Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of Robert Watson & Co. v. Mohesh Narain Roy, from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; delivered Saturday, April 17th, 1875.

Present:

SIR JAMES W. COLVILE. SIR BARNES PEACOCK. SIR MONTAGUE E. SMITH. SIR ROBERT P. COLLIER.

THIS was a suit to recover possession of lands as upon the determination of a subtenure. The Plaintiffs were the zemindars, and the real question between them and the Defendant was, whether a pottah granted in 1854, nominally to one Subhodra Burmonya, but really, as it manifestly appears, to one Ramdhun Roy, conveyed an estate for life only, or an estate of inheritance. In order to determine this question, their Lordships must arrive as well as they can at the real intention of the parties, to be collected chiefly, no doubt, from the terms of the instrument itself, but to a certain extent also from the circumstances existing at the time of its execution, and further by the conduct of the parties since its execution.

It is contended on behalf of the Plaintiffs that this document conveyed an estate pur autre vie, that is, for the life of Subhodra. Their Lordships may observe upon that that an estate pur autre vie is very unusual, and, they might almost say, scarcely known in India, and there appears to be some antecedent improbability that such an estate was meant to be created.

The circumstances existing at the time of the document being entered into, so far as they are material to the present enquiry, were these: Ramdhun Roy, who was a brotherin-law of Subhodra, in whose name the lease was granted, had been together with other members of his family the holder of a jote within the zemindary of considerable extent, including the lands in question. was a patrimonial property held before him by his ancestors for some generations. zemindar brought an action against Ramdhun Roy and the other jotedars for enhancement of rent, and succeeded in establishing the right to enhance the rent to such an extent that the jotedar, declined to hold the property on those terms, and accordingly relinquished it. This is stated in the pottah. Their Lordships have not, however, the deed of relinquishment before them, nor a precise statement of the terms under which the relinquishment was made. It would seem by the recitals in the pottah that upon this relinquishment a re-settlement was made with Ramdhun Roy, contracting in the name of Subhodra, of a portion of the property which had been relinquished, and at a much lower than the enhanced rent; and then the pottah proceeds in these terms: "When I caused " notice to be given for the settlement of the " above land and jummah you appeared through " your mokhtar, and applied for a pottah of " the land and jummah. Your application is " approved; and after deducting" certain quantities, a portion of land amounting to 1785 beegahs is granted "at a settled rent"—that is the expression—of 618 rupees. There is a further provision that if any loss arises from inundation and so forth the tenant shall continue to pay the rent; and then

follows a provision not immaterial to consider: "Over and above the said rate at "which I have fixed the rent and granted this "pottah neither I nor my heirs shall upon any "account enhance the rent of the said land and "jummah, or allow it to be enhanced."

Undoubtedly it may be said that it is not very probable this land should have been granted at a comparatively low rent never to be enhanced; but it may be that the rent had been enhanced to such an amount that no tenant could be found to pay it, and it may have suited the landlord's convenience to accept this tenant at a permanent tenure upon a moderate fixed rent, which the tenant himself should never be able to diminish, whatever loss by inundation or otherwise he might sustain. But some light is thrown upon this matter by subsequent-occurrences. We have not the precise date of Ramdhun Roy's death, but it appears beyond all question that upon his death he was succeeded in the possession of the property by his widow Rebati Burmonya as guardian of his minor son, and that the son upon attaining his majority took possession himself. It is also abundantly clear that the Watsons recognised this possession, for on the 14th January 1862 they filed a petition to this effect: "Petition of objection by Mr. Robert Watson. "The representation is this: My zemindary " within Turruf Boira in Toke Chaudpore in " Pergunnah Rokunpore is the jote land of the " late Subhodra Burmonya." Therefore it would appear that they were under the impression at this time that Subhodra was dead. It would appear also that they were under a wrong impression; but when we come to enquire into the state of their mind, it is immaterial whether their impression was right or wrong provided they entertained it. They supposed Subhodra

They then say: "A suit under " section 4, Act IV. of 1840, having been " instituted in respect of the lands of that jote "jummah comprised within the boundaries " specified below, between Rebati Burmonya, " guardian of the minor Mohesh Narain, suc-" cessor of the late Ramdhun Roy, and others, " and Ramdhun Tewari Defendant, the 25th " January has been fixed as the day for hearing "the case. Consequently, it being necessary " to put in an objection in this case, it is prayed "that as the said disputed lands comprised " within my zemindary are in the possession of "the aforesaid Burmonya;" that is, of Rebati Burmonya in her capacity as guardian of Mohesh Narain. They assert and confirm the legality of the possession of the widow on behalf of the minor as succeeding to Ramdhun Roy, and they further, on several other occasions more especially referred to, in 1865, when it would appear that Subhodra really was dead, bring suits for rent against Rebati Burmonya and the son of Ramdhun Roy, treating the son as succeeding to the father, a contention wholly inconsistent with the view which has been put forward that they considered the pottah conferred an estate pur autre vie merely during the life of Subhodra Burmonya.

That being so, upon the best judgment their Lordships are able to come to, it seems to them that the intention of the parties was to create a permanent tenure, and that the Plaintiffs have failed to establish their right to eject the Defendant. It follows that the judgments of the two Courts, both of whom have found in favour of the Defendants, are right; and it becomes unnecessary for their Lordships to refer to another question on their determination of which undoubtedly those Courts do to a great degree, though not altogether, base

their judgments, namely, whether or not it was satisfactorily proved, as was attempted on the part of the Defendant, that the Kubuleut which was not produced by the Plaintiffs contained words of inheritance of a more clear and definite character than those contained in the pottah; or what would have been the legal effect of that evidence if it had been believed. Undoubtedly some difficulties have been raised with regard to this latter question which it now becomes unnecessary to discuss.

Under these circumstances their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty that the judgment of the High Court be affirmed, and this Appeal dismissed, with costs.

