ignorant of the nature and properties of that curve. It is, in fact, simply the right line connecting two points which could be fixed by any *patwari* or *amin* without the slightest difficulty. We may add, as regards the substitution of the chord for the arc in this case, that it not only simplifies the problem, but also makes what we believe, would, by most persons be considered a fairer division of the land.

8. Coming now to the definition of "frontage," it has been pointed out to us by Mr. Eliot that the original definition would, under the Bill as last settled, sometimes lead to anomalous results, as, for example, when a riparian holding extended completely round the concave face of a sharp curve in a river; in which case the frontage might approach within a few yards of the opposite bank or even cut off a considerable portion of it. These anomalies would be increased rather than diminished under the new rule for the division of the land now adopted, and we have accordingly been compelled to seek for a new definition.

The object of introducing the "frontage" is to substitute right lines for the irregularly shaped bank of the river, and thus to simplify the application of our rules: the defect of the original definition is that, in requiring a single right line to be substituted for the entire riparian boundary of each holding, the artificial riparian boundaries thus obtained in some cases deviate too widely from the real boundaries; and the remedy appears to be to declare that in such cases, instead of the single line, a series of two, or, if necessary, more, lines following more closely the real line of the bank shall be adopted. For this we have attempted to provide in the directions given in schedule II for drawing a frontage.

9. We have struck out the definition of "owner," as we think that the Courts may be trusted to determine who in a given case is the riparian proprietor, and we have also omitted the definitions of "thread of the stream," as the expression does not occur in the body of the Bill as now settled.

10. We think that the Bill should save local customs not only in the Panjáb but in all other territories to which it is to apply. We have accordingly excluded the section effecting this saving to the whole of British India; but we have omitted the proviso annexed to it in the Bill, as settled by the Select Committee in March, 1879, as the matter to which it relates is one falling outside the scope of the present Bill.

11. The Bill, No. II, together with the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee, has been published in English in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces and British Burma, and in vernacular in Bombay, the Panjáb and the Central Provinces. We do not propose that any further step should be taken in respect to the Bill until it has been published in the Gazette and circulated to Local Governments with a view to obtaining opinions on it in its new form. It must also, by order of the Secretary of State, be re-translated into the Native languages and sent home to him for consideration. In fact, having

regard to the complication and difficulty of the subject, we should prefer to have our present proposals treated as suggestions thrown out for discussion rather than as furnishing a final solution of the questions at issue.

The 11th March, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.
B. W. COLVIN.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Further Report of the Select Committee
on the Bill to define and amend the law
relating to alluvion, islands and aban-
doned river-beds.

Government Central Press.—No. 268 L. D.—16-3-61.—350.

for (Inst.) 687/81.

du. du. 948/81

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Under Disposal Docket.

PAPERS to be read in Proceedings:—

X No. 948 of 1881-
No. of
No. of

Despatch
5-4-81
(Mun.)

C 2/4.

Judicial (1881) DEPARTMENT.
Bills - Legislative

From Secretary of India
Legislative Deptt.

No. 369.

Dated 18 March 1881.
Recd. 25

No.

CURRENT No. 948.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for opinion
the Bill with further
report of Select Committee
thereon to define and
amend the law relating
to alluvion, islands
and abandoned river
beds.

Papers in hand down to date:—

of 1881.

of

of

DRAFT ORDER.

NOTE FOR ORDERS.

Resolved that
a copy of the Bill
to define and amend
the law relating to
alluvion, islands, and
abandoned river-beds
with the Further Report
of the Select Committee
thereon be forwarded
to the Honble the Judges
of the High Court, the
Board

11/4
The C. S. J. & J.
H. S. J. & J.
H. S. J. & J.
H. S. J. & J.

Board of Revenue, and
the officers named in the
margin with the request
that they will favor
the Government with
their opinions on the
provisions of the Bill
by the 15th July next.

W. S. Foster Esq^r.
E. F. Webster Esq^r.
W. Wilson Esq^r.
H. Sewell Esq^r ^{Trichinopoly}
Collector of ^{Trichinopoly}
Chief Engineer for Irrigation
C. J. Crosthwaite Esq^r.
As Collector of Kistna Dt.

2. The Bill and
the Further Report will
be published in the
First St. George Gazette
in English; and
the Bill alone will
be translated and
published in the Ver-
naculars.

164
28.3.81

To The Honble the Judges
of the High Court.

- 1 - Board of Revenue.
- 2 - W. S. Foster Esq^r. ^{Collector of Godavari Dt.}
- 3 - E. F. Webster Esq^r. ^{Collector of Kistna Dt.}
- 4 - W. Wilson Esq^r. ^{Collector of Trichinopoly}
- 5 - H. Sewell Esq^r. ^{Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Malayanam}
- 6 - C. J. Crosthwaite Esq^r. ^{As Collector of Kistna Dt.}
- 7 - ^{Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Malayanam}
- 8 - ^{Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Malayanam}
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- 100 - ^{Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Malayanam}

Desp with Bill 5
1/6

Gobt. of {188/} Madras.

Just
change

DISPOSED OF

5 APL 81

BY.G.O. No. 687

~~40, 199, 270.~~

Bills - Leg. Forwarding,
for expression of opinion by
the 15th July 1881, copy of
the Bill (No III) "to define and
amend the law relating to
Abandoned islands, and
abandoned river ~~beds~~ beds,"
with the Further Report of
the Select Committee
thereon.