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ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Council of the Governor General of

ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1880.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd July, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
His Highness Ragbír Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rájá of Jhínd.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

He said that the necessity which had arisen for amending this Act could be explained in a few words. A portion of that Act had been virtually repealed. The provisions of three of its sections had been deprived of all practical effect by a later law—the Bombay Land-revenue Code: in fact, two of those three sections were avowedly passed for a temporary purpose, and with the intention that they should only remain in force until the latter Act became law. Since these three sections as they now stood were useless, it was proposed to repeal them expressly.

Again, the meaning of a fourth section of the Act, which referred to a Bombay Regulation of 1830, had become obscure, if not altogether unintelligible, by the subsequent repeal of that Regulation; that section had therefore become inoperative, if indeed it had not always been so, and it would be better to strike it also out of the Act.

When these sections were being rescinded, the Government of Bombay wished to take the opportunity of making two changes in the law. In the first place they desired to relax in certain cases the rule which declared that all suits in which the Government or any officer of the Government was a party should be brought in the Court of the District Judge only. It was found in practice that this rule was too comprehensive. It brought a very large number of petty suits into a superior Court, and formed a needless exception to the general principle, which was that all suits should be tried in the lowest Court which could properly exercise jurisdiction in respect of the claim made. In the second place, the Government of Bombay wished the law amended which regulated the recovery of advances that might be made to cultivators in the way of agricultural relief. It was proposed to assimilate its law on the subject to that which is contained in "The Northern India Takkávi Act," according to which advances of the nature he had described were declared to be recoverable in the same way as arrears of land-revenue from the persons who had received them, and from their sureties. Those were the reasons which made legislation necessary, and for which he asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes. He said that this Bill had been prepared to meet two difficulties which had lately arisen in Rangoon in connection with the prosecution of twenty-two cases arising out of alleged corrupt practices by officers in the Commissariat Department in British Burma. These prosecutions had their origin in disclosures made before the Recorder of Rangoon when exercising his insolvent jurisdiction in the case of the firm of Cohen Brothers and Co., who carried on business in Burma and Calcutta and who failed in 1879. In the course of this proceeding that learned Judge found it necessary to make inquiries into the meaning of certain entries appearing in the books of the insolvents, and those entries formed the basis of the present prosecutions. In consequence of his having in the course of the proceedings expressed a strong opinion that Cohen Brothers had been, systematically, administering bribes to the officers of the Commissariat Department, at Rangoon, Thayetmyo and Tounghoo, implicated in the present proceedings, these officers and, what was much more important, the learned Recorder himself, considered it was unadvisable that he should sit as Judge at their trial. On the other hand, it was very desirable, seeing, as he was sorry to say, that most of the parties were European British subjects, that the

cases should be tried in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon. Government had been unable to find any way out of this difficulty except by legislation; and as the present difficulty might possibly arise hereafter in similar cases, power had been taken in the present Bill for the Governor General in Council to appoint, from time to time, as circumstances might require, an Additional Recorder who, in the disposal of cases, whether when sitting alone or in the Recorder's place in the Special Court, should have all the powers and jurisdiction of the Recorder.

The other difficulty had arisen from a difference of opinion between the Recorder and the Judicial Commissioner as to whether the Court of the Recorder was for all purposes the High Court with regard to European British subjects in respect of offences committed by them in places beyond the limits of the Recorder's original civil jurisdiction. The Burma Courts' Act (XVII of 1875), after providing (section 61) that the Recorder should have all the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of the Magistrates *within the local limits of his ordinary original civil jurisdiction*, and the proceedings of such Magistrates, proceeded as follows:—

"62. The Recorder shall have the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of, *and otherwise with reference to*, European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects."

The Council would see that there was nothing in section 62 (such as there was in section 61) to limit the local operation of the Recorder's powers, and that the words "otherwise with reference to" were wide enough to include appellate and revisional jurisdiction. The Recorder and Mr. Sandford, the late Judicial Commissioner, were of opinion that section 62 should be interpreted as giving to the Court of the Recorder the jurisdiction of a High Court for all purposes in respect of offences committed by European British subjects in any place in British Burma. The present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, and his *locum tenens* were, on the other hand, of opinion that the section had not that effect. The better opinion certainly seemed to MR. STOKES to be—and he found that the Local Government concurred with him—that the Recorder had the jurisdiction in question. But, as there was room for doubt in two men's minds, and as a different holding might, in the present case, cause a serious failure of justice, the Bill amended the Burma Courts' Act so as to preclude all possible dubitation on the subject.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill. He said that, as it had been circulated for only a few days, and some Hon'ble Members had probably

not had time to look into it, he would, with His Excellency's permission, ask the Secretary to read the Bill to the Council. Mr. Fitzpatrick then read the Bill as follows:—

"*A Bill to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.*

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon;

Preamble.

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

"1. This Act may be called 'The Burma Courts' Act, 1880';

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

"2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

"Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

"3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

"All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

"The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

"4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

"5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words 'Additional Recorder' being substituted for the word 'Recorder' wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

"6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted :—

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

"'Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects, and persons charged jointly with European British subjects, within British Burma.'"

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. He said that the matter was one of considerable urgency. The proceedings had already lasted for a considerable time, and the witnesses could not be expected to remain much longer in Rangoon, which to many of them was a foreign country. Furthermore, that gross frauds and malpractices had for many years existed in British Burma there was, unfortunately, no room to doubt. The question as to the share taken in these malpractices by the particular persons now accused was (to quote an able letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Weldon, deputed by the Madras Government to enquire into the matter) but a part of the larger question. Unless special efforts were made to facilitate the inquiry now pending and take advantage of the presence of evidence with difficulty kept in hand, an opportunity would be lost which, in all probability, would never recur.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT considered that the reasons given were quite sufficient to justify the suspension of the Rules. He therefore declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces. He said that he found that he should not have to trouble the Council at any great length in explanation of the Bill—the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill—which he proposed to introduce to-day. As he had explained on a former occasion, those portions of the original draft which were most likely to give rise to difference of opinion had been excluded, and would be laid before the Council in a separate shape. The remaining chapters for the most part followed, with such modifications as might be necessary to meet local circumstances, long established precedents, which it would be a mere abuse of the time of the Council to dilate upon afresh. Such remarks as he had to offer, therefore, would be confined to four or five questions only; but before proceeding to embark on them, he should perhaps describe briefly the stages by which the Bill had reached its present shape.

Together with the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, it was originally drafted at the end of 1874—that was nearly six years ago—by Mr. W. B. Jones, now Commissioner of Berár. After going through a course of local criticism and modification, both Bills were submitted to the Government of India in the beginning of 1876. Owing partly to the intricacy and difficulty of the subjects themselves, and partly, perhaps, to the very elaboration and completeness with which they had been treated, the progress made with them was at first slow; but during the ensuing year they were minutely discussed by Mr. Jones and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the member then in charge; and in 1878 thoroughly revised drafts were sent down to the Central Provinces. Those drafts were laid before Mr. Jones and other officers, and the results of their examination and criticism were submitted to the Government of India in April, 1879; and, as it happened that in the same month he (MR. GRANT) obtained acting charge of the Central Provinces' Chief Commissionership, he took the opportunity to examine both Bills by the light of some very valuable notes furnished in the course of the year by Mr. C. H. J. Crosthwaite, whose share in the preparation of the North-Western Bills, added to his experience both in the North-West and in the Central Provinces, gave

exceptional weight to his opinion. The result was that some simplifications and curtailments of the Bills were thus effected, without, it was hoped, any sacrifice of real importance ; and finally, the present season had been devoted, with the skilled aid of the Legislative Department, to improving the form of the Bills. He need not perhaps add that, where such improvements were real, as he might safely affirm in the present instance, they had far more than a mere formal importance; for the form and the substance were so closely interdependent that the one could not but be materially affected by the defects or excellences of the other.

As at present cast, the Bill followed very closely what appeared to be the natural lines of the subject. It commenced with defining the powers and procedure of Revenue-officers, and almost necessarily so commenced; for this portion of the Bill had somewhat of a universal character. As he had explained on a former occasion, land-revenue collection took so representative a place in the executive administration of the country that the Revenue-officers here described not only filled the functions provided for in the Bill, but also undertook all general executive duties. The next part of the Bill dealt with the assessment of the land-revenue, and the various operations classed with it under the name of settlement, on which of course the whole fabric of land-revenue administration depended. Then we passed on to the collection of the land-revenue, providing the usual armoury of coercive processes against defaulters. Although he hoped there would be in the future, as there had been in the past, but little occasion to use those weapons, the knowledge that they were ready in reserve would greatly strengthen our hands. Full provision followed for the maintenance of the elaborate Record-of-rights prepared at the settlement; and lastly were defined the duties and liabilities of the village-officers, on whose aid we so largely depended, not only for the maintenance of the Record-of-rights, but also for other ancillary objects which, if only indirectly connected with the realization of the land-revenue, might at least be properly included within the province of the Government in its capacity of partner in the proprietorship of the soil.

Passing on to matters of detail, he would only notice those few points in which there had been any departure from well-established practice or principle.

In section 44 there was an attempt to draw attention to a point which, so far as he was aware, had not been legislatively noticed elsewhere in the Upper Provinces. It was the practice, as was well known, in making settlements of the land-revenue, to exempt from assessment village-sites which returned no rental to the village proprietors : and the principle of such an exemption, made once for all, and within suitable limitations, at the commencement of our

settlements, might easily be defended. But the case was different when habitations encroached upon arable land for the benefit of non-agricultural communities. The sites thus taken up, more especially on the outskirts of towns, might by degrees acquire a considerable pecuniary value; and the State could not be justly asked to sacrifice its land-revenue on account of a change in the form of occupation which might be actually advantageous to the proprietors. Accordingly, it was provided in this section that no village-site should be extended by a Settlement-officer, at the expense of the revenue-paying area, without the special permission of the Local Government.

Many of the functions of the Settlement-officer were, as was well known, of a discretionary character, and, although they might and did affect private rights, it would be inexpedient to subject them to the supervision of the regular Courts, which on their part would generally be, by their constitution, unfitted for dealing with such matters. Thus, no one probably would contend that the Courts should or could control the assessment or distribution of the land-revenue, or the appointment of village-officers. In those matters, therefore, discretion had been left the Settlement-officer, subject to the usual checks furnished by appeal to the higher Revenue-authorities.

On the other hand, where private rights as between two parties were concerned, claimants should not be deprived of their usual remedies, but at the same time vexatious delay would be caused, and injurious litigation would be fostered, by staying the settlement-proceedings, on the occurrence of every little difference of opinion, till a decision had been obtained in a civil Court. Accordingly, in section 78 a list had been given of quasi-judicial matters in which the Settlement-officer was empowered to make a summary enquiry and decision, subject to subsequent challenge by institution of a regular suit. Probably most of those petty disputes, if intelligently settled, would go no further, whilst there would be the means of ultimate redress for all suffering from real grievances.

Sections 88 and 89 provided for a class of cases which would not be of permanent recurrence, but which might otherwise have continued to trouble our Courts for some years yet. At or previous to the recent settlements in the Central Provinces, proprietary rights were formally conferred on landholders for the first time. Before then they had been recognized as farmers or *málguzárs* only, but many of them had been long connected with their villages; and, in awarding proprietary rights, Settlement-officers were instructed to recognize "fixed rights, or claims and interests, in whatever form they had grown up." The finality of those awards had since been much debated in the civil Courts, and some very difficult questions had arisen out of the suits to contest or supplement the settlement-decisions. The opportunity had therefore been taken, in treating of

the effects of past settlements, to declare that, when a Settlement-officer had specifically pronounced on a claim to proprietary right, his decision should not now be open to question in the civil Courts, but that claims left out of consideration at the settlement might still be asserted in the usual way in the Courts, provided that they were not barred by limitation.

The methods provided for realising the Government land-revenue from defaulting landholders followed, as had been said, the traditional models, and needed no particular discussion here. But the Government revenue, of course, depended ultimately on the power of the representative landholders to realize their proper contributions from the rest of their body, and means had therefore been taken to strengthen their hands by a section (No. 116), borrowed from the Oudh Act, which empowered Deputy Commissioners, on application from a representative landholder, to realize on his behalf arrears from subordinate or associate sharers in the proprietary right, in the same manner, and with the same powers, as would be available for the realization of Government land-revenue.

The next section (117) dealt in a very simple but, it was hoped, a sufficiently effective manner with the important question of revenue-free grants of land or revenue-assignments made by proprietors. It would be obvious that the State was vitally interested in preventing the exclusion of land from the revenue-paying class, and the consequent contraction of the area on which its demand had been calculated and the security of that demand rested. The old law was not without provision for enabling landholders to resume grants of this kind improvidently made by them or by their predecessors; but the powers given by it were not sufficiently extensive, and it had been held by the Courts that twelve years' unchallenged possession would secure a grantee against resumption. The result might have been, and he understood actually had been in some cases in Jhánsí, to seriously cripple the resources of the land-revenue payers, and so to imperil the land-revenue. Fortunately the evil had not made itself so severely felt in the Central Provinces, and they had thought it sufficient to provide against the ill effects of such alienations in the future by declaring that nothing in the Limitation Act, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, should bar the right of *málguzárs* to demand revenue from any person holding land which had been taken into account in the assessment.

The next section claiming notice was section 122, which empowered the Chief Commissioner to enforce any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights. In settlements made on an Upper Indian model it was usual to wind-up the settlement enquiries by framing a record of the general rules, customs and conditions by which the different sections of the village-communities were bound *inter se*. This record had always been regarded

as a kind of village-charter; and thus being, or being intended to be, the ultimate standard for the settlement of all main questions of customary right, and the work of the people themselves, there had hitherto been no general inclination to question or demur to its provisions. But as Courts and lawyers increased, and people looked more sharply to their rights and liabilities, it must be expected that cases should occur in which they would not be content simply to accept the advantages of old institutions, but would seek out their defects in order to profit by them; and it must be admitted that the administration-papers, drawn as they often were by unskilled hands, and dealing in a somewhat general manner with questions purporting to affect not only numerous executants with various and perhaps conflicting interests, but also others who were not parties to the execution of these papers at all, were somewhat cumbrous instruments to employ in the close combats of the Courts. In one recent instance, in which the welfare of several adjoining villages depended on obtaining additional land for extending an irrigation tank, a single recalcitrant proprietor found himself able to defy both his neighbours and the Revenue-authorities by taking advantage of the technical insufficiency of the administration-papers; and other cases had also occurred, involving, for example, the rights of resident cultivators to forest-produce, or to sites for their houses, in which the settlement provisions were found so difficult to enforce as to be practically inoperative. As the general feeling of the village population was still strongly in favour of those records, the mere knowledge that they could, if necessary, be enforced, subject to the usual checks by way of appeal and revision, would probably be quite sufficient to counteract mere isolated attempts to break them down; and, should such attempts still be made, it would be to the public interest that the questions which they raised should be settled by simple executive intervention, rather than that whole villages should be arrayed against themselves in contests with which civil Courts were so ill-constituted to deal.

Finally, he should explain what, even to many experienced Revenue-officials, would appear an unfamiliar designation—the *mukaddam*, whose functions were defined in Chapter XII. *Mukaddams*, as stated in section 4 of the Act, were the executive headmen of villages, and experience had shewn that such functionaries were in many cases much needed. Indeed, in Chánda and Nimár, which were among the last settled districts of the Central Provinces, the Government made the appointment of mukaddams a condition of settlement. The tendency of allowing land to be freely sold and mortgaged was to throw it into the hands of town-bankers, who, regarding it as a commercial speculation or investment only, did not take further interest in it; and the application of our comparatively advanced theories of land-tenure to the quasi-proprietary holdings of India had been to relax the feudal feeling which attached important duties to the

possession of the soil, and so to weaken materially the executive administration of the country. No abrupt reversal of this policy would now be desirable, even if it were possible; but we might reasonably insist, in the cause of good government no less than in the more particular interests of the State as part proprietor of the soil, that the executive authorities should have the means of communicating directly with each village-community through a single responsible and representative headman, and that large groups of villages should not be left by absentee landlords absolutely without any responsible manager or influential agent to whom the inhabitants might look for advice and aid in their corporate dealings with the State, no less than in other matters.

The Bill further, in section 142, enumerated some of the duties which would devolve on mukaddams, as representing village proprietary bodies; and, as would be seen, they were all of a kind which might reasonably be required from Indian landholders for their own advantage, or as part of the obligation by which they held lands from the State. In the former class might be mentioned village sanitation and the guardianship of common rights; in the latter might be instanced the preservation of public survey-marks and co-operation in the collection of the Government dues.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT was not aware of any other points in the Bill which needed particular comment or explanation. Experienced Revenue-officers would no doubt recognise in most portions of it the familiar rules and principles of the Thomasonian system. But it was due to Mr. Jones, the author of the Bills, to say that in no case had he allowed his respect for these time-honoured models to betray him into blind adoption of them irrespectively of their adaptation to local circumstances. Each detail of the Bill had been independently and thoroughly examined by him; and where the practice of the distinguished North-Western Revenue-school had been followed, it was only because it was not found possible to improve upon it. In form, certainly, there had been considerable changes in, and he ventured to say ameliorations of, the original drafts; and for these we were indebted to the high skill and patient labour of the Legislative Department, which, without sacrificing the completeness and thoroughness of the original treatment, had reduced both Bills to a shape in which he hoped they would prove clear and simple, as well as sound, guides to Revenue-officers of all classes in the Central Provinces.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874. He said that, as the law now stood, all the provisions of that Act applied to Pársís in the same manner as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists were expressly exempted

from some of the most important provisions of the Act. Those provisions would be found in sections 16, 17, 36 and 64. So far as could be gathered from various memorials and petitions which had been received, the Pársís were almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the Act in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists. The grounds which they urged were two. First of all they said that there was no necessity for the Act in their case; and, secondly, they alleged that its provisions, when applied to them, were oppressive, burdensome and repugnant to their social and religious customs. As regards the former ground, there was no doubt that the Act was originally intended to apply chiefly, if not solely, to Europeans and other persons with a foreign domicile residing in India, and that Pársís were distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They always had friends or relations willing to take charge of their property and to administer it properly. It was clear, therefore, that the Pársís were in a totally different position from those for whom the Act was originally intended, and it would therefore seem that much might be said in favour of their arguments on this ground.

The other ground of their contention was not, however, so strong. It could hardly be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act were in themselves oppressive; but section 64, for instance, required the District Judge in certain cases to take charge of the property of deceased Pársís, and looking to the repugnance which the Pársís, like all Orientals, had to any intervention on the part of the Courts in their private family affairs and resources, and considering that those affairs and resources would certainly sometimes be exposed if this section were enforced in their case, it might be admitted that the second ground was not altogether without foundation. The Bill, by some slight alterations of four or five sections of the Administrator General's Act, would put the Pársís in exactly the same position, as regards the Act, as their Hindú, Muhammadan and Buddhist fellow-subjects.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th July, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 2nd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 207 L. D.—10-7-80.—250.