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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Legislative DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.

1 (6u)

Press

B.P. No.

Mis.

Dated

11. 1. 1890

196

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11TH JANUARY 1890, No. 1, LEGISLATIVE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From S. HARVEY JAMES, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 2nd January 1890, No. 1.

I am directed to return herewith, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the law noted on the margin, which was received with Mr. Cardew's Legislative letter, No. 36, dated the 23rd November 1889, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

2. I am to observe that the year should be inserted in the short title in the copy of the Bill now returned.

ORDER—dated 11th January 1890, No. 1, Legislative.

Communicated to the Revenue Department for the necessary action.

2. The Act, as assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General, will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and the several Vernaculars.

3. The assent of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Act will be communicated to the Council for making Laws and Regulations.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Under Secretary, Govt.

To the Revenue Department,
" Superintendent, Government Press, } with copy of the Act.
" several Translators to Government, }

Exd. A. Raitt.

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு -1

செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர் : ரா. சிவாமிசென்

செப்பனிருபவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள். 11/08

செப்பனிரு முடிந்த நாள். 2/2009

25.2.2009
சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் முறிபாள
கையொப்பம்

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சுராய்ச்சி
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Govt. of {1890} Madras.
LEGISLATIVE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 11th January 1890, No. 1.

JANUARY.

Madras Salt Act.

Passing the necessary orders in consequence of
the — having received the assent of His Excellency
the Governor-General.

THE MADRAS SALT ACT, 1889

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Extent.
Proviso.
2. Repeal.
Saving of powers.
3. Interpretation-clause.
"Salt revenue."
"Salt."
"Saline substance."
"Salt-earth."
"Saltpetre."
"Manufacture."
"Circle."
"Inspector."
"Salt factory."
"Salt-work."
"Contraband salt."
"Commissioner."
"Licensee."
"Magistrate."
"Imprisonment."
"Maund."
"Place."

CHAPTER II.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

4. Appointment of Commissioner.
5. Appointment of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors.
6. Subordinate Officers.
7. Delegation of powers by the Commissioner.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

PART I.—General.

8. Manufacture without license illegal.
9. Commissioner may grant, alter or cancel licenses.
10. Two descriptions of licenses.
11. Transfer and relinquishment of licenses.
12. Licensee to be taken to be the owner of license and salt works.
13. Power to establish and close factories.
14. Power to substitute either system of manufacture for the other.
Proviso.
15. Notice to be given of intention to substitute.
Licenses to be re-called and new ones issued.

SECTIONS.

16. Commissioner to dispose of salt works for which licenses have been relinquished or cancelled.
Procedure where salt works are retained within the factory.
Procedure where they are not so retained.
Proviso.
17. Treatment of works pending disposal.
18. Rates of compensation.
19. Power to destroy salt.
20. Power to erect guard-sheds.

PART II.—*Of the Manufacture of Salt for sale to Government.*

21. To what factories the provisions of this part shall apply.
22. Commissioner to determine the quantity of salt to be manufactured, and to pay for all salt manufactured.
23. Obligations of licensees.
24. Power to enforce performance of obligations by several licensees.
25. Penalty for want of due diligence or default on the part of licensees.

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26. To what factories the provisions of this part shall apply.
27. Power to cancel license on failure to manufacture.
28. Removal of salt from closed factory.
29. Salt to be protected, re-heaped and secured, and storage-works constructed.
30. Refuse salt to be stored or destroyed.
31. Licensees to construct and maintain roads, channels, reservoirs, &c.
32. When works may be undertaken by the Salt Department.
33. Licensee and purchaser of salt legally bound to state price.
34. Liability of Government for loss or damage to salt in a factory.

CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURE AND REFINEMENT OF SALTPETRE.

35. Manufacture of saltpetre without license illegal.
36. Commissioner may grant licenses.
37. Two kinds of licenses.
38. Fees for licenses.
39. Conditions of license.
40. Disposal of materials on cancellation or suspension of license.
41. Payment of duty on salt when license is cancelled or suspended.
42. Licensee to fence premises and store materials.

CHAPTER V.

REMOVAL OF SALT AND PAYMENT OF DUTY AND CHARGES.

43. Salt not removable from factory except under permit and on payment of duty and other charges.
44. Weighment of salt removed.
45. Establishment of preventive stations.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE SALT LAW.

46. Magistrate may issue search-warrant on information.
47. When officer of Salt or other department may search without warrant; and the procedure to be observed.

SECTIONS.

48. Search by head of a village.
49. When offenders may be arrested without warrant and anything liable to confiscation seized.
50. Refusal to give name and residence.
51. Procedure in case of search.
52. Report of search or seizure.
53. Arrested person how dealt with.
54. Procedure by Station officer.
55. Procedure by Inspector.
56. Bond and sureties of accused.
57. Procedure on breach of bond for appearance.
58. Inspector may summon person suspected of offence.
59. Salt Officer may summon witnesses.
60. Terms of summons.
61. Examination of witnesses summoned by Salt officers.
62. Examination of witnesses whose attendance is dispensed with.
63. Person summoned merely to produce a document.
64. Report of Inspector to Magistrate.
65. Powers of Inspector to cause attendance of witnesses before Magistrate.
66. Accused not to be detained in custody more than twenty-four hours.
67. Custody of things seized under the Act.
68. Officers of Salt and other departments to assist each other.
69. Prevention of, and information regarding, offences.
70. Zamindars and others to report manufacture of contraband salt.
71. Provisions regarding confiscation of things liable thereto.
72. Provisions as to disposal of things seized under the Act.
73. Power to cancel or suspend licenses on conviction, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

74. Penalties for removal of salt without or in excess of permit, &c.
75. Act or omission in contravention of section 44, or of any rule under clauses (c), (e) and (g) of section 85 or of any permit.
76. Vexatious abuse of power by officer of Salt or other department or by head of village.
77. Vexatious delay by officer exercising powers under this Act.
78. Salt officer refusing to perform his duties or offering violence to person in custody.
79. What things liable to confiscation.

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82. Service of summons, &c.
83. Presumption as to possession.
84. Recovery of sums due to Government.
85. Purposes for which Rules may be made.
86. Appeals against orders.
87. Limitation.

SCHEDULE.

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

No. 4 of 1889
AN

ACT

TO

*Consolidate and amend the law relating to
the Salt Revenue in the Presidency of
Fort St. George.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate
and amend the law
relating to the Salt
Revenue in the Presidency of Fort St.
George; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The
Madras Salt Act,
1889."

It extends to the whole of the Presi-
dency of Fort St.
George; Provided
that the Governor in Council may, from
time to time, by Notification exempt any
local area from the
operation of all or
any of the provisions of this Act other
than this section and Section 2.

2. The Enactments specified in the
schedule hereunto
annexed are repealed
to the extent shown in the third column of
the said schedule.

All licenses granted, orders, rules and
appointments made,
notifications pub-
lished, local limits defined, and powers con-
ferred, under any of such enactments, or
under any enactments thereby repealed,
shall, so far as they are consistent here-
with, be deemed to have been respectively
granted, made, published, defined and
conferred, under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be some-
thing repugnant in
the subject or con-
text—

(a) "Salt Revenue" means revenue
derived or derivable
from any price, duty,
fee, tax, fine, confiscation, or payment

imposed or ordered under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force relating to salt.

(b) "Salt" means chloride of sodium, and includes swamp salt, spontaneous salt, and salt or saline solutions made or produced from any saline substance or from salt-earth.

(c) "Saline substance" means any substance naturally containing salt.

(d) "Salt-earth" means earth containing salt.

(e) "Saltpetre" means nitrate of potash, and in any local areas which may be defined in this behalf from time to time by the Governor in Council by notification shall include any or all kinds of carbonates, nitrates or sulphates of soda and potash specified in such notification.

(f) "Manufacture" includes excavation, collection, removal, preparation, steeping, evaporation, boiling or any one or more of those processes; and also the separation of salt from any saline substance or from saltpetre.

(g) "Circle" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by the Governor in Council by notification.

(h) "Inspector" means an officer in charge of a circle, and includes any officer who may be specially invested by Government with the powers of an Inspector under this Act.

(i) "Salt Factory" includes any place used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt or for the storage or keeping of the same pending payment of duty, and all embankments, channels, reservoirs, lands, buildings, and waste places, situated within the limits thereof as defined from time to time by the Governor in Council; but does not include a warehouse appointed or licensed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(j) "Salt-work" means any defined area within a salt factory, which is used for the manufacture of salt and which is separately registered as such in the public accounts.

[Section 2, Madras Act I of 1882.]

[Section 3 (3), Madras Act I of 1886.]

[Section 3, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

[Indian Tariff Act, 1882, Schedule II, Article 4, Salt.]

[Act X of 1882, section 4 (iv).]

[Clauses (a) and (c), section 4, Madras Act I of 1886.]

(k) "Contraband Salt" means salt, saline substances, salt-earth or saltpetre manufactured without license, or dealt with by any person in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force or of any order, permit or license issued thereunder, or of any Rule made in pursuance thereof.

But it shall not include salt-earth which has been merely excavated or collected, unless such salt-earth is found within the limits of any local area wherein such salt-earth is declared by a notification of the Governor in Council to be contraband salt, nor shall it include sea water.

(l) "Commissioner" means the officer appointed by the Governor in Council under section 4, clause (a).

(m) "Licensee" means a person to whom a license to manufacture salt or saltpetre is issued, and includes any person registered as the transferee of such license under the provisions hereinafter contained.

(n) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate appointed under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(o) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

(p) "Maund" means a maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois weight.

(q) "Place" includes a house, building, shop, tent, or vessel.

CHAPTER II.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulations I and II of 1803, the Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Notification—

(a) appoint an officer, who shall, either as a Member

The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to control the administration of the Salt Department; of the Board of Revenue or subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue or independently of the Board of Revenue,

as the Governor in Council may direct, have the control of the administration of the Salt Department and of the collection of the Salt Revenue; and (b) withdraw from the Board of

Revenue or the Collector of Land Revenue any or all of their or his powers in respect of the Salt Revenue.

5. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors. Department subordinate to the Commissioner, under the designation of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors of Salt Revenue, or under such other designations as may seem fit, and may suspend, reduce, transfer, or dismiss any officer so appointed.

The Governor in Council may delegate any of his powers under this section to the Commissioner.

6. The appointment of all other subordinate officers of the Salt Department shall, under such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, vest in the Commissioner, who may fine, suspend, reduce, transfer, or dismiss any subordinate officer so appointed.

7. The Commissioner may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, by Notification, authorise any officer subordinate to him to exercise any of the powers conferred on him by this Act, within such local area, and subject to such limitations as he may think fit.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

PART I.—General.

8. No person, not being a public servant manufacturing on behalf of Government, shall manufacture salt unless duly licensed as hereinafter provided.

[Section 5, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

[Section 1, Madras Act VI of 1878.]

[Section 2, Madras Regulation I of 1805.]
[Section 19, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

[Section 3, Madras Act VI of 1871.]

5

9. The Commissioner may grant licenses for the manufacture of salt. Every license shall

relate to specified salt works and shall contain such particulars and conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe. The Commissioner may at any time call for any license and may

amend or alter it or may call for and alter them or tender new license, may tender to the licensee a new license

in accordance with any further conditions which may be so prescribed.

If such new license is not accepted by the licensee, the Commissioner may and if new license refused, may cancel previous license. direct that the previous license shall be cancelled.

Every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt at any salt factory in existence when this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt hereunder until a license shall be issued to him.

10. Licenses for the manufacture of salt may be either—

- (i) For the manufacture of Salt for sale to Government, or
- (ii) For the manufacture of Salt for general sale.

11. Licenses shall be transferable and may be relinquished. Transfer and relinquishment of licenses. Provided that no transfer or relinquishment shall have any effect against

the Commissioner unless and until it shall have been registered or accepted under such rules as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

12. For the purposes of this Act, the licensee shall be taken to be the owner of the license and of the salt works specified therein.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the licensee towards any person who may have an interest in, or lien upon, such license or salt works.

13. The Governor in Council may by Notification establish a salt factory in any land which is

the property of Government, or in which the owner thereof shall permit the establishment of a salt factory. Subject to the payment of compensation as hereinafter

provided, the Governor in Council may in like manner close any salt factory or portion thereof by directing cancellation of the licenses relating to salt works therein comprised.

14. The Governor in Council may direct that any salt factory or portion of a salt factory worked for sale of salt to Government shall be worked for general sale of salt, and that any factory or portion of a factory worked for general sale of salt, shall be worked for sale of salt to Government.

Provided that no such change shall be introduced during a manufacturing season.

15. The intention of the Governor in Council to effect such change shall be declared by a Notification not later than the first day of June in the year preceding that in which the change is to take effect, and notice of such intention shall farther be served on the general body of licensees at the factory affected. On or after the first day of December next ensuing and before the commencement of manufacture, the Commissioner shall cause all licensees to be summoned to receive new licenses, and if any of them fail to attend in person or by authorized agent at the time and place mentioned in the summons and to accept the licenses tendered, the Commissioner may declare the existing licenses cancelled.

Power to recall licenses and issue new ones.

16. Salt works for which licenses have been relinquished under Section 11 or cancelled under Sections 9, 13, 15, 25, 27, or 73, shall be at the disposal of the Commissioner, who shall determine whether the salt works shall be retained within the salt factory or not.

(a) If the Commissioner directs that the salt works shall be retained within the factory, the proprietary right of other persons therein, if any, shall thereupon vest in the Governor in Council and the Commissioner shall pay the value of such proprietary right to the late licensee. In calculating such value

[Section 5, Madras Regulation I of 1895.]

[Section 42, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

the value of the land as a site for salt manufacture shall not be taken into account. The Commissioner shall, if he admits the existence of such proprietary right, tender to the late licensee such sum as he considers to represent the value thereof, and if the sum tendered is not accepted or such proprietary right is not admitted by the Commissioner, he shall refer the late licensee to a court of competent jurisdiction. In the case of salt works for which licenses have been cancelled under Sections 9, 13, or 15, the Commissioner shall also pay to the late licensee compensation at the rates fixed in Section 18.

(b) If the Commissioner directs that the salt works shall not be retained within the factory he shall exclude them from the limits thereof, and no payment for the value of any proprietary right shall be made, but in the case of salt works for which licenses have been cancelled under Sections 9, 13, or 15 the Commissioner shall pay the late licensee compensation at the rates fixed in Section 18.

Provided that no compensation under this section shall be payable, if it is excluded by express stipulation in the conditions of the license.

17. Pending the disposal of salt works under section 16, in case of dispute as to succession to a deceased licensee and whenever a license is suspended under this Act, the Commissioner may—
grant a temporary license for manufacture in the works in question;
or
flood them with water; or
take any other measure he may think fit to prevent injury to manufacture in neighbouring salt works or the spontaneous generation of salt.

18. The compensation payable under section 16 to a licensee shall be at the rate of four annas for every maund of salt in the average quantity annually stored from the salt works to which the license cancelled or relinquished relates. In the case of a license to manufacture salt for sale to Government, such average quantity shall be calculated on the number of years in which the salt works have

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1. This Act may be called "The
Madras Salt Act,
1889."

It extends to the whole of the Presi-
dency of Fort St.
George; Provided

that the Governor in Council may, from
time to time, by Notification exempt any

local area from the
operation of all or
any of the provisions of this Act other
than this section and Section 2.

2. The Enactments specified in the
schedule hereunto
annexed are repealed
to the extent shown in the third column of
the said schedule.

All licenses granted, orders, rules and
appointments made,
notifications pub-
lished, local limits defined, and powers con-
ferred, under any of such enactments, or
under any enactments thereby repealed,
shall, so far as they are consistent here-
with, be deemed to have been respectively
granted, made, published, defined and
conferred, under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be some-
thing repugnant in
the subject or con-
text—

(a) "Salt Revenue" means revenue
derived or derivable
from any price, duty,
fee, tax, fine, confiscation, or payment

imposed or ordered under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force relating to salt.

(b) "Salt" means chloride of sodium, and includes swamp salt, spontaneous salt, and salt or saline solutions made or produced from any saline substance or from salt-earth.

(c) "Saline substance" means any substance naturally containing salt.

(d) "Salt-earth" means earth containing salt.

(e) "Saltpetre" means nitrate of potash, and in any local areas which may be defined in this behalf from time to time by the Governor in Council by notification shall include any or all kinds of carbonates, nitrates or sulphates of soda and potash specified in such notification.

(f) "Manufacture" includes excavation, collection, removal, preparation, steeping, evaporation, boiling or any one or more of those processes; and also the separation of salt from any saline substance or from saltpetre. [Section 2, Madras Act I of 1882.]

(g) "Circle" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by the Governor in Council by notification.

(h) "Inspector" means an officer in charge of a circle, and includes any officer who may be specially invested by Government with the powers of an Inspector under this Act.

(i) "Salt Factory" includes any place used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt or for the storage or keeping of the same pending payment of duty, and all embankments, channels, reservoirs, lands, buildings, and waste places, situated within the limits thereof as defined from time to time by the Governor in Council; but does not include a warehouse appointed or licensed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(j) "Salt-work" means any defined area within a salt factory, which is used for the manufacture of salt and which is separately registered as such in the public accounts. [Section 2, Madras Act VI of 1871.]

Section 2, Madras Act I of 1882.]

[Section 3 (3), Madras Act I of 1886.]

[Section 3, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

[Indian Tariff Act, 1882, Schedule II, Article 4, Salt.]

[Act X of 1882, section 4 (iv).]

[Clauses (a) and (c), section 4, Madras Act I of 1886.]

(k) "Contraband Salt" means salt, saline substances, salt-earth or saltpetre manufactured without license, or dealt with by any person in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force or of any order, permit or license issued thereunder, or of any Rule made in pursuance thereof.

But it shall not include salt-earth which has been merely excavated or collected, unless such salt-earth is found within the limits of any local area wherein such salt-earth is declared by a notification of the Governor in Council to be contraband salt, nor shall it include sea water.

(l) "Commissioner" means the officer appointed by the Governor in Council under section 4, clause (a).

(m) "Licensee" means a person to whom a license to manufacture salt or saltpetre is issued, and includes any person registered as the transferee of such license under the provisions hereinafter contained.

(n) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate appointed under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(o) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

(p) "Maund" means a maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois weight.

(q) "Place" includes a house, building, shop, tent, or vessel.

CHAPTER II.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulations I and II of 1803, the Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Notification—

(a) appoint an officer, who shall, either as a Member

The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to control the administration of the Salt Department; of the Board of Revenue or subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue or independently of the Board of Revenue,

as the Governor in Council may direct, have the control of the administration of the Salt Department and of the collection of the Salt Revenue; and

(b) withdraw from the Board of

Revenue or the Collector of Land Revenue any or all of their or

his powers in respect of the Salt Revenue.

5. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors of the Salt Department subordinate to the Commissioner, under the designation of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors of Salt Revenue, or under such other designations as may seem fit, and may suspend, reduce, transfer, or dismiss any officer so appointed.

The Governor in Council may delegate any of his powers under this section to the Commissioner.

6. The appointment of all other subordinate officers of the Salt Department shall, under such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, vest in the Commissioner, who may fine, suspend, reduce, transfer, or dismiss any subordinate officer so appointed.

7. The Commissioner may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, by Notification, authorise any officer subordinate to him to exercise any of the powers conferred on him by this Act, within such local area, and subject to such limitations as he may think fit.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

PART I.—General.

8. No person, not being a public servant manufacturing on behalf of Government, shall manufacture salt unless duly licensed as hereinafter provided.

[Section 3, Madras Act VI of 1871.]

5

9. The Commissioner may grant licenses for the manufacture of salt.

Every license shall relate to specified salt works and shall contain such particulars and conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe. The Commissioner may at any time call for any license and may

amend or alter it or may tender to the licensee a new license in accordance with any further conditions which may be so prescribed.

If such new license is not accepted by the licensee, the Commissioner may direct that the previous license shall be cancelled.

Every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt at any salt factory in existence when this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt hereunder until a license shall be issued to him.

10. Licenses for the manufacture of salt may be either—

- (i) For the manufacture of Salt for sale to Government, or
- (ii) For the manufacture of Salt for general sale.

11. Licenses shall be transferable and may be relinquished. Provided that no transfer or relinquishment shall have any effect against the Commissioner unless and until it shall have been registered or accepted under such rules as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

12. For the purposes of this Act, the licensee shall be taken to be the owner of the license and of the salt works specified therein. Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the licensee towards any person who may have an interest in, or lien upon, such license or salt works.

13. The Governor in Council may by Notification establish a salt factory in any land which is the property of Government, or in which the owner thereof shall permit the establishment of a salt factory. Subject to the payment of compensation as hereinafter

provided, the Governor in Council may in like manner close any salt factory or portion thereof by directing cancellation of the licenses relating to salt works therein comprised.

14. The Governor in Council may direct that any salt factory or portion of a salt factory worked for sale of salt to Government shall be worked for general sale of salt, and that any factory or portion of a factory worked for general sale of salt, shall be worked for sale of salt to Government.

Provided that no such change shall be introduced during a manufacturing season.

15. The intention of the Governor in Council to effect such change shall be declared by a Notification not later than the first day of June in the year preceding that in which the change is to take effect, and notice of such intention shall farther be served on the general body of licensees at the factory affected. On or after the first day of December next ensuing and before the commencement of manufacture, the Commissioner shall cause all licensees to be summoned to receive new licenses, and if any of them fail to attend in person or by authorized agent at the time and place mentioned in the summons and to accept the licenses tendered, the Commissioner may declare the existing licenses cancelled.

Power to recall licenses and issue new ones.

16. Salt works for which licenses have been relinquished under Section 11 or cancelled under Sections 9, 13, 15, 25, 27, or 73, shall be at the disposal of the Commissioner, who shall determine whether the salt works shall be retained within the salt factory or not.

(a) If the Commissioner directs that the salt works shall be retained within the factory, the proprietary right of other persons therein, if any, shall thereupon vest in the Governor in Council and the Commissioner shall pay the value of such proprietary right to the late licensee. In calculating such value

[Section 5, Madras Regulation I of 1895.]

[Section 42, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

the value of the land as a site for salt manufacture shall not be taken into account. The Commissioner shall, if he admits the existence of such proprietary right, tender to the late licensee such sum as he considers to represent the value thereof, and if the sum tendered is not accepted or such proprietary right is not admitted by the Commissioner, he shall refer the late licensee to a court of competent jurisdiction. In the case of salt works for which licenses have been cancelled under Sections 9, 13, or 15, the Commissioner shall also pay to the late licensee compensation at the rates fixed in Section 18.

(b) If the Commissioner directs that the salt works shall not be retained within the factory he shall exclude them from the limits thereof, and no payment for the value of any proprietary right shall be made, but in the case of salt works for which licenses have been cancelled under Sections 9, 13, or 15 the Commissioner shall pay the late licensee compensation at the rates fixed in Section 18.

Provided that no compensation under this section shall be payable, if it is excluded by express stipulation in the conditions of the license.

17. Pending the disposal of salt works under section 16, in case of dispute as to succession to a deceased licensee and whenever a license is suspended under this Act, the Commissioner may—

grant a temporary license for manufacture in the works in question; or
flood them with water; or
take any other measure he may think fit to prevent injury to manufacture in neighbouring salt works or the spontaneous generation of salt.

18. The compensation payable under section 16 to a licensee shall be at the rate of four annas for every maund of salt in the average quantity annually stored from the salt works to which the license cancelled or relinquished relates. In the case of a license to manufacture salt for sale to Government, such average quantity shall be calculated on the number of years in which the salt works have

been worked during the five years last preceding. In the case of a license to manufacture salt for general sale, such average quantity shall be calculated on the period not exceeding five years last preceding during which the license has been in force.

19. The Commissioner may without payment authorize the immediate destruction of all salt manufactured by licensees otherwise than according to the conditions of their licenses.

20. The Commissioner may cause guard sheds to be erected at any place in any salt factory without payment of compensation for the use of the land occupied thereby. [Section 22, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

PART II.—Of the Manufacture of Salt for sale to Government.

21. The provisions of this part shall apply only in salt factories or portions of factories worked for sale of salt to Government.

22. The Commissioner shall determine the quantity of salt to be manufactured in each year by each licensee. [Sections 4 and 5, Madras Regulation I of 1805.]

The Commissioner shall pay licensees for all salt manufactured according to the conditions of their licenses and delivered into store by them, at such rates as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

23. Licensees shall be bound at their own expense to maintain in repair their salt works and the minor irrigation channels which supply brine thereto, and to deliver all the salt manufactured by them into store at the place and in the manner appointed by the Commissioner for the factory or for the salt works of the licensee. They shall also be bound, when called upon by the Commissioner, to provide labor and materials for securing salt in store and for executing repairs to the platforms, main channels, roads, and other works of the factory, and shall be paid therefor at the rates usually paid in the neighbourhood for labor and materials of a similar description.

2/9

24. If the licensees fail to agree among themselves as to the proportion in which they shall execute, perform and do the several works, duties and things mentioned in the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to determine such proportion by order to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the salt factory, and the licensees shall thereupon be bound to execute, perform and do such works, duties and things accordingly within a time to be named in the said order, and if any licensee shall fail so to do, the Commissioner may take such steps as he may think fit for the execution, performance and doing of such works, duties and things, and may recover from such licensee the amount of any expenditure which the Commissioner may have incurred owing to such refusal or neglect.

25. In case of a licensee failing to exercise due diligence in manufacture, or committing any default under Section 23 or 24, the Commissioner may—

impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding one-tenth of the sum payable at the prescribed rates on the quantity of salt determined under Section 22; or suspend the license for such period as he may think fit; or one month after notice cancel the license.

PART III.—Of the Manufacture of Salt for general sale.

26. The provisions of this part shall apply only to salt factories or portions of factories worked for general sale of salt.

27. The Commissioner may, after giving one month's notice, cancel the license for any salt work at which no salt shall have been manufactured during the two manufacturing seasons last preceding.

28. Salt in store at any salt factory, or part of a factory, which may be closed in the manner hereinbefore provided, or the property of any licensee whose license may be cancelled or suspended, shall be removed within six

[Section 43, Bombay Act VII of 1837]

months of the date of such closing or of the cancelment or suspension of such license, for which purpose only the license shall continue in force; and if the licensee shall fail so to remove the salt on payment of the duty thereon, it shall be forfeited to Government and disposed of as the Commissioner may think fit.

29. The Commissioner may, by order in writing, require a licensee to protect salt manufactured by him in such manner as the Commissioner shall consider sufficient in any place appointed by the Commissioner for the storage or keeping of salt for the factory or for the salt works of the licensee, to reheap and secure in such manner as he may direct any portion remaining out of a heap or store which has been opened, or to construct or repair to the Commissioner's satisfaction any embankment, platform, building, or works required or set apart for the purpose of storage and if the licensee shall fail to comply with such order within ten days of the receipt thereof, the Commissioner may do what is required or may sell or destroy salt so left unprotected or unstored and may recover the cost from the licensee.

30. The Commissioner may call on a licensee to store in such manner as he may direct any sifted or refuse Salt manufactured by him which may be lying unstored, or, at the option of the licensee, to destroy the same; and if the licensee shall fail either to store or to destroy such Salt within ten days of the receipt of the order so to do, the Commissioner may cause such Salt to be destroyed and may recover the cost of such destruction from him. The Commissioner shall determine whether any Salt is sifted or refuse for the purposes of this Act.

31. The licensees at each Salt Factory shall be bound, at their own expense, to construct and maintain within the limits of the Factory in good repair to the satisfaction of the Commissioner all roads and all channels, reservoirs, embankments, drying grounds, platforms, and other works used or intended to be used for the manufacture and storage of Salt, and also all works wherever situated for the protection of the Factory from inundation or for the supply of brine.

[Sections 44, 45, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

[Section 40, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

Section 5, Indian Salt Act XII of 1882.]

Section 6, Indian Salt Act XII of 1882.]

32. In case the licensees shall fail to execute the works specified in the last preceding section, or, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, whenever it appears desirable that any such work should be undertaken by the Salt Department, the Commissioner may cause such works to be executed and may recover the cost thereof, in such proportions as may seem fit, from the licensees.

33. Every person applying for a permit to remove salt from a salt factory under this chapter shall be legally bound to declare in the application the price at which the salt has been sold and the full consideration given or agreed to be given therefor.

34. No licensee shall be entitled to claim from Government compensation for any loss or damage to stored or unstored salt lying at any salt factory, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was caused by the wilful act or neglect of an officer of the Salt Department employed at the factory at which the salt was lying.

CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURE AND REFINEMENT OF SALTPETRE.

35. No person, not being a public servant manufacturing on behalf of Government, shall manufacture or refine saltpetre unless duly licensed as hereinafter provided.

36. The Commissioner may grant licenses for the manufacture or refinement of saltpetre.

37. Such licenses may be either —

- A. For the manufacture only of saltpetre in its crude form, or
- B. For the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, and the separation and purification of salt in the process of such manufacture and refinement.

38. The Governor in Council may from time to time by notification determine the fees to be paid for such licenses in any local area.

39. Licenses under this chapter shall be annual and shall contain such particulars and conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, and every license under Clause B, Section 37, shall relate to specified premises.

40. Whenever any license under this chapter is cancelled or suspended under Section 73, the Commissioner may, by order in writing, require the licensee to destroy all materials in his possession capable of being used in the manufacture of salt or in the refinement of saltpetre; and in case the licensee shall fail so to do within ten days, the Commissioner may cause them to be destroyed, and may recover the cost from the licensee.

41. The Commissioner may, from time to time, and shall, whenever any license under Clause B, Section 37, is cancelled or suspended, by order in writing, call on the licensee to pay the duty leviable under Section 43 on all salt found on the premises and to remove the salt. If the licensee without reasonable excuse fail so to do within ten days, the Commissioner may sell the salt on behalf of Government subject to payment of duty, or may destroy it and recover the cost of such destruction from the licensee.

42. The Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing, call on any person licensed under Clause B, Section 37—

- (1) to fence the premises to which the license relates,
- (2) to keep the fences in repair,
- (3) to store or protect the materials used or produced therein,

in such manner as he may direct. If the licensee fails to carry out such order within one month, the Commissioner may cancel his license or may suspend it or may himself do what is required and recover the cost thereof from the licensee.

[Section 5, Indian Salt Act XII of 1882.]

CHAPTER V.

REMOVAL OF SALT AND PAYMENT OF DUTY AND CHARGES.

[Sections 7, 8, Indian Salt Act XII of 1882.]

43. Subject to any rules which may be framed by the Governor in Council under Section 85, no salt shall be removed from any Salt Factory, otherwise than on account of Government, or for transport to a place of storage authorized by the Commissioner, and no salt shall be removed from such authorized place of storage, except under a permit and upon payment of duty at the rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and of the following charges:—

A—For every maund of salt sold on account of Government such sum as may be fixed under general or special order of the Governor in Council, or determined by auction sale, not being less than any minimum fixed under Section 8 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

B—For every maund of salt sold by or on account of a licensee under Section 10 (ii) such sum as the Commissioner, under such rules as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, may fix as sufficient to cover all or any of the following charges or portions thereof:—

- (1) The rent or assessment of the land occupied by the factory, and of the land or buildings on or in which the salt was stored.
- (2) Interest at five per centum per annum on the capital cost of the works constructed at the expense of Government within the factory of any of the descriptions, or for any of the purposes, mentioned in Section 31.
- (3) The cost of any works executed under Section 32 and not recovered thereunder.
- (4) So much of the annual expenditure incurred by the Government on the establishments maintained at the factory or place of storage for the purposes of guarding the salt and of realizing the revenue thereon, as may exceed five per centum on the duty levied on the salt

therein sold in preceding official years and as has not been recovered by Government.

44. Every holder of a permit for the removal of salt from a Salt Factory shall be bound to superintend either in person or by his servant or agent the weighing out of the same, and the person actually superintending such weighing shall be bound to prevent the removal of any quantity in excess of that for which the permit has been granted, and may test the weights and scales used in the weighing thereof.

Holder of permit to superintend weighing of salt and person superintending responsible for quantity removed.

45. The Commissioner may establish Preventive Stations at which all salt removed from any specified factory shall be detained and examined.

Establishment of Preventive Stations.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE SALT LAW.

46. Any Magistrate on information given that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, or

Magistrate may issue search warrant on information.

kept in any place within his jurisdiction may issue a warrant to search for such salt. Before issuing such warrant the Magistrate shall examine the informant on oath or affirmation, and the examination shall be reduced into writing and be signed by the informant and by the Magistrate.

47. Whenever any officer of the Salt, Police, Land Revenue, Abkari, or Customs Departments, empowered by the Governor in Council

When Officer of Salt or other department may search without warrant; and the procedure to be observed.

in this behalf, has reason to believe that contraband salt is being manufactured, sold, or kept, in any place and that the delay in obtaining a search warrant will prevent the discovery thereof, such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable)—

- (a) the name, residence and calling of the informant (if any);
- (b) the locality and description of the place in which, and the name of the person for or by whom, the contraband salt is manufactured, sold or kept; and

[Section 30, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

[Section 3, Madras Act I of 1882.]

[Section 4, Madras Act I of 1882.]

12

- (c) the supposed quantity and description of the contraband salt, with the grounds of believing the same to be contraband;

and may then between sunrise and sunset enter and search any such place and may seize and carry away all contraband salt and all things liable to confiscation under this Act which he may find, and may destroy any works constructed in such place for the manufacture of such salt or to cause or assist the spontaneous generation of salt;

and may also arrest any person concerned in the manufacture, sale, or keeping of such contraband salt or in dealing therewith. Any person arrested under this section shall be admitted to bail by the officer conducting the search if sufficient bail be tendered for the appearance of such person before the Inspector.

[Section 5, Madras Act I of 1882.]

48. Whenever the Head of a village has credible information that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, or kept, in his village, he may between sunrise and sunset, search the place in which such salt is believed to be manufactured, sold, or kept, and shall seize and carry away all such salt and all things liable to confiscation under this Act which he may find; and he shall forthwith forward them with a report mentioning the circumstances under which, and the person in whose possession, they were found, to the nearest Salt Factory or Police Station.

49. Any officer of the Salt, Police, Land Revenue, Abkari or Customs Departments may arrest without warrant in any public thoroughfare or open place other than a dwelling place any person found committing an offence under this Act and in any such thoroughfare or open place may seize and detain any thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Act, and may search any person, vessel, vehicle, animal, package, or covering, upon whom or in or upon which he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such thing to be.

When offenders may be arrested, and anything liable to confiscation seized, without warrant.

[Section 7, Madras Act I of 1882.]
[" 34, " of 1886.]

[Section 35, Madras Act I of 1885.]

50. Any person who may be accused or reasonably suspected of committing an offence under this Act, and who on demand of any officer of the Salt, Police,

Person refusing to give name and residence or giving false ones may be arrested.

Land Revenue, Abkari or Customs Departments, or of any other person duly empowered, refuses to give his name and residence, or who gives a name or residence which such officer or person has reason to believe to be false, may be arrested by such officer or person in order that his name and residence may be ascertained.

51. All searches under this chapter shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, so far as the same are consistent herewith, and where made by a Head of a village shall be reported within twenty-four hours to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

[Section 36, Madras Act I of 1886.]

52. Whenever any search or arrest or seizure is made under Sections 47, 49, or 50, the officer making it shall, within twenty-four hours, make a full report of the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

[Section 5, Madras Act I of 1882.]

53. Whenever any person is arrested under the provisions of this chapter and has not been admitted to bail under Section 47, the person arresting him shall forthwith forward him to the Inspector of the Circle in which the arrest was made, or, if such Inspector be not within a distance of ten miles from the place at which such arrest took place, to the nearest Police Station, with a report of the circumstances under which such arrest was made.

[Section 8, Madras Act I of 1882.]

54. On any such person being brought to a Police Station as aforesaid, the officer in charge thereof shall admit him to bail to appear when summoned before the Inspector of the Circle within the limits of which the offence with which he is charged is suspected to have been committed, and in default of bail shall forward him in custody to such Inspector.

[Section 9, Madras Act I of 1882.]

55. Whenever any person charged with having committed an offence under this Act is brought before an Inspector or appears before him on bail, such Inspector shall after such inquiry as he may deem fit either release him or admit him to bail to appear before the Magistrate having jurisdiction or in default of bail forward him in custody to such Magistrate.

[Section 10, Madras Act I of 1882.]

[Section 11, Madras Act I of 1882.]

56. Before any person is released on bail, a bond in such sum as the officer admitting him to bail thinks proper shall be executed by such person and by one or more sureties conditioned that such person shall attend in accordance with the terms of the bond and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Inspector before whom he was bailed to attend or the Magistrate as the case may be.

Provided that the officer admitting any such person to bail may dispense with the requirement of a surety or sureties to the bond executed by such person.

[Section 12, Madras Act I of 1882.]

57. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of a person bailed to appear before an Inspector, such Inspector is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the bond, he shall forward it to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence of which the person bailed was accused, and the Magistrate shall proceed to compel payment of the penalty in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of penalties in the like case of default of appearance by a person bailed to appear before his own Court.

[Section 22, Madras Act I of 1882.]

58. Any Inspector may, after recording his reasons in writing, summon any person to appear before him whom he has reason to suspect of having committed an offence under this Act. On such person appearing before such Inspector he shall be dealt with under Section 55.

[Section 13, Madras Act I of 1882.]

59. Any officer of the Salt Department duly empowered in this behalf by the Governor in Council may summon any person to appear before himself to give evidence in any investigation relating to the Salt Revenue or to an offence under this Act or to produce any document relevant thereto which may be in his possession or under his control.

Provided that no person shall be summoned to appear at a greater distance from his usual place of residence than the Governor in Council may from time to time by notification direct.

60. Summonses shall be in writing, shall require the persons summoned to appear at a stated time and place, and shall be signed by the officer issuing them. Summonses under Section 59 shall state whether the person summoned is required to give evidence or to produce a document, or both.

[Section 14, Madras Act I of 1882.]

61. Persons summoned under Section 59 shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such investigation put to them by such officer. Such answers shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed by such officer.

[Section 15, Madras Act I of 1882.]

62. Such officer may proceed to the residence of any person who from sickness or other infirmity may be unable to attend before him, or whom by reason of rank or sex it may not be proper to summon, and may there examine him instead of summoning him to appear; and the provisions of Section 61 shall apply in such case.

[Section 16, Madras Act I of 1882.]

63. Any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he cause such document to be produced, instead of attending personally to produce the same.

[Section 17, Madras Act I of 1882.]

64. Whenever an Inspector forwards in custody any person accused of an offence under this Act to the Magistrate having jurisdiction or admits any such person to bail to appear before such Magistrate, such Inspector shall also forward to such Magistrate a report setting forth the name of the accused person, the nature of the offence with which he is charged, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and shall send to such Magistrate any article or samples which it may be necessary to produce before him. Upon the receipt of such report, the Magistrate shall proceed in like manner as if report had been made to him under clause (b), Section 191, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

[Section 18, Madras Act I of 1882.]

65. Such Inspector shall exercise all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on an officer in charge of a Police Station in

[Section 19, Madras Act I of 1882.]

respect to causing the appearance before such Magistrate of such persons as he may consider necessary to be examined by the Magistrate.

[Section 20, Madras Act I of 1882.]

66. No person accused or suspected of having committed an offence under this Act shall be detained in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours without special authority.

under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a Magistrate, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey of such person to the place where the Inspector may be and from thence to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

[Section 21, Madras Act I of 1882.]

67. All officers in charge of Police Stations shall take charge of and keep in safe custody, pending the orders of the Magistrate or of an Inspector, all things seized under this Act which may be delivered to them; and shall allow any officer of the Salt Department who may accompany such things to the Police Station or who may be deputed for the purpose by his superior officer to affix his seal to such things or to take samples of and from them. All samples so taken shall also be sealed with the seal of the officer in charge of the Police Station.

[Section 23, Madras Act I of 1882.]

68. All officers of the Salt, Police, Land Revenue, Abkari and Customs Departments and Village Officers of the Revenue and Police Departments, shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

[Section 38, Madras Act I of 1886.]

69. All officers of the Police, Land Revenue, Abkari and Customs Departments shall be bound to give immediate information to an officer of the Salt Department, and every officer of the Salt Department shall be bound to give immediate information either to his immediate superior or to an Inspector of all breaches of any of the provisions of this Act which may come to his knowledge; and all such officers shall be bound to take all reasonable measures in their power to prevent the commission of any such breaches which they may know or have reason to believe are about or likely to be committed.

70. All Zamindars, proprietors, tenants, under-tenants and cultivators, or other persons who own or hold land on which there shall be any manufacture of contraband salt, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse be bound to give notice of the same to a Magistrate or to an officer of the Salt, Police, Land Revenue, Abkari or Customs Departments, immediately the same shall come to their knowledge.

[Section 5, Madras Act VI of 1871.]

71. At the conclusion of any inquiry into or trial of an offence under this Act, the Court may order the confiscation of anything liable to confiscation under this Act in connection with such offence.

[Section 66, Madras Act I of 1886.]

Whenever confiscation is so ordered, the Court may give the owner of such thing an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such sum of money as the Court may think fit.

In any other case when anything liable to confiscation under this Act has been seized, the Commissioner may, subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may prescribe, order the confiscation thereof.

72. The Governor in Council may by rule provide in regard to things liable to be seized under this Act—

- (a) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale;
- (b) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed, and the owner does not, within a period to be fixed by such rule, appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties, and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties, and charges be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale;
- (c) that the surplus proceeds of a sale under clause (a) or clause (b) of this section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized

[Section 33, Bombay Act VII of 1873.]

within a period to be fixed by such rule, be forfeited to Government.

73. The Commissioner may cancel any license if the licensee shall have been convicted of any offence under this Act, or may suspend or cancel any license in case of breach of the conditions thereof.

Power to cancel and suspend licenses.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

74. Any person who—

- (a) removes any salt without or in excess of the permits rendered necessary by this Act; or
- (b) except for agricultural or building purposes, excavates, collects or possesses salt-earth in any local area where it is contraband salt; or
- (c) manufactures contraband salt in any other way than by excavating or collecting salt-earth; or
- (d) purchases, obtains, possesses, sells, or weighs contraband salt other than salt-earth knowing or having reason to believe it to be contraband; or
- (e) refines saltpetre without such license as is prescribed by Chapter IV of this Act; or
- (f) attempts to commit or within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code abets the commission of any of the above acts,

shall on conviction be punishable for every such offence with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

75. Any person who is guilty of any act or intentional omission in contravention of Section 44 of this Act or of any rule framed by the Governor in Council under clauses (c), (e) and (g) of Section 85 or of any permit granted under this Act, shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for act or omission in contravention of section 44, clauses (c), (e) and (g) of section, or of any permit.

76. Any officer of the Salt, Police, Land Revenue, Abkari or Customs Department, or any head of a village, who

Penalty for vexatious seizure or arrest by officer of Salt or other department or by village head.

enters for the purposes of search any house, building, vessel or enclosed place, without reasonable cause to believe that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, or kept therein; or who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any article on the pretence of seizing or searching for contraband salt, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person or stops or detains any vehicles or vessels in transit, or who in any other way vexatiously exceeds his lawful powers, shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both.

77. Any Salt or other officer exercising powers under this Act or any other

Penalty for vexatious delay by officer of Salt or other department.

person who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays forwarding to the Inspector or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, as required by Section 53 of this Act, any person arrested or any article seized under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

78. Any Salt officer who without lawful excuse shall cease or refuse to perform or shall withdraw himself from

Penalty for Salt officer refusing to do duty, or using violence to person in his custody.

the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Commissioner or unless he shall have given to his superior officer two months' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so; or

who shall offer any unwarrantable violence to any person in his custody;

shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to six months' pay or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

79. All contraband salt;

What things liable to confiscation.

all salt, saltpetre, saline substances or salt-earth in regard to which any offence relating to salt may be proved to have been committed;

all vessels, vehicles, materials, implements, utensils, animals, packages and coverings employed in the manufacture,

purchase, sale, keeping, concealment or conveyance thereof, or in otherwise dealing therewith; shall be liable to confiscation.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

80. All Rules made and Notifications issued under this

Rules and Notifications how to be published.

Act shall be made and issued by publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; provided that all such Rules and Notifications whereby any act or omission is made punishable shall be published in three successive issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and for at least two months in the Official Gazettes of the districts to which or to parts of or to places in which it may be determined that they shall apply. All such Rules and Notifications shall thereupon have the force of law and be read as part of this Act and may in like manner be varied, suspended or annulled.

81. All notifications and orders conferring powers, or

Mode of conferring powers, &c.

imposing duties under this Act may refer to persons by name or by office or to classes of officials generally by their official titles.

82. Whenever under the provisions of this Act it may be

Procedure as to service of summons, &c.

necessary to serve any person with a summons or a notice, or to tender a license, such service or tender shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the service of summons, so far as they may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

Provided that a registered letter addressed to the usual residence of any person may be substituted for any other mode of serving a summons or notice upon that person.

And provided also that when a notice has to be served upon the general body of the licensees of a Salt Factory it shall be sufficient to affix the notice to a prominent part of the Factory office and to keep it so affixed for not less than seventy-two hours.

83. All contraband salt found in any

Presumption as to possession.

house, building or enclosed place, shall be presumed, until

the contrary is proved, to be in the possession of the occupier of such house, building or place.

84. All sums recoverable under this Act or in any way due to Government on account of the Salt Revenue may be deducted by the Commissioner from any money owing to the person from whom such sums may be recoverable or due which may be in the hands of the Commissioner or under his disposal or control or may be recovered by the Commissioner by attachment and sale of salt belonging to such person and remaining within the limits of a factory. If not so recovered, such sums may be recovered by Collectors of Districts on application from the Commissioner as if they were arrears of Land Revenue.

85. The Governor in Council may from time to time make Rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters, namely—

- (a) The grant of licenses and permits and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein;
- (b) the registry and acceptance of transfers and relinquishments of licenses;
- (c) the manufacture, storage, sale and removal of salt or saltpetre in and from Salt factories;
- (d) the time for the payment of duty and other charges and the assessment of such charges;
- (e) the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre;
- (f) the grant of batta to witnesses and of compensation for loss of time to persons released by an Inspector on the ground that they have been improperly arrested, and to persons charged before a Magistrate with offences under this Act and acquitted;
- (g) the routes by which salt shall be taken to a preventive station;
- (h) the disposal of things seized or confiscated; and
- (i) generally the carrying out of the provisions herein contained.

86. An appeal shall lie from all proceedings and orders of officers appointed under this Act to their respective immediate superiors.

[Section 42, Madras Act VI of 1871.]

87. No action shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council or against any officer in respect of any order

passed or act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done under this Act. No suit or prosecution shall be instituted for anything done or ordered to be done under this Act after the expiration of six months from the accrual of the cause of action or from the date of the act or order complained of.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation I of 1805	Revenue derivable from salt.	The whole so far as it has not already been repealed.
Regulation II of 1807	Salt monopoly in Canara and Malabar.	The whole so far as it is now in force in any local area.
Act XVII of 1840	Penalties for breaches of Salt Laws.	Do. do.
Act VII of 1852	Do. do.	Do. do.
Madras Act VI of 1871	Excise duty on Salt	The whole so far as it has not already been repealed.
Madras Act II of 1878	Earth-Salt	The whole so far as it is now in force in any local area.
Madras Act VI of 1878	Salt Commissioner	The whole.
Madras Act I of 1882	Protection of the Salt Revenue.	Do.
Madras Act IV of 1882	Amending the Madras Act I of 1882.	Do.

I certify this to be a true copy and that the Act received the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras on the 21st November 1889

Fort St. George,
28th November, 1889

D. G. Cardew.
Under Secretary to Govt

I assent to this Law

Lawdowrie

Calcutta
The 30th December
1889

Secretary & Governor General

AN

ACT

TO

Consolidate and amend the law relating to the
Salt Revenue in the Presidency of Fort St.
George.

FROM

S. Harvey James, Esquire.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department,

TO

Chief
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Moadras.

Dated Calcutta, the 2^d January, 1890.

SIR,

I am directed to return herewith, with
the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and
Governor General signified thereon, the authentic
copy of the law noted on the margin, which was
received with
Bill to Consolidate and Amend the law relating
to the Salt Revenue in the Presidency of Fort St. George. } Mr. Cardew's Legislative
Letter No. 36, dated the 23rd November, 1889, to the
address of the Secretary to the Government of India
in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
2. I am to observe that the year should be
inserted in the short title in the copy of the Bill
now returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

S. Harvey James

Secretary to the Govt. of India

Legue No. 49.

From

The Govt. of India,
Legue Dept.

Submitted for perusal

S.

7/10/90

D. 2-1390
Pres 7-1390

Enc: 1

Subject.

Returning, with the assent of
H. E. the Governor General, the
authentic copy of the Act to con-
solidate & amend the laws relating
to the Salt Revenue in the Presidencies
of Fort St George.

19
1

19-11-10

20-3-12

16/11/22 B 11

1/9

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Legislative DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 11 June 1890
No. 1

First copy sent to Press, 11/1/90

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Salt Act. During
the necessary orders in
consequence of the
having received the report
of His Excellency the Governor.