M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	935	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	25th July	1961874

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following :—

No. 226. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th June 1874, No. 1,630.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 5th May 1874, No. 1,039.

Read also the following letter from W. M. SCHARLIEB, Esq., Acting Government Pleader, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 22nd May 1874, No. 91 :—

I HAVE the honor to report my opinion on the question referred to the Government Pleader, in the Proceedings of the Board, dated 5th May 1874, No. 1,039.

2. Whether it is expedient that a suit should be brought on behalf of Government in respect to the property left by Strinavassa Ragava Charry of Damal, Conjeveram Taluq, Chingleput District, is a matter entirely for the Board's consideration; but it is clear that the Government have a right to bring such a suit as a question of law.

3. I quite agree with Mr. Barlow in the opinion expressed by him in paragraph 5 of his letter of the 26th March last, that co-widows take their husbands' property as a joint estate for life, with rights of survivorship, and that any division they may effect is a matter of convenience as between themselves. It was so held by the High Court of Madras (Scotland C. J. and Ellis J.) in the case of the Rances of Tanjore, III., H. C. R. 424. Their lordships laid down the law in those words—"The sound rule of inheritance is that two or more lawfully married wives (*Patnis*) take a joint estate for life in their husbands' property, with rights of survivorship and equal beneficial enjoyment." And though further down in their judgment they were of opinion that a case might be made out entitling one of several widows to the relief of separate possession of a portion of the inheritance, they held that the division spoken of in the texts referred only to the distributive enjoyment of the benefits of the joint property, so that two or more widows might by an agreement *inter se*, not prejudicial to the rights of the next heir in succession, provide for such enjoyment by an apportionment of the property; but that a partition converting the joint estate into an estate in severalty, whenever either of the widows chose to insist upon it, was quite incompatible with the right of survivorship to the whole property, arising out of the joint estate for life, and the surviving widows being the nearest heir or heirs of the husband. Under the law thus laid down, therefore, neither the fact of Lutchmammal (the senior widow) and Kanakammal (the junior widow) having divided Strinavassa Ragava Charry's property between themselves, nor the circumstance that Narasimmah Charry has got possession of his sister, the elder widow's portion, can prejudice the right of the next heir which can only arise on the death of the surviving widow.

4. As there appear to be no kinsmen, however, remote, or other heirs, of the late Strinavassa Ragava Charry, the Board are sound in the opinion that the

property will escheat to the Crown when the surviving widow dies. In the case of *Beerut Sing and Koolahal Sing*, II., Moore's Privy Council Reports, the side note is: "According to the Hindoo Law, the widow, in default of issue, is entitled to succeed to the whole of her deceased husband's estate; but her title to such estate is only as tenant for life, and she has no power to alienate or devise any portion of her husband's estate which, on her death, devolves to his legal heirs." The property must go to the husband's heirs, not to the heirs of the widows. Narasimmah Charry, the brother of Lutchmammal, is neither an agnate nor a cognate of the deceased Srinavassa Ragava Charry. Indeed, he is not even heir to his sister, who was completely severed by her marriage from her natural family, being taken by such marriage into an entirely new gotra and family. The case, however, which has most recently determined the question of the Crown's inheritance is that of *the Collector of Masulipatam* v. *Cavaly Venkata Narrainappa*, commonly known as the Visanapetta Zemindari case. In the first appeal to the Privy Council, VIII., Moore, 509, it was held that the estate of a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, dying without heirs, escheats to the Crown as the Sovereign power in British India. In the second appeal, reported at page 529 of the same volume of Moore, it was laid down that by the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, a childless widow takes as heir, but it is only a special and qualified estate; that if there be collateral heirs of the husband, the widow cannot alien the property except for special purposes, such as for religious or charitable objects, or those acts which are supposed to conduce to the spiritual welfare of her husband, in which circumstances she has a larger power of disposition than that which she possesses for purely worldly purposes; but that to support an alienation for the latter purpose, she must show actual necessity; that the restrictions imposed by the Hindoo Law on a widow's power of alienation of her husband's estate are inseparable from her estate, and do not depend on the existence of heirs capable of taking on her death; and that when the Crown takes by escheat for want of heirs, it has the same right to impeach an unauthorized alienation by the widow, which the heirs of the husband, had there been any, would have had. In the last appeal, a report of which will be found in XI., Moore, 610, the appellant, it is true, succeeded in establishing a large debt incurred partly by the husband, partly by the widow, against the estate; but it was held that the right of the Crown to take by escheat was not defeated, the appellant being only entitled to hold the Zemindari against the Crown as a security for so much of the debt and interest as remained unpaid, the Crown possessing the right to redeem.

5. Adverting to the circumstance of a portion of Srinavassa Ragava Charry's property having been transferred by Lutchmammal to Narasimmah Charry, and such assignment having since been recognized by the junior widow Kanakammal, I am of opinion that a suit may at once be brought to obtain a declaratory decree in favor of Government. If, independently of the general principle of law restricting the widow's right to encumber her husband's Estate only for very limited and special purposes, we need any decided case warranting the intervention of a reversioner, we have one in the case of *Surat Chundra Sein* v. *Mathura Nath*, 7 *W. R.* 303, which I find noted at page 344, of the Indian Digest by Cowell and Woodman, First Edition. The note is as follows:—"Though a reversioner cannot obtain possession during the lifetime of a Hindoo widow, yet he may be entitled to a declaration

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25th July 1874.

whether the alienations made by the widow are, or are not, valid and binding on the absolute heir."

6. The Razinamah and the Munsif's judgment and decree, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings under reply, have not reached this Office from the Collector of Chingleput, but I do not apprehend that they are likely to affect the views expressed above.

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government.

2. A man named Srinavassa Ragava Charry, who possessed property at Damal died in 1858, leaving two widows, but no other heirs.

3. The widows divided the property into two equal shares, and the senior widow's share of the immoveable property has been valued at Rupees 5,027.

4. The senior widow died in 1872, after making over her property to her brother who is now in possession. The junior widow is still alive, and has recognized the transfer.

5. The Government Pleader advises that the whole property will become an escheat on the death of the junior widow, but not before, and thinks that Government should secure their right to the portion in possession of the late senior widow's brother by suing for a declaratory decree.

6. It is accordingly necessary for Government to decide now whether they will assert their right to the future escheat. The Board see no reason why they should not do so.

No. 227. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1874, No. 1,744.

Read the following letter from W. M. SCHARLIEB, Esq., Acting Government Pleader, Madras, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 19th June 1874, No. 102:—

WITH reference to paragraph 6 of my letter, dated 22nd May 1874, No. 91, on the subject of the right of Government to succeed by escheat to the property of one Srinavassa Charry of Damal on the death of the surviving widow, I have the honor to forward copy, received from the Collector of Chingleput, of the razinamah and decree of the Munsif in a suit brought against the widows by a man setting himself up to be a *Gnyathi* or distant cousin of the deceased, and to state that these papers, as I anticipated, do not affect the views expressed in my letter above referred to. On the contrary, they only serve to confirm them; for by the razinamah and the Munsif's decree therein, the man Vedanta Iyengar is precluded from again setting up his cousinship, while the surviving widow is precluded from setting up any adoption.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 and 2.—Copy of Razinamah and Decree of Munsif.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th ultimo, No. 1,630.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25th July 1874.

No. 228. ORDER THEREON, 25th July 1874, No. 935.

Miscellaneous.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council, desires that the Board will ascertain whether delay until the death of the co-parcener will be detrimental to the claim of Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 1,039.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 5th May 1874.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of Chingleput, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 26th March 1874, No. 104 :—

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of the marginally noted correspondence, and request, at the instance of the Sub-Collector, the orders of the Board as to whether the property therein referred to should be claimed as an escheat to Government. It will be observed that the value of the land alone is considerable.

From the Acting Sub-Collector, dated 5th July 1873, No. 318.
To do. from the Acting Collector, dated 30th July 1873, No. 869.
From do. to do. dated 3rd September 1873, No. 432.

2. The facts are as follow :—One Srinivassa Ragava Charry of Damal, in the Conjeveram Taluq, possessed certain landed property, house, etc., in that village, and died in 1858 without issue, but leaving two widows, viz., Lutchmammal (senior) and Kanakammal (junior); these two divided the property of their husband in equal shares, and obtained separate puttas in their names for the lands.

3. At the settlement of Fasli 1268 (1858-59) Lutchmammal, the senior widow, got the putta of her share transferred in the name of her brother, Tatthai Narasimmah Charry, alleging that she had left the property to him by a will. Subsequently in 1862 (Fasli 1271-72), a suit (No. 838) was filed in the additional Munsif's Court of Chingleput by one Vedanta Iyengar against Lutchmammal and her brother for the recovery of the immovable property which she inherited from her late husband, in which the plaintiff contended that he was the distant cousin (Gnyathee) of the deceased, and therefore disputed the validity of the will. The junior widow, Kanakammal, was also made a supplemental defendant at her own request. The widows at first set up a plea, to the effect that they had the permission of their late husband each to adopt a son, which they had accordingly done; but they subsequently abandoned this plea, and entered into a compromise with the plaintiff filing a razinamah, with reference to which a judgment was passed by the Munsif. This razinamah contains the following conditions among others, viz., that the plaintiff not being able to establish the plea that he was the "Gnyathee" (distant cousin) of the deceased had relinquished all claim to the property of the deceased, but that he should accept a sum of Rupees 900 from the two widows to be given him as an act of grace; that the widows being unable to establish their respective pleas, of each having adopted a son with the permission of their late husband, such adoption should be void; and that the property which fell to the share of the senior widow, Lutchmammal, should be enjoyed by her brother Narasimmah Charry and registered in his name in all the public accounts as hitherto. This razinamah is dated 4th August 1865.

4. In 1863, while the suit was still pending, the said Narasimmah Charry relinquished the lands in favour of his sister Lutchmammal and her alleged adopted son Rungasamy Iyengar, in whose names the putta was accordingly made out; but in 1869 it was re-transferred in the name of Narasimmah Charry at his request, with reference to the stipulations contained in the razinamah.

5. In 1872 the widow Lutchmammal died, and the question arises whether her share of the property in which she had at least only a life-interest should not be claimed as an escheat by Government. The Acting Sub-Collector is inclined to the view that it should. I am, however, of opinion that so long as the younger widow, Kanakammal, survives the escheat cannot be said to have taken place, and that the most we can do is to obtain a declaratory decree against Narasimmah Charry, to the effect that Government is the ultimate heir to the property now standing in the accounts in his name. According to Hindu law I believe widows take a joint estate for life in their husband's property with rights of survivorship, and that among sisters or co-widows a division cannot be productive of more than convenience to the partitioning parties themselves; it will not give any one of them a right to dispose of her separate share, or in any manner vary the rules of inheritance. It is true that the surviving widow has given a deposition, stating that she has no objection to Narasimmah Charry enjoying the property left by the deceased widow, but this cannot be construed into a renunciation of her rights as the heir at law, should such enjoyment be disturbed, and it seems clear to me that so long as the junior widow lives no escheat can be held to have taken place, and Narasimmah Charry's enjoyment must be viewed as simply permissive.

6. It is possible that in a case of this nature the Government may not desire to assert their claim, but waive it as they did on a former occasion,* and if so I need not trouble the Board further; but otherwise I must request instructions as to whether an escheat has already occurred, and if so what steps I should take to enforce it, or if not, and the death of the second widow has to be awaited, whether a suit should now be filed regarding the ultimate heirship.

7. It seems to me that, if we remain without taking any action, the Government rights might be imperilled, as a Court of Equity might subsequently hold, in the event of any alienation by sale by Narasimmah Charry, that the alienee or purchaser had acquired in equity a good title, he being a *bona fide* purchaser for valuable consideration without notice.

* *Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd February 1865, No. 1,137.
Do. dated 17th March of the same year, No. 1,669.
G. O., dated 27th March 1868, No. 815.

Proposing No. 1.

From C. S. CROLL, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, dated 5th July 1873, No. 348.

One Sundarasan Ragavlengar of the village of Dumbi in the Conjeveram Taluq, died without issue in the year 1858, leaving two widows by name Lutchmammal and Kanakammal, who divided their husband's property in equal shares.

2. In Fasli 1268 the pucca for the lands which fell to the share of the elder widow Lutchmammal, was at her request, on the ground of her having made a will in his favour, issued in the name of her brother Tatchai Narasimmah Charry, while that for the younger widow's lands was issued in her own name.

3. We then find one Vedanta Iyengar filing, in 1869, a Suit No. 828 in the additional Munsif's Court at Chingleput against the said Lutchmammal and Narasimmah Charry for the recovery of the property of the senior widow (Lutchmammal), alleging himself to be the heir in the direct line of the deceased's family (undivided), and that therefore the conveyance by Lutchmammal by will of her husband's property to the said Narasimmah Charry was void. In this suit the junior widow was included as supplemental defendant at her request. Up to this time it is quite clear that no adoption had been thought of.

4. A year afterwards, and prior to the decision in the suit, that is in 1863, the putta obtained by the said Narasimmah Charry for the senior widow's lands was at his request re-transferred in the joint names of the said Lutchmammal and her alleged adopted son Rungasamy Iyengar, the grand-son of the above-mentioned Tatthai Narasimmah Charry. There is not the slightest reliable evidence of the adoption.

5. I have the honour to observe that this suit seems to have been compromised in 1865, the parties, viz., Vedanta Iyengar (plaintiff), Lutchmammal and Kanakammal (defendants), having filed a razinamah, in which they agreed to leave the property in the enjoyment of the said Narasimmah Charry. A decree was passed in accordance therewith. This compromise appears from the razinamah itself to have been arrived at by payment of Rupees 900 in equal shares by the widows to the plaintiff. A copy of the said razinamah is forthcoming, and it may be worthwhile here to mention the stipulation of the said razinamah, which sets forth that the two widows have each clearly admitted their inability to prove their respective pleas of authority having been given by their husband to adopt, and of a valid adoption being made. It is equally improbable and incredible that a man while he was alive would have given permission to his two wives to adopt two boys separately.

6. In 1869 the Tahsildar, Sami Naidu, issued a takid to the Curnam, ordering him to transfer for the second time in Narasimmah Charry's name the putta standing in the name of Lutchmammal and Rungasamy Iyengar, the alleged adopted son of the senior widow, in accordance with the terms of the decree in the suit above referred to. Lutchmammal has since died, viz., in 1872. In any case any transfer of property derived from her husband made by her (a widow) could be valid only during the life-time of the widow. It is clear from the above that the adoption of the said Rungasamy Iyengar by the deceased's widow (Lutchmammal) was not established, neither is any decree of the Court produced warranting the transfer of the putta in the name of Narasimmah Charry.

7. These circumstances lead me to believe that the alleged adoption did not actually take place. The alleged will also can be of no effect since the deceased widow had, according to Hindu law, only a life-interest in her husband's property. I beg to lay before you these circumstances for orders.

8. It appears from the report of the late Tahsildar Sundra Row, who instituted an inquiry into the matter, that the value of the deceased widow's landed property alone amounts to about Rupees 5,026-12-9. A petition has been received, giving the same as Rupees 7,000. The particulars according to the Tahsildar's estimate are as follow:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Three Punjas of lands	... ...	2,800	0	0
Nunjah, Kanies 15-11-4	... ...	1,258	4	0
Punjah ,, 6-0-14	... ...	68	8	9
Manjam ,, 0-12-12	... ...	160	0	0
Tope ,, 1-5-0	... ...	100	0	0
House		300	0	0
Cattle-stall		150	0	0
	Total ...	5,026	12	9

9. The petition in which the above case was brought to my notice, together with other petitions and the record of the inquiry, are enclosed.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting Collector, to C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Chingleput, dated Sydapet, 30th July 1873, No. 869.

In returning the records sent with your letter, No. 318, dated 5th instant, for orders I have the honour to request that, with reference to paragraph 7, you will be so good as to state specifically what you consider should be done in the case.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

Enclosure No. 3.

From C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, dated 3rd September 1873, No. 432.

With reference to your No. 869 of the 30th July last, I have the honour to inform you that the object of my report was to ascertain whether the property in question should be claimed by Government as an escheat.

2. The records which accompanied your letter under reply are herewith sent.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

Under the circumstances reported by the Collector, and assuming that the late Srinivassa Charry left no heirs, the Board are of opinion that the property will escheat to Government when the widows die. The Government Pleader will accordingly be requested to advise the Board whether they are right, and if so whether a suit should be filed to obtain a declaratory decree in favour of Government.

2. The Collector will forward a copy of the razinamah described in paragraph 3, and of the Munsif's judgment and decree, direct to the Government Pleader.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

To the Government Pleader.
,, the Collector of Chingleput.

Encl. J. Tulloch.

Received 31 MAY 1874.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in Collectorate Branch Chingleput District.—Question of Government Right to succeed by escheat to the property of one Srinivassa Charry of Damal on the death of the surviving widow, and to obtain a declaratory decree in favour of Government.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th ultimo, No. 1,630.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two original Enclosures.

Copy to the Government Pleader.
,, to the Collector of Chingleput.

Encl. F. H. Gentleman.

Received 31 MAY 1874, No. 1,085.

MADRAS:
GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1874.

No. 1,744.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1874.

Read the following letter from W. M. SCHARLIEB, Esq., Acting Government Pleader, Madras, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 19th June 1874, No. 102:—

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Copy to the Government Pleader.
,, to the Collector of Chingleput.

Encl. F. H. Gentleman.

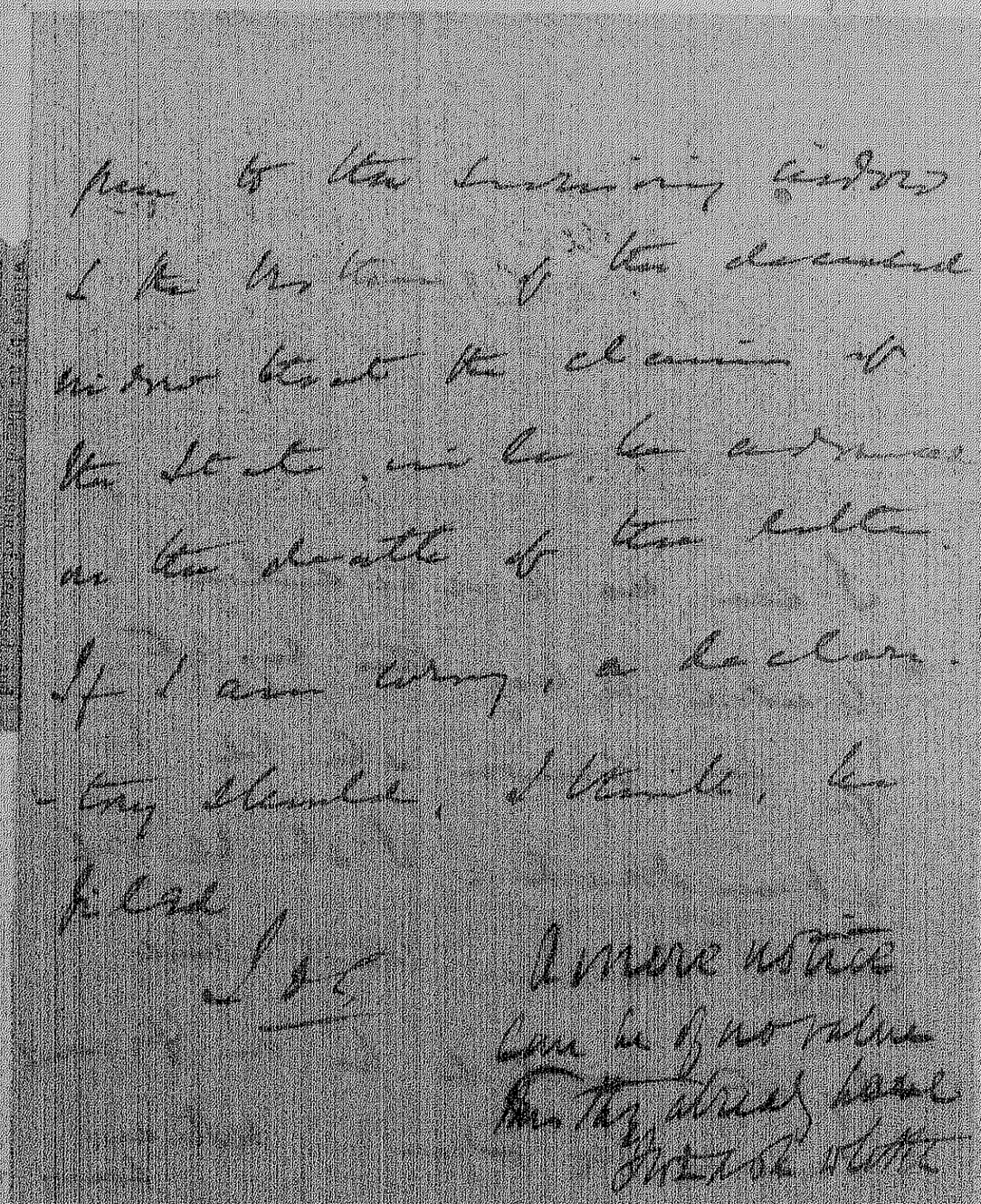
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

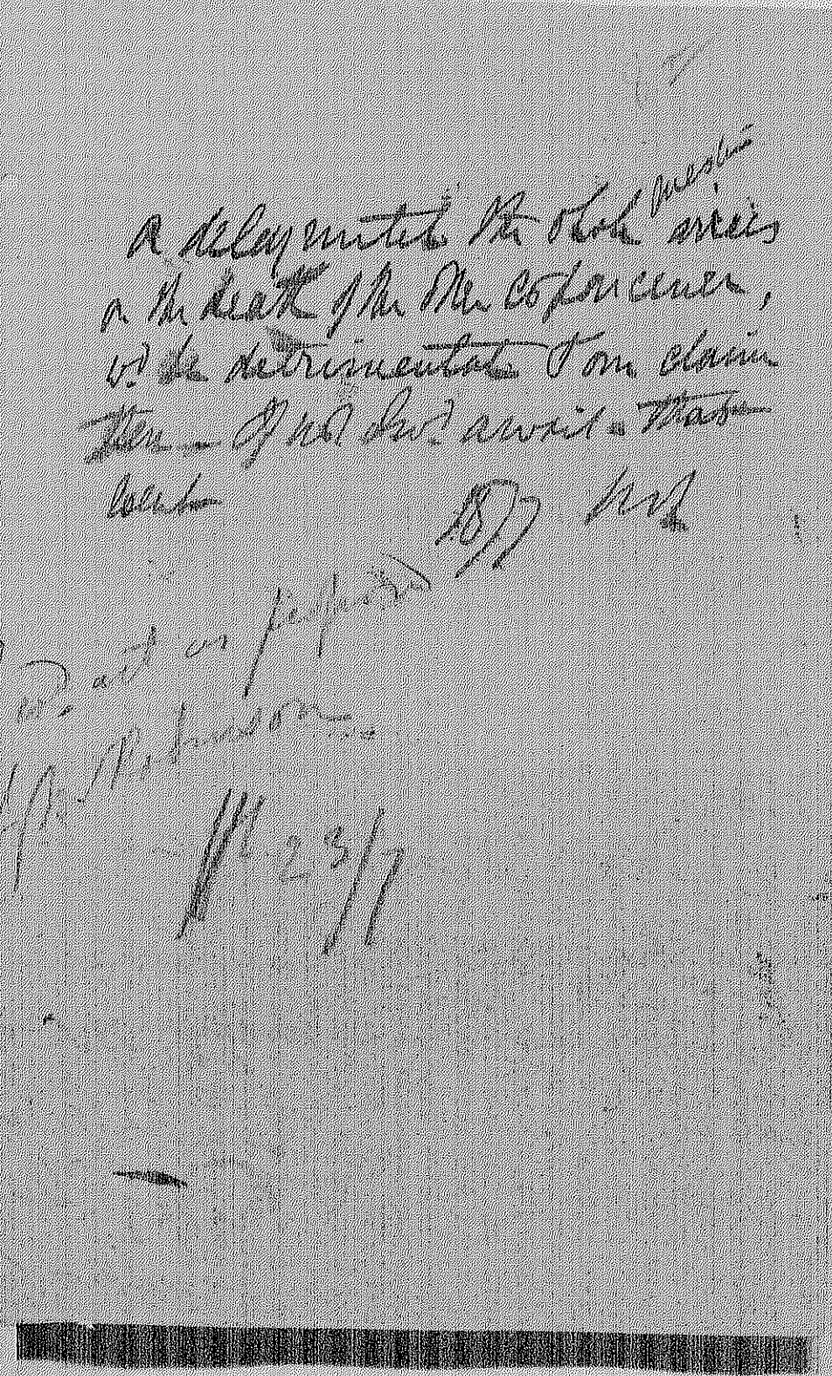
No.

From

Dated 187

FOR ORDERS.





No. 1,630.

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3. I quite agree with Mr. Barlow in the opinion expressed by him in paragraph 5 of his letter of the 26th March last, that co-widows take their husbands' property as a joint estate for life, with rights of survivorship, and that any division they may effect is a matter of convenience as between themselves. It was so held by the High Court of Madras (Scotland C. J. and Ellis J.) in the case of the Ranees of Tanjore, III., H. C. R. 424. Their lordships laid down the law in these words—"The sound rule of inheritance is that two or more lawfully married wives (*Patnies*) take a joint estate for life in their husbands' property, with rights of survivorship and equal beneficial enjoyment." And though further down in their judgment they were of opinion that a case might be made out entitling one of several widows to the relief of separate possession of a portion of the inheritance, they held that the division spoken of in the texts referred only to the distributive enjoyment of the benefits of the joint property, so that two or more widows might by an agreement *inter se*, not prejudicial to the rights of the next heir in succession, provide for such enjoyment by an apportionment of the property; but that a partition converting the joint estate into an estate in severalty, whenever either of the widows chose to insist upon it, was quite incompatible with the right of survivorship to the whole property, arising out of the joint estate for life, and the surviving widows being the nearest heir or heirs of the husband. Under the law thus laid down, therefore, neither the fact of Lutchmammal (the senior widow) and Kanakammal (the junior widow) having divided Srinavasa Ragava Charry's property between themselves, nor the circumstance that Narasimmah Charry has got possession of his sister, the elder widow's portion, can prejudice the right of the next heir which can only arise on the death of the surviving widow.

4. As there appear to be no kinsmen, however, remote, or other heirs, of the late Srinavassa Ragava Charry, the Board are sound in the opinion that the property will escheat to the Crown when the surviving widow dies. In the case of *Keerut Sing and Koolahul Sing*, II., Moore's Privy Council Reports, the side note is "According to the Hindoo Law, the widow, in default of issue, is entitled to

succeed to the whole of her deceased husband's estate; but her title to such estate is only as tenant for life, and she has no power to alienate or devise any portion of her husband's estate which, on her death, devolves to his legal heirs." The property must go to the husband's heirs, not to the heirs of the widows. Narasimmah Charry, the brother of Lutchmammal, is neither an agnate nor a cognate of the deceased Srinavassa Ragava Charry. Indeed, he is not even heir to his sister, who was completely severed by her marriage from her natural family, being taken by such marriage into an entirely new gotra and family. The case, however, which has most recently determined the question of the Crown's inheritance is that of *the Collector of Masulipatam* v. *Cavaly Venkata Narrainoppa*, commonly known as the Visanapetta Zemindari case. In the first appeal to the Privy Council, VIII., Moore, 500, it was held that the estate of a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, dying without heirs, escheats to the Crown as the Sovereign power in British India. In the second appeal, reported at page 529 of the same volume of Moore, it was laid down that by the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, a childless widow takes as heir, but it is only a special and qualified estate; that if there be collateral heirs of the husband, the widow cannot alien the property except for special purposes, such as for religious or charitable objects, or those acts which are supposed to conduce to the spiritual welfare of her husband, in which circumstances she has a larger power of disposition than that which she possesses for purely worldly purposes; but that to support an alienation for the latter purpose, she must show actual necessity; that the restrictions imposed by the Hindoo Law on a widow's power of alienation of her husband's estate are inseparable from her estate, and do not depend on the existence of heirs capable of taking on her death; and that when the Crown takes by escheat for want of heirs, it has the same right to impeach an unauthorized alienation by the widow, which the heirs of the husband, had there been any, would have had. In the last appeal, a report of which will be found in XI., Moore, 619, the appellant, it is true, succeeded in establishing a large debt incurred partly by the husband, partly by the widow, against the estate; but it was held that the right of the Crown to take by escheat was not defeated, the appellant being only entitled to hold the Zemindari against the Crown as a security for so much of the debt and interest as remained unpaid, the Crown possessing the right to redeem.

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6. The Razinamah and the Munsif's judgment and decree, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings under reply, have not reached this Office from the Collector of Chingleput, but I do not apprehend that they are likely to affect the views expressed above.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. A man named Srinavassa Ragava Charry, who possessed property at Damal died in 1858, leaving two widows, but no other heirs.

3. The widows divided the property into two equal shares, and the senior widow's share of the immoveable property has been valued at Rupees 5,027.

4. The senior widow died in 1872, after making over her property to her brother who is now in possession. The junior widow is still alive, and has recognized the transfer.

5. The Government Pleader advises that the whole property will become an escheat on the death of the junior widow, but not before, and thinks that Government should secure their right to the portion in possession of the late senior widow's brother by suing for a declaratory decree.

6. It is accordingly necessary for Government to decide now whether they will assert their right to the future escheat. The Board see no reason why they should not do so.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Board's Proceedings, dated 5th May 1875, No. 1,289.

Copy to the Collector of Chingleput.
" to the Government Pleader.

Ed. D. A. Turton.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

Proceedings, 20th June 1874, No. 1,630.

Read

Received

JUNE.

No. 1,630.

Property—left by deceased Srinivasan Regava Chetty, of Bayal, in Conjeveram Taluq, Chingleput District.—Report of Government Pleader as to whether property will escheat to Government when widows of deceased die, and if so, whether a suit should be filed to obtain a declaratory decree in favour of Government, submitted for orders of Government, with remarks.