

MASULIPATAM.

50. On the 7th of March last we replied to a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department under date the 1st instant, transmitting for our consideration and report, copy of a letter, and its original enclosures, from the Provincial Court in the Northern Division respecting a suit instituted against the Collector at Masulipatam, by the person styling himself the Nabob Cootboolmoolk Bahader.

To the Chief Secretary, in
Cons., 7th March 1816.
In Cons., 7th March 1816.

51. We observed that on reference to the letter addressed by us to the Chief Secretary under date the 17th April last, it would be perceived that the acts of Mr. Russell, the Collector in Masulipatam, complained in the petition accompanying the letter of the Provincial Court, were not his public acts as Collector, but in his capacity of an Agent, acting under our authority in behalf, and for the benefits of Mr. Hawkins, the late Collector in that District, who was ultimately to be held answerable for the money found deficient in the cash chest at that station during his management, and we, therefore, submitted that all the correspondence on this subject should be communicated to Mr. Hawkins in order that he might be made acquainted with the suit in question, and with the willingness of the Government to permit Mr. Russell to act under his directions in defending it, and at the same time that he should be informed that, if he should omit to furnish the necessary instructions to Mr. Russell within a period to be specified by the Government, the only alternative would be the surrender to the prosecutor of the money and title deeds deposited in Mr. Russell's charge, and the enforcement of the orders of Government against himself for the ultimate deficiency.

52. We stated it to be our opinion that no further interference of the Government was necessary in this matter which we thought should be left entirely to Mr. Hawkins.

53. We concluded by remarking that if Mr. Russell were required to reply as Collector to the petition referred to the Provincial Court, it would be proper to consider the suit in its present stage as a public suit, but that Mr. Russell must disclaim all interest in the suit as the representative of Government.

54. By a letter under date the 22nd of the same month we were informed that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council entirely concurred in our opinion, that the Government not being interested in the suit in question, ought to leave Mr. Hawkins to take such steps in defending it as he might consider most for his advantage, but that he would be still allowed the aid of the Collector of Masulipatam, if he chooses to avail himself of it, subject however to being called upon to pay up the balance for which he was responsible.

From Mr. Secretary Hill, in
Cons., 28th March 1816.

55. We were also informed that a copy of our Secretary's letter and a copy of the reply to it would be furnished to the Provincial Court for the Northern Division, and we were directed to instruct the Collector to make the necessary communication on the subject to Mr. Hawkins.

56. On the 1st of June following the Governor in Council was pleased to transmit for our information the annexed copy of letter received from Mr. Hawkins, together with a copy of the reply to it.

From Mr. Secretary Hill, in
Cons., 10th June 1816.

"As I cannot but feel that the embezzlement which took place from the cash chests during my Collectorship at Masulipatam in November 1811 can only be considered as an act against the public, I humbly request that you will be pleased in justice to me to direct that orders may

"be sent to the present Collector of that Zillah to sustain and prosecute in his official capacity any suit which may necessarily arise in recovering the balance from the delinquents."

"To justify me in making this request (and ultimately I hope relieve me from any eventual loss) I beg leave to call to your notice, that all the persons implicated in the embezzlement, were public servants whom I found in their respective offices at the Cutcherry, that not one of them was removable by me, that the Shroff by Regulations had a key entrusted to his charge as much as I had, and that the chests from which the embezzlement was made were under the guard at the Cutcherry, add to this that each person had given security upon his appointment.

"I trust that Government is completely satisfied that every means in my power were exerted for the recovery of the cash during the time I subsequently remained in office."

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo and to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has repeatedly decided that the Government cannot be implicated in the responsibility for the embezzlement which took place in the Treasury of Masulipatam when it was under your charge. The present Collector has, however, been authorized to act on your behalf, for the purpose of recovering the amount in any way which may not have the effect of so implicating the Government. It rests with you, therefore, to make such communications for his guidance as you may judge advisable."

57. Copies of the two letters above recited were forwarded by us for the guidance of the Collector in Masulipatam on the 3rd October last.

To Mr. Russell, in Diary
Cons., 7th October 1816.

58. On the 5th August 1816 we submitted the letter noted in the margin from the Head Assistant Collector in charge of the District of Masulipatam in which he informed us that the sum of Hyderabad Rupees 50,000, being the amount of the compensation procured from Ashvarow, the Zemindar of Palleonshaw, by the Government of His Highness the Nizam in compensation for the depredations committed by persons protected by him in the Company's Territories in 1810 had been duly distributed among the inhabitants of Tervore, &c., and afforded very great satisfaction.

To the Chief Secretary, in
Dy. Cons., 8th August 1816.
From Mr. Robertson, 22nd
July, in Cons., 5th August
1816.
Vide last General Report dated
26th December 1815, para. 176.

59. By enclosure 2 in Mr. Robertson's letter, it appeared that the sum of 45 Rupees 8 Annas had been expended in carrying the treasure from Masulipatam to the village of Terriore. For this disbursement we begged to request the sanction of Government, which was accordingly conveyed to us in the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department dated the 23rd of the same month.

In Cons., 2nd September 1816.

60. Under date the 14th of October last we submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the communication noted in the margin from the Collector of Masulipatam.

To the Chief Secretary, in
Cons., 14th October 1816.
From Mr. Russell, 3rd, in
Cons., 14th October 1816.

61. We observed that in this letter Mr. Russell brought to our notice an application from Streemuntoo Anke Naidoo, Zemindar of Davercottah, requesting that the Collector, in order "to liquidate his debts and relieve him from his difficulties would have favor on him and keep his Talook under his attachment during the two next Fusly years or for Fuslies 1226 and 1227."

62. It was necessary, we stated, for us to premise that the Zemindar of Davercottah was not a revenue defaulter, that it was not in arrear to the Government, and that he grounded his application chiefly on the circumstance that the ryots of the Annam villages in his Zemindary

To Mr. T. A. Oakes, in
Cons., 12th February 1816.

To the Chief Secretary, in
Cons., 29th January 1816.
Extract—paras 1 to 4.

From Mr. Mainwaring, 20th
January, in Cons., 1st Feby.
1803, para. 3.

From Mr. Crawford, 30th
June, in Cons., 19th August
1805. With all the original en-
closures.

From Mr. Jarrett, 3rd, in
Cons., 18th April 1808.

To Mr. Jarrett, 26th do., 23th
do.

Extract—para. 25.

From Mr. Jarrett, 19th Sep-
tember do., 27th October do.
With original enclosure No. 2.

From Mr. Oakes, 5th, in Cons.,
12th October 1812.

From do. in 5th, Cons., 16th
January 1815.

Petition from Ramrauz
Veerabudra Row to the Board,
dated 31st August 1815.

In Cons., 29th January 1816.

77. Copy of the above orders of Government were furnished by
us to the Collector in Guntoor under date 12th February last.

78. Under date the 29th January 1816 we submitted to Govern-
ment the petitions and extracts of former correspondence relating to
them noted in the margin, upon the subject of the claim of Rajahswara
Row and Ramrauz Veerabudra Row (his son) to the District of
Palnaud, in Guntoor, on Zemindary tenure.

79. This claim, we remarked, had been first brought to our notice by Mr. A. Scott under
date the 26th July 1802. But as that letter contained nothing about
bare mention of it, we did not consider it necessary to lay it before
the Government on the present occasion.

80. Of the documents submitted it would, we remarked, be observed that the only ones in
which there was any attempt to set forth the merits of the claim at large were those which
accompanied Mr. Crawford's letter of the 30th June 1805.

81. Reference was made in several of the petitions to a letter from Mr. Collector George
Smith to Government, dated the 26th May 1804, of which we had no knowledge.

82. From one among the documents above referred to entitled "remarks made by R. Ver.
Row Dessoyee of the Palnaud District, &c., on the extracts enclosed in the letter written by D.
Crawford, Esquire, &c., on the 9th May 1805, the following account of the origin and interruption
of the claim was taken, and this being the account of the person who was chiefly interested in its
success, it might we thought without danger be considered as setting forth the claim in at least
as favorable a light as the truth would admit.

83. The ancestors of Ramrauz Veerabudra Row from the time of Muntrappa his grand-
father's great grandfather till the 34th year of his grandfather Rajah Veerabudra Row, succes-
sively enjoyed the Zemindary of Palnaud under the authority of various Sunnuds and written docu-
ments, which were produced by Ramrauz Veerabudra Row, and which it was believed were
among the records of the Guntoor Cutcherry.

84. During the reign of His Highness the Nabob Wallajah some powerful enemies of
Rajah Veerabudra Row prevailed with His Highness to proceed in person up to Palnaud and
demand a considerable sum of money beyond his stipulated Peishcush from the Zemindar. Not-
withstanding Rajah Veerabudra Row's regularity in paying his peishcush and his humble repre-
sentation of his inability to satisfy the Nabob's demand, his Zemindary was sequestered, upon
which event he proceeded to Hyderabad when he so far interested His Highness Nizam-ul-dowlah
on his behalf, as to procure from him a letter to Wallajah recommending the restoration of his

Zemindary. On his journey from Hyderabad to Palnaud he died; and the Nabob sometime
after bestowed upon his son Rajaswara Row a pension of 100 Pagodas per month, which was con-
tinued by the British Government, and was, we remarked, still paid either to him or his son.

85. We observed that if this claim were to be decided upon the grounds of the justice or
injustice of the sequestration of the Zemindary by the Nabob Wallajah, or by the validity of the
title under which it was previously held, some examination into the truth of the statement above
given, and into the authenticity and validity of the title-deeds, would be requisite. But we stated
our opinion that the fact of the representator's family not having been in possession of the coun-
try at the time it was ceded to the Honorable Company, was sufficient ground for rejecting his
claim. Under these circumstances we remarked no right existed to demand restitution from the
British Government, and the object of the reference then made by us was to obtain a declaration
of the sentiments of Government on the subject with the view that the claim which had been so
often renewed might be set at rest.

86. We were informed in reply under date the 23rd February
last that the Governor in Council concurred in our opinion that the
claim to this District of Palnaud ought to be finally rejected.

87. This decision was accordingly communicated by us to the
Collector under date the 4th July last.

To the Chief Secretary, in
Diary Cons., 30th September
1816.

Proceedings of the Board, in
Cons., 2nd September 1816.

From Mr. Secretary John
Thackeray, dated 23rd and 25th
August, in Cons., 29th August
and 2nd September 1816.

88. Under date the 26th September last, we submitted for the
information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the two
letters noted in the margin from the Acting Collector in the Zillah of
Guntoor.

89. These papers related to the death, and to the disposition of the affairs of the late
Vassareddy Venecadry Naidoo, who was the possessor of the extensive Zemindary of Chinta-
pully, in the Guntoor District, and of numerous estates held of this Government under deeds of
Permanent settlement in the same District, and in the Zillahs of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry.

90. It appeared that having no issue, Vassareddy adopted several years before a grand-
child of his father's younger brother Noydamah, and that at a subse-
quent period, he adopted as another son, a grand-child of his father's
elder brother Ramanah. The first of these adopted children, by name Jugganauda, it appeared
had attained the age of nineteen years and two months, the second, by name Ramanada, was
stated to be only sixteen years and three months' old.

91. Of the several documents submitted by the Acting Collector those numbered 6, 5 and
2 related, we observed, to the distribution of the property of the deceased. No. 6 was copy of
a letter addressed by Vassareddy to the Collector of date corresponding with the 7th March 1814,
giving cover to two papers of the same tenor (of which No. 5 was a copy) addressed to himself by
each of his adopted sons respectively (of date corresponding with the 26th February 1814) wherein

they severally acknowledged and bound themselves to observe, the dis-
tribution of property therein adverted to as having been recently effect-
ed. In this paper (No. 5) reference was also made to certain "Vibanga-
patrickaloo" or deeds of division and to an instrument termed "Will*"
by the provisions of which the sons respectively promised most faith-
fully to abide.

* Note.
We remarked that the Eng-
lish word will was the word
used in the original, that in
fact, the Hindu Law knew
nothing of Wills, Testaments,
Legacies, &c., and consequently
there was no word to express
these terms.

92. We stated that neither the "Vibangapatreckuloo" nor the "Will" appeared to be at the time forthcoming; but the paper of which No. 2 was a translated copy discovered the nature, as well as the chief particulars of the distribution which had taken effect.

93. This paper which was termed a "Free-Khut" appeared to be a deed of final settlement between Vassareddy and his second adopted son Ramanada Baboo. It was dated the 29th April 1816, and appeared to have been registered in the Zillah Court under date the 7th May 1816. No corresponding instrument was forthcoming as related to the share of the eldest adopted son, Jugganada Baboo, and the reason was, we remarked, obvious as it appeared that though, during Vassareddy's absence at Benares, the two sons conducted the Revenue business in their respective divisions, yet that, after his return, the "Pidda Baboo" opposed his (Vassareddy's) division of the property and no longer managed his share of it.

See remarks in Enclosure No. 3.

94. We submitted the following statement of the lands held by the late Vassareddy in the several Districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry, as taken from the Jumna bundies of those respective Districts.

GUNTOOR.

	Permanent Jumma.
Str. Pags. F. C.	
Chintapully.	1,22,790 0 0
Vunjepooram (part of Royapully Zemindary.)	8,898 9 71
Colloor.	5,030 0 0
Nizampatam.	17,600 0 0
Cunnamalacherōo village.	178 8 69
	1,54,496 18 60

MASULIPATAM.

	Permanent Jumma.
Str Pags. F. C.	
Nundegama.	30,000 0 0
Part of Zummulvoy and Meddoor Ghat.	189 0 0
Condapully.	4,500 0 0
Innegoodroo.	1,800 0 0
Anilummanad.	740 0 0
Six islands.	2,500 0 0
X Cartavenoo.	840 0 0
Culdindy.	900 0 0
	41,469 0 0

There was we observed some doubt with respect to this estate of Cartavenoo. In the Jumma bundy for 1225, it was entered in the name of V. Vencatareddy Naick. In the Jumma bundy of 1224, it was entered in the name of Vencata Gunda Roy.

RAJAHMUNDY.

	Permanent Jumma.
Str. Pags. F. C.	
Palevalah.	11,193 0 0
Nagaram.	12,602 0 0
	23,795 0 0

ABSTRACT.

Guntoor.	1,54,496 18 60
Masulipatam.	41,469 0 0
Rajahmundry.	23,795 0 0
	2,19,760 18 60

95. It appeared from the registered Deed No. 2 before referred to, that these landed possessions were formed by Vassareddy into two divisions, to one of which was given the name of "Woomamaheshwarapatam" and to the other the name of "Chatoormookapatam," that lots were drawn for these divisions by the two adopted sons, and that the division "Woomamaheshwarapatam" fell to the lot of Jugganada, the division "Chatoormookapatam" to the lot of Ramanada Baboo.

96. The division of "Woomamaheshwarapatam," it appeared comprehended the Mootah or Estate of Palevalah, in the Rajahmundry District, the Zemindary of Nundegamah and most of the other estates in the Masulipatam District, with certain Pargunnahs and villages belonging, we presumed, for the most part, to the Chintapully Zemindary; and the division of Chatoormookapatam, it appeared comprehended the estate of Nagaram in the Rajahmundry District; the estate of six islands in the Masulipatam District; the estates of * Exclusive of the wet lands under the tank of Bagetlah. * Nizampatam, Vungepooram and Colloor in the Guntoor District, with certain other Pargunnahs and villages belonging also for the most part, we believed, to the Chintapully Zemindary.

97. It further appeared that certain other Pargunnahs and villages, computed to be one-fourth of the District (i. e. one-fourth of Vassareddy's District) were prescribed by the late Zemindar to be set apart under the designation "Darma Vahi" or "division intended for charity." The particular lands composing this division were, we observed, detailed at greater length in a paper which was called by Mr. Thackeray a "letter of instruction from Vassareddy to the Chinna Baboo" bearing date to the 29th July 1816. The total number of the "Darma Vahi" villages thence appeared to be 100, of which 64 were stated to be included in the division of Woomamaheshwarapatam" and 36 (together with the wet lands under the Baupetlah tank) in the division of Chatoormookapatam." It appeared to have been the late Zemindar's intention that the "Darma Vahi" should be charged with a due proportion of the public assessment, and that the surplus or profit should be appropriated by his sons respectively to charitable purposes, "as provided in the Will," which document, as already observed, was not as yet forthcoming.

98. The Acting Collector in his second letter dated the 25th August, had submitted copy of an Arzdast addressed to him and the Judge conjointly by the eldest adopted son Jugganauda (or "Pedda Baboo") wherein he (Jugganauda) declared against the legality of the second adoption, and against the distribution of property made by the late Vassareddy, and Mr. Thackeray observed that "the elder of Vassareddy's" adopted sons having at present by far the stronger part on his side, it was expected that he would avail himself of his strength by endeavouring to get possession of the whole estate without awaiting the decision of Government respecting the Chinna Baboo's share.

99. We observed that Clause fourth, Section 16, Regulation III, 1802, prescribed as follows. "If there be more heirs than one to the estate of a person dying intestate, and they can agree amongst themselves in the appointment of a common manager, they are at liberty to take possession, and the Courts of Justice are restricted from interference, without a regular complaint, as in the case of a single heir; but if the right of succession to the estate be disputed between several claimants, one or more of whom may have taken possession, the Judge on a regular suit being preferred by the party out of possession, shall take good and sufficient security from the party or parties in possession, for his or their compliance with the judgment that may be passed in the suit; or in default of such security being given, within a reasonable period, may give possession, until the suit may be determined to the other claimant or claimants, who may be able to give security"; and in the subsequent clause of the same section, it was provided, we remarked, that if none of the claimants should be able to give security; and in all cases where there might be no person willing or authorized to take charge of the estate, the Judge should be authorized to appoint an Administrator.

100. We had not been able to discover in the Regulations anything which bore more nearly upon the case under consideration than the provisions above referred to, though these provisions certainly did not embrace the precise circumstances of the case in question; for the late Vassareddy could not, we remarked, in the first place, be said to have died "intestate."* Nevertheless "the right of succession to the estate was disputed between several claimants," as it was maintained by the elder adopted son that the second adoption, and the disposition of property consequent thereupon were entirely illegal.† It was moreover, we observed in the contemplation of the provisions above quoted, that one of the parties might "have taken possession," whereas in the present case neither party could by any means or by any fiction, be said to have taken possession, inasmuch as that the greater part of the lands was under attachment for arrears of revenue, and the two estates in Rajahmundry were actually advertised for sale on the 30th instant.

101. We stated that it appeared to us that the interference of the Executive Officers of Government in the Revenue Department (which under other circumstances might have been avoided) was, in the actual circumstances of the case, to a certain extent necessary, and that after mature consideration of the case in all its bearings we had transmitted the following instructions to the Acting Collector for his guidance.

* NOTE.—We stated our opinion that, that part of Section 16, Regulation III, 1802, which spoke of leaving Wills, and dying intestate, was meant for the Musselmans to whom only it seemed applicable. The law we observed makes the Will of a Hindoo, that it is prescribes the rules of proceeding in all cases regarding the disposition of property, from which he cannot legally deviate.

† The following Texts from the Lobita Smriti and Capila seemed directly applicable to the question.

Text from the Lobita Smriti.

The repeated adoption of a son is contrary to law.

After the decease even of an adopted son, the act of adoption cannot be repeated.

One only can be adopted, not two, three or four.

Either at once or at several times, nor can the husband and wife adopt separately.

But being unfitted in sentiment let the adoption be amicably conducted.

102. In the first place we directed the Acting Collector to make known to the eldest adopted son, Jugganauda, that he would be put in immediate possession of all the entire estates included in the division "Woomamaheshwarapatam" upon his discharging the public balances then outstanding against them, or giving satisfactory security for their discharge within a period of three months from the date of our orders.

TEXT FROM CAPILLA.

In respect to the adoption of a son, if the adopted son be dead a son cannot again be adopted, for one son only according to law can be adopted a second by no means.

On the other hand we stated it might be observed that though the second adoption should be pronounced illegal in a Court of Law, it might not perhaps necessarily follow that the second adopted son would be excluded from all participation in the property of the deceased over that considerable portion of his property which was acquired by himself, it might perhaps be held that the late Vassareddy possessed complete dominion, and it was we added to be remarked that the second adopted son Ramanada would, as it appeared, have been the heir at law if no adoption had taken place. But it would seem that the first adoption took place before Ramanada was born.

103. With respect to those Zemindaries and Estates of which a portion was included in each of the respective divisions of "Woomamaheshwarapatam" and "Chatoomookapatam," the two parties it was obvious must be considered as possessing a joint interest until a Sub-division should have been effected, or (in the event of a prosecution) until some judicial proceeding should have passed which might authorize the placing one party in exclusive possession of the whole. For the care and management of these Zemindaries and Estates, during the interval of time abovementioned, we, therefore, directed the Acting Collector to appoint a "common manager" with the consent of the two parties, and if such consent could not be obtained, to move the Court to appoint an "Administrator" under the provisions of Clause fifth, Section 16, Regulation III, 1802.

104. We directed the Acting Collector to proceed, in the meanwhile, and without loss of time, to obtain the accounts required for the purpose of ascertaining the actual or present value of the several Zemindaries and Estates required eventually to be sub-divided, and of assessing a due proportion of the permanent Jummah on each Sub-division, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

105. In regard to the "Darma Vahi" (or division intended for charity) consisting, as before stated, of 100 villages, of which 64 were included in the share of the elder and 36 in the share of the younger adopted son, we were of opinion that it would not be proper or expedient to allow these respective allotments to be formed into two distinct and separate Sub-divisions, as seemed to have been the intention of the late Zemindar. We were of opinion that the respective allotments of the Darma Vahi villages should be included indiscriminately among the other lands composing the divisions of the respective parties, and that it should be left to the parties themselves to fulfil the intentions of the late Zemindar relative to the appropriation of the surplus or profit arising out of the particular lands in question.

106. As it was highly expedient that the uncertain state in which the affairs of the late Vassareddy were involved, should be terminated as soon as practicable, we directed the Acting Collector to take means for ascertaining whether it was the determined intention of Jugganauda to dispute the legality of the arrangements of the late Zemindar, by means of a public prosecution, and if such was his intention, to recommend to him to enter his suit without delay, and to move the Court to place him (*pendente lite*) in exclusive charge of the whole estate, on his furnishing the security prescribed by the Regulations. We thought it also desirable that the Acting Collector should, at the same time, move the Court, through the Government Vakil, to pass a speedy decision upon the motion on the part of Jugganauda, upon the ground that the interests of the public revenue were concerned in ascertaining to which of the parties the Collectors were to look for the payment of the balances outstanding against the Estates and Zemindaries in the Zillahs of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry respectively.

107. We then proceeded to observe that such of the entire estates comprehended in the division—"Chatoormookapatam" as might be in balance, would, in the meantime, remain under attachment, and if it should be decided by the Court that the divisions "Woomannaheshwarapatam" and "Chatoormookapatam" should be left to the possession of the respective parties until the suit might be determined, the lands comprehended in the last mentioned division would be taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards as soon as the existing balances might be liquidated. Until the balances in question might be liquidated, it was, we thought, desirable that the lands should remain under the direct management of the Collectors in whose Districts they were respectively situated, an arrangement, to which we observed, there was no legal, or other, objection, as all lands which might have fallen in balance before the occurrence of a minority were in fact liable to sale; and consequently the Court of Wards were not bound to take land so situated under their superintendence, though they might be justified in so doing where there might be no risk of ultimate loss.

108. In point of fact we remarked, we should be entirely justified, by the letter of the regulations, in proceeding to the immediate sale of the lands which were in balance in the several Districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry, but as the late Vassareddy had been always particularly punctual in the discharge of his public engagements, as the balances which existed had been in part occasioned by adverse circumstances over which the late Zemindar could have no control, and as the ultimate security of the revenue was considered to be unquestionable, we were, we observed, unwilling to have recourse to severe measures which might prove prejudicial to the general interests of the estate in the present deranged condition of its affairs.

109. In conclusion, we deemed it to be due to the Acting Collector, Mr. Thackeray, to record our entire approbation of the proceedings reported in his letter of the 23rd August, and of the discreet and impartial conduct which he appeared to have manifested upon the occasion to which our Proceedings had reference.

110. We were informed in reply under date the 5th October last, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approved of the whole conduct of the Acting Collector of Guntoor on the occasion of the death of the Zemindar Vassareddy, and also of the instructions with which we had furnished that officer.

To Mr. Thackeray, 16th, in Dy. Cons., 18th September 1816.
To Mr. Thackeray, 19th, in Cons., 19th September do.
To Mr. Thackeray, 21st, in Cons., 21st October do.
To Mr. Russell, 19th, Dy. Cons., 23rd September do.
To Mr. Hy. Oakes, 19th, Dy. Cons., 23rd September do.

111. Copies of our Proceedings and of the Orders of Government above recited were transmitted by us to the Collectors in Masulipatam and Guntoor, and extracts therefrom to the Collector in Rajahmundry under date the 16th and 19th September last.

NELLORE.

112. At our meeting of the 30th December last we proceeded to the consideration of the letter from Mr. Fraser, Collector of Nellore, dated 12th December 1815, transmitting his Jummabundy and Kistbundy Statements for Fusly 1224.

113. The amount of the Land Revenue of the Aumany and Rented villages for Fusly 1224 was Star Pagodas 401,293-30-3, being an increase of Star Pagodas 9,533-40-40 above the Settlement for Fusly 1223.

114. The Collector observed that in many of the villages where from the over-sanguine expectations of his servants, he had been induced to make the Settlement too high, he had since reduced it, and was then occupied in giving out the new Cowles, during which proceeding he took the opportunity of rectifying such errors as appeared obvious.

115. We observed that when this arrangement should have been completed, we should expect to receive from the Collector a report upon the altered result of the rents.

116. With reference to the expectation expressed by the Collector of renting the Aumany villages at a future period, we directed the Collector to retain these villages under Ryotwar management, or to rent them for the remaining years of the lease, as might be found most convenient.

117. The collections of Land Revenue for Fusly 1224 amounted, up to the 30th November 1815, to Star Pagodas 3,74,041-29-53, leaving outstanding Star Pagodas 27,887-30; of this the Collector expected to realize in the course of Fusly 1225 Star Pagodas 12,887-0-30, leaving an ultimate loss on the Settlement of Fusly 1224 of Star Pagodas 15,000, which he was of opinion, there was no probability of ever being able to recover.

118. We were concerned to observe that the balances outstanding for Fuslies 1222 and 1223 amounted to the large sum of Star Pagodas 56,907-28-30. The Collector remarked that it must be a matter of future consideration to what extent payment of these balances was to be insisted upon, but that he considered it would be necessary to give up the greater part of them.

119. By the Demand, Collection and Balance Account received from the Collector up to the 30th November last, it appeared that the balances of Land Revenue then outstanding were as follows.—

Fusly 1222—Star Pagodas	...	...	...	34,049	0	38
1223	...	...	...	24,097	20	12
1224	...	...	...	22,952	41	15

Star Pagodas 81,099 16 65

120. The Collector stated that the first three years had been generally unfavorable to the decennial rents, and although the third (Fusly 1224) had been rather better than the two preceding, it had been far from encouraging to the general body of the Renters and Cultivators.

121. The Salt Revenue for Fusly 1224 was Star Pagodas 1,30,375-15-70, and fell short of that for Fusly 1223 in the sum of Star Pagodas 45,497-16-74.

122. This decrease, we remarked, had arisen from the reduction in the Inland sales, and of the quantity permitted to be exported to Bengal.

123. The Customs for Fusly 1224 amounted to Star Pagodas 28,217,43,49, being Star Pagodas 3,355-42-45 less than in Fusly 1223.

124. The Abkary was in Fusly 1224 Star Pagodas 5,888-0-0, and shewed an increase above Fusly 1223 of Star Pagodas 1,588-0-0.

125. We subjoined the following Statement exhibiting the amount of every source of Revenue for Fusly 1224, in comparison with that for Fusly 1223 :

	Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1223.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Star Pags.	F. C.	Star Pags.	F. C.	Star Pags.	F. C.	Star Pags.	F. C.
Land Revenue	4,01,928	30 3	3,92,394	34 43	9,533	40 40	...	...
Peishcush	1,31,949	44 13	1,31,949	44 13	...	...	...	...
Shotrimms	24,293	36 21	24,438	24 30	...	...	144	33 9
Salt	1,30,375	15 70	1,75,872	32 64	...	...	45,497	16 74
Sayer	28,217	43 49	31,573	41 14	...	...	3,355	42 45
Abkarry	5,888	0 0	4,300	0 0	1,588	0 0	...	...
Extra Revenue	4,502	10 1	4,841	42 69	...	...	339	32 68
Grand Total...	7,27,155	44 77	7,65,371	39 78	11,121	40 40	49,337	35 36
					Deduct Increase...		11,121	40 40
					Net Decrease...		38,215	39 76

To the Chief Secretary, 31st December 1816, in Dy. Cons., 2nd January 1817.

Vide General Report, dated 1st January 1814, paras. 1,204 to 1,240.
Do. do., 11th February 1815, paras. 253 to 342.

In Cons., 21st July 1814.
In Cons., 19th do. 1813.
Do. 21st do. 1814.
Proceedings of the Board, in Cons., 29th February 1816.
From Mr. Chaplin, in Cons., 24th July 1815.

128. The causes which operated to delay the final discussion of the Decennial Settlement in Bellary enabled us in our Proceedings of the 21st July 1814, to examine its result, during the two first years of the lease Fuslies 1222 and 1223 as reported in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 8th July 1813 and 19th July 1814, and at our meeting of the 29th of February last, we proceeded to the consideration of his letter of the 11th July preceding, reporting the result of the third year of the lease, Fusly 1224, and also took that opportunity to enter into a consideration of the several communications from Mr. Ross, reporting the progress of the lease in the Cuddapah Division of the Ceded Districts, from the date of its commencement to the latest period including the four last years, viz., Fuslies 1221, 1222, 1223, and 1224.

From Mr. Chaplin, 8th, in Cons., 19th July 1813.
Do. 19th, in Cons., 21st July 1814.
Do. 11th do. 24th do. 1815.
Do. Mr. Ross, 2nd, in Cons., 19th July 1812.
Do. 16th do. 26th July 1813.
Do. 13th do. 23rd June 1814.
Do. 12th do. 18th Sept. 1815.

126. Our Proceedings above recited are before the Government.
CEDED DISTRICTS.

127. In our Proceedings under date the 9th September 1813 and the 21st July 1814 we entered into a full consideration of the Decennial Village Settlement effected in the Cuddapah and Bellary Divisions of the Ceded Districts by Mr. Ross and Mr. Chaplin respectively; commencing, in the former District, with Fusly 1221, and in the latter, with Fusly 1222.

128. The causes which operated to delay the final discussion of the Decennial Settlement in Bellary enabled us in our Proceedings of the 21st July 1814, to examine its result, during the two first years of the lease Fuslies 1222 and 1223 as reported in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 8th July 1813 and 19th July 1814, and at our meeting of the 29th of February last, we proceeded to the consideration of his letter of the 11th July preceding, reporting the result of the third year of the lease, Fusly 1224, and also took that opportunity to enter into a consideration of the several communications from Mr. Ross, reporting the progress of the lease in the Cuddapah Division of the Ceded Districts, from the date of its commencement to the latest period including the four last years, viz., Fuslies 1221, 1222, 1223, and 1224.

129. We subjoined the following Statement showing the Settlements for each of the expired years of the decennial lease in the Bellary and Cuddapah Divisions, as taken from the Reports noted in the margin, also exhibiting the revenue from Moturpha, Licenses, Customs, and Stamps for each of these years, and the Kurnool Peishcush was likewise added in Bellary.

	TOTAL OF THE CEDED DISTRICTS.				CUDDAPAH.				BELLARY.			
	Fusly 1221.	Fusly 1222.	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.	Fusly 1221.	Fusly 1222.	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.	Fusly 1221.	Fusly 1222.	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.
Land rent	13,24,957	14,11,14,08,020	27,72,14,81,813	18,65	5,23,021	22,23	31,950	30,29	6,96,753	22,59	82,638	36 2
Moturpha	1,10,824	41 67	1,18,751	15 1	31,950	30,29	18,377	11 76	82,638	36 2	71,574	20 5
Licenses	92,035	15 65	1,00,487	32 69	18,377	11 76	39,177	40 49	71,574	20 5	73,761	3 54
Customs	1,15,072	83 44	1,36,240	22 45	39,177	40 49	41,311	29 70	73,761	3 54	6,034	43 45
Stamps	10,918	29 19	12,450	35 56	41,311	29 70	4,832	30 54	6,034	43 45	93,106	2 36
Total	16,80,708	44 46	17,75,950	44	93,106	2 36	5,98,592	30 1	93,106	2 36	22,916	30 0
Kurnool } Peishcush }	22,916	30 0	22,916	30 0	22,916	30 0	22,916	30 0	22,916	30 0	22,916	30 0
Grand Total	16,83,625	29 46	17,98,867	29 71	110,13,454	33 41	6,17,480	5 33	110,13,454	33 41	9,53,979	21

130. The Settlements of the Land Revenue as above exhibited in Bellary for Fuslies 1223 and 1224 and in Cuddapah for Fuslies 1221, 1222, 1223, and 1224 differed from the Settlements for the same years as shown in the Collector's reports on the formation of the decennial lease as follows :—

	BELLARY.				CUDDAH.			
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.
Settlement as per Statement A. in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 8th May 1814 and No. 1 and No. 11 in Mr. Ross's letter of the 22nd December 1812.	7,55,038	4310	7,63,937	1810	6,47,408	061	6,77,331	231
Do. do. as per Mr. Chaplin's report of the 19th July 1814 and 11th July 1815 and Mr. Ross's report of the 16th July 1813, 13th June 1814.	7,35,048	15	7,38,734	3232	5,23,021	2223	6,28,208	3632
							6,72,072	2667
	20,005	425	25,222	2557	1,24,386	2838	49,637	1079
							Increase	5,364
								437

131. This difference, we observed, was the result of an increase and decrease in each year, as shown hereunder.

	BELLARY.				CUDDAH.			
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.
Decrease	21,515	1731	28,461	4454	1,38,080	2061	67,002	1844
Increase	1,509	1926	3,239	1877	13,693	4223	17,378	745
							21,429	1271
							33,682	1937
Net difference as above	20,005	425	25,222	2557	1,24,386	2838	49,637	1079
							Increase	5,364
								437

132. We found it necessary to enter into some detail, in explanation of the variations above stated. For this purpose, the particulars of the increase and decrease in each of the two Districts, during the years in question, were specified below.

	BELLARY.				CUDDAH.			
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.
Decrease.								
Remissions in lands settled conditionally. ...	10,772	3654	7,352	2343	61,737	067	55,179	1568
Do. in lands settled unconditionally ...					76,293	1974	263	2449
Do. in villages which lapsed to Government...	2,083	749	7,098	2317			7,874	4167
Do. in Aumani villages.	7,563	2961	7,063	1047			63,317	3724
Loss by renting out Aumani villages...	20,424	294	21,514	1227	1,38,080	2061		
Loss by converting the conditional into an unconditional rent.	525	3840	745	3740				
Receipts of land rent by certain Poligars ...			3,176	300				
Remission on account of rent to be progressively increased.	381	1120	381	1120			30	3740
Land included in a grant to Mr. Hands. ...							3,653	3360
Amount of rent postponed until next year. ...	16	4347	16	4347				
Loss on certain lapsed villages rented out again. ...	166	300	824	3435				
Loss by the destruction of the crops on the route of His Highness the Peshwa to Sounda. ...			58	150				
			1,743	1025				
Total Decrease...	21,515	1731	28,461	4454	1,38,080	2061	67,002	1844
							32,125	2168
								27,717
								420

	BELLARY.						CUDDAPAH.											
	Fusly 1223.			Fusly 1224.			Fusly 1221.			Fusly 1222.			Fusly 1223.			Fusly 1224.		
	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.		
Increase.																		
Profit from the conversion of the conditional into an unconditional rent.	...	...	1,944	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Profit from the cultivation of reserved waste.	581	767	444	3667	571	3426	927	213	597	2312	758	1067						
Do. from increased cultivation in Annani villages..	928	1139	673	2871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Do. from do. in resumed villages..	...	...	10	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Rent postponed last year now brought to account...	...	...	166	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Excess beyond the estimated rent in Annani vil- ages and decrease in the Poligars' allowances. ...	...	...	...	...	158	822	340	2563	528	4329	...	...						
Poonganoor.	1,509	1926	3,239	1877	729	3748	1,267	2776	1,126	2141	758	1067						
Revenue from lands for the payment of Poligars' allowances formerly omitted from account..	...	...	...	...	12,964	455	16,107	2449	20,302	3631	19,971	2335						
Total Increase...	1,509	1926	3,239	1877	13,693	4223	17,375	745	21,429	1272	33,032	139						

155.

To the Chief Secretary, in
 Coas., 13th March 1815.

Revenue of Punganoor, lately settled on the Zemindary tenure, and that according to our recommendation to the Government, under date the 13th March 1815, he had included in his Report for Fusly 1224, the difference between the gross receipts from the assumed lands of the different pensioned Poligars, now brought to account, and the net amount remaining after the payment of their pensions, which was all that formerly appeared in the public books. We desired Mr. Ross to continue to observe this arrangement, but as for the sake of correct comparison with former accounts, it was necessary that these two items of

receipt should be entered separately from the rest of the "Land rent." We desired that in all his subsequent reports they might be carefully distinguished. Not being included in his report on the decennial lease, we found it necessary to correct the foregoing comparison as follows :--

	BELLARY.		CUDDAPAH.			
	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.	Fusly 1221.	Fusly 1222.	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.
S. Pags. F. C. S. Pags. F. C. S. Pags. F. C. S. Pags. F. C.						
Settlements as per Statement A in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 8th May 1814 and Nos. 1 and 11 in Mr. Ross's letter of the 22nd December 1812...	7,55,053,4310	7,63,957,1310	6,47,408 061	6,77,831 281	6,83,668,3563	6,87,714,2675
Do. as per Chaplin's reports of the 19th July 1814 and 11th July 1815 and Mr. Ross's reports of the 16th July 1813, 13th June 1814, and 12th September 1815 exclusive of the revenue of Poonganóor, and the difference between the gross and net revenue from the Poligars' lands in Cuddapah.	7,35,048 1 5	7,38,734,3233	5,10,057,1748	6,12,096,1163	6,52,669,3536	6,60,754,4062
Difference.	20,005,42 5	25,222,2557	1,37,350,2813	65,734,3548	30,999 027	26,959,3113
Consisting as already shewn of a decrease to the amount of	21,515,1731	28,461,4454	1,38,080,2061	67,002,1844	32,125,2168	27,717,42 0
and						
An increase to the amount of... ..	1,509,1926	3,239,1877	729,3748	1,267,2776	1,126,2141	758,1067
	20,005,42 5	25,222,2557	1,37,350,2813	6,51,734,3548	30,999 027	26,959 3113

134. The Government, we remarked, would perceive from the foregoing statements, that

DECREASE.

BELLARY.				CUDDAPAH.			
Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.
21,515	17 31	28,461	44 54	1,33,080	20 61	67,002	18 44

the period of concluding the Decennial Settlement. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, however we observed, was aware that in Bellary the Decennial Settlement was considered by us to be too high, and that the rent in both Districts, thus originally fixed, was not expected to be fully realized, except in the most favorable seasons: a considerable portion of the original Settlement in each division, but especially in Cuddapah was also, we remarked, declared to be *conditional*, or dependent upon the quantity of water supplied to the tanks: remissions in the other lands were also provided for, in the event of any extraordinary failure in the periodical rains, and the Settlement of the unrented or Aumani villages was necessarily an estimated not an actual Settlement; accordingly, of the total reduction which had taken place in the Settlements for the years in question, as above detailed, for the greater part we observed was to be attributed to one or other of these circumstances, but chiefly to the nature of the seasons during the expired years of the lease, to which it consequently became requisite to advert.

135. It had we remarked already too often been our duty to mention the severe drought

SEE FORMER STATEMENT.

BELLARY.				CUDDAPAH.			
Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.
20,424	29 4	21,514	12 27	13,808	20 61	63,317	37 24

which occurred in Fusly 1221, throughout the peninsula, and which in many Districts occasioned such distress, as altogether to suspend the conclusion of the Decennial Settlement. In Cuddapah we observed it was unfortunately the first year of the Decennial lease, and proved extremely unfavorable. Although some rain fell at the commencement of the year, none of the tanks received their full supply of water: few indeed obtained sufficient to bring the crops to maturity, and failures were experienced in one place "or another, in every intermediate stage, between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the crop. The cotton sustained a blight which destroyed a great proportion of it, and in the red and mixed lands of what was ploughed much was not sown. The seed in many instances did not vegetate at all—in others it appeared above the ground only to be dried up by the sun and land-wind; and in no instance was half of an average crop obtained." The remission in the amount of the Decennial Settlement which it became necessary to grant in this year was consequently large, and amounted to no less than Pagodas

61,787-0-67 in the lands *conditionally* rented, and to Pagodas 76,293-19-74 in the land settled *unconditionally*, making a total remission of Pagodas 1,33,080-20-61, from which deducting a small increase from the cultivation of reserved waste, the partial extension of cultivation in some of the Aumani villages, and the decrease in the Poligars' allowances, amounting to Pagodas 729-37-48, there remained a net decrease of Pagodas 1,37-350-28-13, leaving a Settlement, exclusive of Poonganoor, to the amount of Pagodas 5,10,057-17-48, which was the lowest of any year since the cession of this District, except Fusly 1210. The loss, however, we remarked would have been greater had the collections been confined to the rent of the lands actually under cultivation, for the quantity of land under the plough in this season was extremely limited; but the Collector explained that the remission was regulated with reference, not so much to this standard, as to the actual means of the people. He subsequently added that "though the great loss of revenue in the first year of the lease was chiefly attributable to the badness of the season, yet it was also, in too great a degree, owing to the high rent of the triennial lease, and the immense collections of 1218 and 1219. Though the cultivation of the first of these years was very considerable," says Mr. Ross, "yet it did not meet all the rent, much of which was paid upon land only nominally ploughed, by money borrowed, in anticipation of the rent of the next year: in like manner, a very high rent was taken from the District in 1219, upon a reduced cultivation, much of which was also paid with borrowed money; and to these two years succeeded the disastrous Fusly 1220 in which high rent, bad crops, and low prices were combined, to the extreme injury of the Ryots and Renters, of the Government, and of the country in general. Had the whole rent been collected that year, it might have been long before the country could have recovered from the effects of such over-taxation, and, though a remission of about 69,000 Pagodas saved it from this depression, it notwithstanding suffered much serious injury."

136. Fusly 1222 was the second year of the lease in Cuddapah and the first in Bellary. In so extensive a tract of inland country as the Ceded Districts, situated so as to be but partially exposed to the rains of both monsoons, great variety of season was, we remarked, to be expected; accordingly, in this year, we found those Talooks of Cuddapah which were dependent for their supplies of water chiefly on the rains of the south-west monsoon, in a highly flourishing state, while the season proved generally unfavorable in Bellary, and the total failure of the north-east monsoon produced such distress in the other Talooks of Cuddapah that "many villages were abandoned for a time from absolute want of water to drink, and many of the poorer classes must have emigrated in search of food." The season, therefore, in this year also was bad, and the remission made in the Cuddapah District from the amount of the original decennial rents was Pagodas 67,002, of which Pagodas 55,179-15-68 was the amount of the remission in the lands settled *conditionally*, the small sum of Pagodas 263-24-49 was remitted in the lands settled *unconditionally*, and Pagodas 7,874-41-67 was the difference between the estimated and the actual produce of the villages under Aumani management, making a total of Pagodas 63,317-37-24. For the particulars of the remainder, we begged leave to refer to the foregoing statement. Deducting from the total decrease in this year, the

increase, amounting to Pagodas 1,267-27-76, a net decrease, we observed, remained in Cuddapah of In Cons., 21st July 1814. Pagodas 65,734-35-18. In Bellary, the Settlement of this particular year, as explained in our Proceedings of the 21st July 1814, although below the amount of the average collections for the seven previous years to the extent of Pagodas 21,803-22-6, did not fall below the sum fixed at the period of the decennial rent. In this year, Mr. Chaplin, like Mr. Ross in the previous Fusly, attributed the reduction which he was obliged to make in the Settlement to "the losses sustained by the Renters during the last lease (meaning the "triennial village lease) and the very great falling off in the extent of cultivation in consequence "of the liberty acquired by the Ryots of relinquishing their lands, either in part or in toto."

137. Fusly 1223 was the third year of the lease in Cuddapah, and the second in Bellary; the season, in the former District, though much more favorable than that of the preceding year, was represented to have been "far from a good one"; but the cultivation was carried on with much spirit, and the remission from the original rent amounted in this year to Pagodas 32,125-21-63 only, of which, for the greater portion, or Star Pagodas 26,035-44-50, was in the lands conditionally settled. In Bellary the season was better than ordinary, the cultivation greater than in either of the two preceding years, and the price of grain kept up to a medium standard; but the revenue was stated to have been collected with difficulty. The total remission in Bellary below the original Settlement was Pagodas 21,515-17-31, of which Pagodas 10,772-36-54 was in the lands settled conditionally, Pagodas 7,568-29-61 in the Aumani villages, and Pagodas 2,083-7-49 in the Rented villages, which had lapsed to Government.

138. In Fusly 1224, the fourth year of the lease in Cuddapah, and the third in Bellary, the season was reported to have been good; and the cultivation to have been carried to an extent, in the former District very little, if at all, below that of Fusly 1218, and in the latter District exceeding it: the price of grain was also stated to have been higher than ordinary, especially in Bellary, where extensive purchases were made by the Commissariat Department, on account of the army which was assembled towards the commencement of 1815. The remission in Cuddapah during the year was restricted to Pagodas 27,717-42, of which Pagodas 23,825-14-54 were in the lands settled conditionally. In Bellary, the remission amounted to Pagodas 23,461-44-54, of which Pagodas 7,352-23-43 were in the villages conditionally rented, Pagodas 7,063-10-47 in the Aumani lands, and no less than Pagodas 7,098-32-17 in the rented villages which lapsed to the Government.

139. Having thus shown the causes of the chief items of decrease below the original Settlements, for the years in question as specified in red ink, in the foregoing Statement, it remained to add a few remarks regarding the causes of the few other trifling reductions therein noticed. Of these, the first was the loss arising from the renting out certain Aumani villages. The Aumani villages remaining unrented at the period of concluding the Decennial Settlement were in Cuddapah 51 and in Bellary 294; of the former, we observed the whole had since been rented, with the exception of one village, the Casbah of Cumbum, viz., 22 in Fusly 1223, at a temporary reduction below the estimated rent of Pagodas 3,653-33-60 to be added to the future years

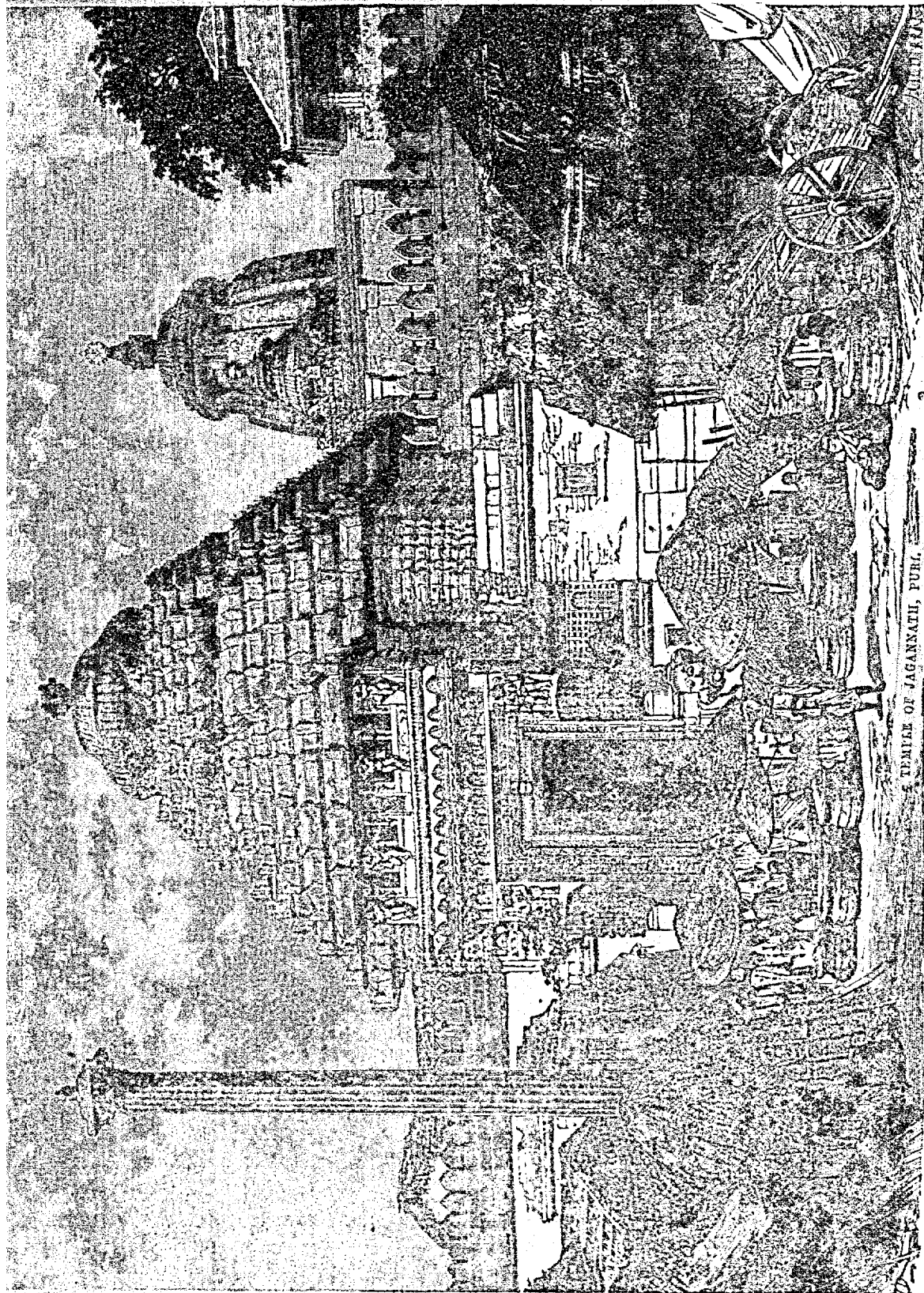
of the lease; 22 in Fusly 1223, at a similar temporary reduction of Pagodas 1,807-7-40 to be hereafter recovered, and a further absolute reduction of Pagodas 203-16-70 and 6 in Fusly 1224, at an absolute reduction below the estimated rent of Pagodas 2,43,455. Of the Aumani villages in Bellary, only 12 had since been rented, viz., 3 in Fusly 1223, and 9 in Fusly 1224, at a reduction of Pagodas 525-38-40 in the former, and Pagodas 745-37-40 in the latter year, below the original estimated rent.

140. The next item of reduction was on account of the remission made in converting the conditional into an unconditional rent. In Bellary, the reduction on this account occurred in Fusly 1224 only, and amounted to Pagodas 3,176-30, from which deducting the increase under this head for the same year Pagodas 1,944-7-41, there remained a net decrease on this account of Pagodas 1,232-22-29. The amount of the revenue settled conditionally in this District for Fusly 1223 was Pagodas 33,101-30-0, which, by this remission, was reduced to Pagodas 30,192-22-40. In Cuddapah, the reduction on this account in Fusly 1223 was Pagodas 597-15-5, and in Fusly 1224 Pagodas 1,517-31-19. In the former year, 129 conditional villages, paying a revenue of C. Pagodas 57,465-9-11½ were settled unconditionally at C. Pagodas 56,749-1-11 in the latter Fusly 47 villages paying a conditional rent of Pagodas 25,831-5-4 were settled unconditionally at C. Pagodas 24,109-8-4½. Mr. Ross in his separate reports on the subsequent years of the lease, was desired to be careful to shew what portion of the Jumma for each year was formed on the terms of the conditional Settlement.

141. The other trifling remissions shewn in the foregoing statement consisted of land rent paid to certain Poligars under the authority of the Government—the rent of a small spot of ground in Bellary included in a Government grant to Mr. Hands—small sums of rent, the collection of which had been postponed by Mr. Chaplin to the following years—a trifling reduction in the rent of certain lapsed villages subsequently rented—and the remission authorized by Government to be made on account of the reduction of crops, by the attendants of His Highness the Peshwa, on his march to Soondoor.

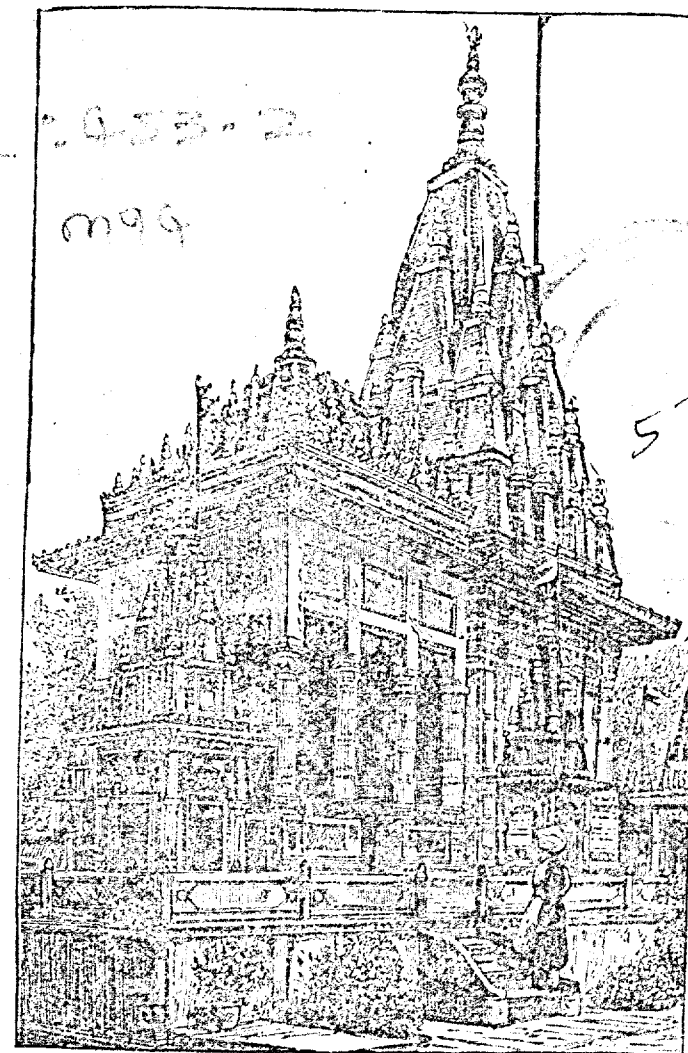
142. We stated that the several small items of increase above the original Settlements for each year arose chiefly from the cultivation of reserved waste, and the extension of cultivation in a few Aumani villages; the particulars were fully shewn in the foregoing statement, and, therefore, do require from us any further remark.

143. The foregoing observations, we hoped, were sufficiently explanatory of the difference between the original Settlements, as stated in the Reports on the Decennial rent, and the actual Settlements as subsequently submitted in the separate Annual Reports from the Collectors on the progress of the lease. We next proceeded to shew how far the last mentioned Settlements had been realized: for this purpose we subjoined the following statement, exhibiting the actual Settlement of the land rent in the two divisions of the Ceded Districts for each expired year of the lease, the amount of the balance thereof outstanding at the close of each Fusly, the amount to which these balances were reduced on the 30th September, the actual collections on account of each of the expired years of the lease, the average thereof, and the difference between this average, and the average of the actual collections for the seven previous years.



THE GREAT TEMPLES OF INDIA, CEYLON, AND BURMA.

COMPILED FROM WILLIAMS, HUNTER, WILKINS, RAJENDRA LALA
MITRA AND OTHER WRITERS.



TEMPLE AT ALLAHABAD.

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Acharya contributed greatly to this result. Buddha was said to be an incarnation of Vishnu, and, as at Puri, the Great Temple was turned to Hindu account. There is a monastery in the neighbourhood, the mahant of which has, for several generations, had charge of the Temple. He owns a large quantity of land, the revenue from which, with the offerings of the pilgrims, gives him an annual income of about Rs. 80,000.

Shraddhs.—Gaya is now distinguished as the place where Shraddhs can be performed with the greatest efficacy. Performed there, departed relations, wherever they may be, are said to be taken at once to Vishnu's heaven, Vaikuntha.

The Hindu belief about the dead is as follows :—

No sooner has death occurred and cremation of the terrestrial body taken place, than Yama's two messengers, who are waiting near at hand, make themselves visible to the released spirit, which retains its subtle body composed of the subtle elements, and is said to be of the size of a thumb. Their aspect is terrific; for they have glaring eyes, hair standing erect, gnashing teeth, crow-black skin, and claw-like nails, and they hold in their hands the awful rod and noose of Yama. Then, as if their appearance in this form were not sufficiently alarming, they proceed to terrify their victim by fearful visions of the torments in store for him.

The two messengers convey the bound spirit along the road to Yama's abode. There being led before Yama's judgment seat, it is confronted with his Registrar, named Chitragupta. This officer stands by Yama's side with an open book before him. It is his business to note down all the goods and evil deeds of every human being born into the world, with the resulting merit and demerit, and to produce a debtor and creditor account properly made up and balanced on the day when that being is brought before Yama. According to the balance on the side of merit or demerit, is judgment pronounced.

Truly the prospect of so terrible an ordeal to a man conscious of his sins might appear absolutely unbearable, were it not for his belief in the doctrine that the ceremonies performed on his behalf by his relations after his death have power, if properly carried out, to turn the scale and perhaps place a considerable balance to his credit.

The disembodied spirit is instantly after its sentence hurried back to the place of cremation. The first object of the Hindu Shraddha is to provide the departed spirit with an intermediate body. Were it not for this, believed to be created by the offerings, the spirit would be an impure and unquiet ghost (Préta), wandering about on the earth or in the air among demons, and condemned itself to become an evil spirit. The intermediate body converts it from a Préta into a Pitri, or ancestor. The ball (Pinda) of rice offered on the first day nourishes the spirit in such a way as to furnish it with a head; on the second day, the Pinda gives it a neck and shoulders, and so on. By the tenth day the intermediate body is sufficiently formed to feel the sensation of hunger. On the eleventh and twelfth days it feeds voraciously on the offerings, and so gains strength on the thirteenth day for its terrible journey to Yama.

The wicked man, according to the Garuda Purana, has to travel 86,000 yojanas. Midway is the awful river Vaitarani, 100 yojanas in breadth, of unfathomable depth, filled with blood, infested by huge sharks, crocodiles and sea-monsters; darkened by clouds of hideous vultures. Thousands of condemned spirits stand trembling on its banks. Consumed by a raging thirst, they drink the blood which flows at their feet, then tumbling headlong into the torrent they are overwhelmed by the rushing waves. Finally they are hurried down to the lowest depths of hell to undergo inconceivable tortures.

On the other hand, the Hindu is taught that by performing certain religious rites and giving gifts to the Brahmans, all the terrific penalties of sin may be avoided, and Yama loses his victims. The Brahmans are held for the time to represent the Pitris, and whatever nourishes and benefits the Brahmans, nourishes and benefits the Pitris. It is also thought that the offerers store up merit for themselves as well as help their ancestors. A childless man who has no son to make offerings for him is said to fall into the hell called *Put*. According to Manu, a son was called *putra* by the self-existent himself because he delivers from *put*.

The pilgrim who would effectually secure admission from his ancestors into heaven, must scrupulously perform the whole routine of duties, each of which involves presents to the priest. Before leaving his home he must first walk 5 times round his native village, calling upon the souls of his ancestors to accompany him in his journey. Arrived at Gaya, he is forthwith placed in charge of a special Brahman guide, called a Gayawal. There are 45 sacred localities which he should visit in proper order and on particular days. The full round

occupies 13 days; but for those who have not sufficient devotion, or sufficient wealth, 38 pindas, two or even only one will serve the desired purpose. The most holy place of all is the Vishnupada temple, supposed to contain a foot-print of Vishnu. At each a *pinda* or ball of rice and water, has to be deposited by the pilgrim, while a hymn is chanted by the attendant Brahman. The number of pindas varies with the number of ancestors, for whom the Shraddhas are celebrated, and the size of the balls and the materials of which they are composed differ according to the caste and the country of those who perform the rite. The pindas are left to be eaten by birds and other animals or deposited in the river.

The amount spent in fees to the rapacious Gayawals is sometimes enormous. The late Maharaja of Kashmir is said to have expended at least Rs. 15,000 on the Gayawal priests before their desires were satisfied. Towards the end of last century a Peshwa is said to have expended a lakh of rupees.

Evils of Shraddhas.—The expense is a serious consideration. Sir Monier Williams justly remarks:

"In truth, the expenditure of time, money, and energy needed to satisfy public opinion before a man is held to have discharged the debt due to a deceased father, and before he is relieved from the long course of fasting and mourning he is expected to undergo, constitutes an evil which has gradually grown till it has become a veritable curse to the country, and one of the principal bars to any advance in its social condition. Nor is there any warrant for the system in the more ancient books held sacred in India as authoritative guides."

The moral evils are even worse than the poverty. Numbers of idle vagabonds, some of them notoriously vicious, are maintained who should work for their living. The impression is given that a man's welfare in another world depends mainly, not upon his own conduct, but on the offerings made after his death. He may lead any sort of life, however immoral and wicked, provided he leave enough to feed the Brahmans, and especially to have his Shraddha performed at Gaya. Thus encouragement is given to sin. On the other hand, a childless man is said to fall into *Put*. The great Judge of all the earth will do that which is right. A man will be rewarded or punished for his own deeds, not for those of others over which he has no control.

The whole system is clearly an invention of the Brahmans to deceive ignorant credulous Hindus and get their money. At a time when mourning the loss of relatives, they work upon their feelings, and extort from them all they can.

It is our duty to cherish the memory of our forefathers, but their happiness in a future state depends upon their own conduct—not upon our offerings. The best way of showing respect for them is by living noble lives.

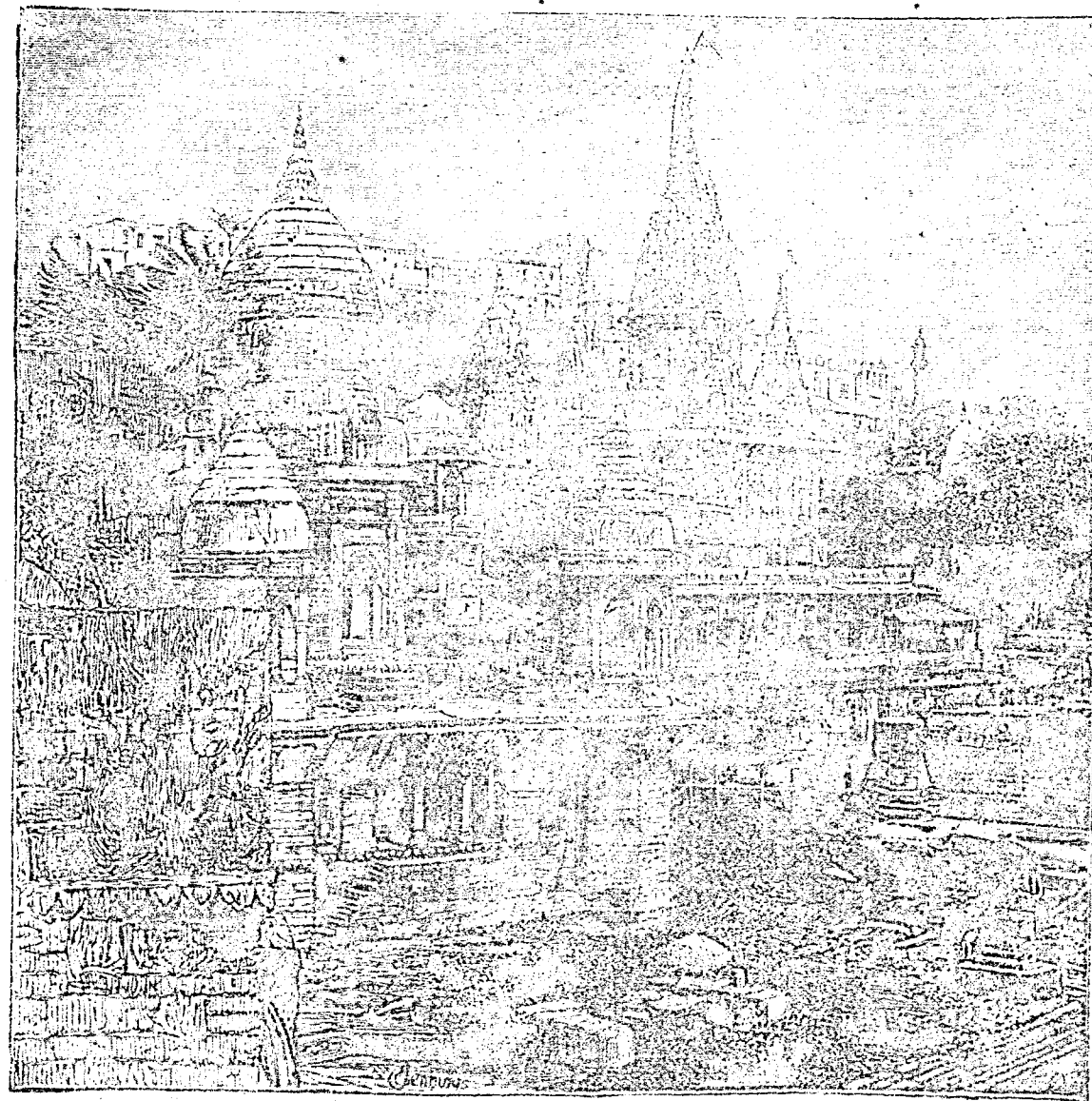
BENARES TEMPLES.

To the Hindu, Kasi is the most sacred spot on earth. The Hindus, indeed, affirm that it is not built on earth, but on a point of Siva's trident. At one time it is said to have been of gold; but in the Kali Yuga it has been turned into stones and mud. Though the Ganges is supposed to be sacred during its entire course, as it flows past Kasi its cleansing power is believed to be vastly increased. The rites performed there have double efficacy: the very soil is fraught with blessing. All who die within *Panch Kasi*, or within a circle of 10 miles around the city, are sure to go to heaven, whatever may have been their character.

Pilgrims, when they first get a glimpse of the holy city, raise shouts of *Jai, jai, Kasi-nath*, "Victory to the lord of Kasi!" Some, not deeming it sufficiently respectful to enter it on foot, prostrate themselves on the ground, measuring it with their bodies. Individuals have been known to come great distances in this way.

Benares is situated on the northern bank of the Ganges, about 120 miles below its junction with the Jumna. It is 476 miles from Calcutta by rail; from Bombay, via Allahabad, it is 938 miles; from Madras the distance is 1550 miles.

The city stretches for about four miles along the northern bank. The river, more than a third of a mile in width, sweeps round like a half moon. Along the northern bank a precipitous cliff rises to the height of 100 feet; the opposite bank is low, and is flooded by the river during the rains.



BENARES.

RAJA OF ADELPHI'S TEMPLE. BURNING GHAT WITH SATI STONES.

For several centuries Benares was the head quarters of Buddhism. The city then lay around Sarnath to the north of the Barna. After a time Hinduism began to recover its hold. The Brahmans adopted several Buddhist doctrines, and pretended that Vishnu appeared as Buddha to encourage wicked men to despise the Vedas, reject caste, and deny the existence of the gods to their own destruction. Sankar Acharya, who lived in the 8th or 9th century, by his disputations with the Buddhists and his writings, did much to promote the worship of Siva in Benares. In the eleventh or twelfth century, the Buddhists seem to have been finally expelled.

It may be said of Benares, like Athens of old, that it is "wholly given to idolatry," and that it contains more idols than human beings. In some places there are great accumulations of images.

The temples also are almost numberless, though some of them are very diminutive. Raja Man Singh, of Jeypore, wishing to present a lakh of temples to the city, made the stipulation that they were all to be commenced and finished in one day. The plan hit upon was to cut out in blocks of stone a great many tiny carvings, each one representing a temple.

weavers, who are mostly local men or Bengalis. The majority of the operatives are North-West people; and the proportion of women and children among them is small. These coolies find their way down to Bengal without the assistance of the mills, and apparently prefer factory to other work. The health of the women and children is as good as the health of the lower classes engaged in other employments in the towns, though perhaps not so good as those residing in the rural tracts. I do not think there is anything in the nature of the jute manufacture injurious to health; at any rate I have closely observed the people engaged in this industry for seven years, and have discovered no special disease among them. Of course I do not class accidents with diseases. The North-West coolies are, however, very dirty in their habits, and the houses they live in are as a rule very close to each other, and the sanitary arrangements of these cooly lines or bustees are bad, and the municipalities do not devote proper attention to these crowded huts. The men also have a bad habit of crowding together in small houses, which is not conducive to health. I have seen as many as five in a low apartment six feet square. These people are, however, taller and physically stronger than the Bengalis; but owing to their not being inured to this climate, and their insanitary surroundings, they suffer from malarial fevers and outbreaks of cholera, diseases within the sphere of preventive measures. The manager of the Champdany jute mills has erected very good long ranges of houses for many of his coolies with airy compartments, and these labourers enjoy better health than those who are allowed to shift for themselves."

11. In the Burdwan district the factory hands are said to have suffered less from cholera and small-pox than their neighbours. Dr. Leahy, the civil surgeon of the 24-Parganas, while reporting favourably on the health of the operatives during the year, has suggested that the question of vaccinating all employees in factories should be taken up, and this suggestion will be considered in the Sanitation Department. The special inspector has paid particular attention to the health of the children employed in factories, and believes them to be thoroughly healthy, and that the work they perform is in no way detrimental to them. The fact that 5 or 10 per cent. of them are weak, feeble in growth, and stunted for their age, cannot, in his opinion, be attributed to the work they perform in the mills, as about the same proportion of undersized and weakly children may be observed among the outside population. The arrangements made for the medical care and treatment of the operatives were satisfactory. Some of the factories have a native doctor on the premises daily, and keep a good supply of medicines. When there are any serious cases of illness or accident, they are sent to the charitable hospitals for treatment.

12. The wages paid by the factories are generally liberal, being higher than can be obtained by any other handicraft not requiring specially skilled labour. In the 24-Parganas there is said to be much competition among the lower classes to obtain work. Even in silk filatures, where the wages appear to be lowest, the operatives are reported to be sufficiently paid as compared with labourers and petty cultivators. The wages in private factories vary from Rs. 2. 8. to 40 rupees a month, according to the class of work performed, and in the Government factories from 6 rupees to 60 rupees. Men and women generally earn from 6 rupees to 8 rupees a month, and children from Rs. 2. 8. to 5 rupees. Skilled workmen ordinarily earn from 20 rupees to 40 rupees each a month, and thus, as the magistrate of Burdwan remarks, command better wages than the students trained at our higher English schools. In a great many of the factories the labourers are paid by contract, and the earnings vary from Rs. 2. 8. to 25 rupees a month. In some of the jute and cotton mills male operatives earn from 16 rupees to 20 rupees a month. A fair indication of the scale of wages paid in the factories near Calcutta is given in the table of rates supplied by the magistrate of Hooghly, a copy of which is annexed. The special inspector sums up the result of his observations on this branch of the subject by remarking that a family of four persons can earn from 30 rupees to 40 rupees a month in the jute mills, while a boy or girl of 10 or 11 years of age will draw from Rs. 3. 8. to 4 rupees a month. Nor does this entail specially hard and continuous work. "A number of men, women, and children, can at most times of the day be seen in the grounds of the large mills either asleep under trees or shady parts of the building,

building, taking their meals, bathing or smoking, a special shed having been built in many mills for this purpose. The question might suggest itself to some few as to why so many are able to leave their work at all times of the day, when in the home mills everyone is kept under lock and key. The answer is a simple but a very striking one. There are 100 per cent. more hands employed in every jute mill in Bengal than is required to work a similar sized mill in Dundee."

On the whole it may be said that the general condition of the operatives, many of whom, especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, come from the North-Western Provinces, is very satisfactory, and that factory work is on the whole popular with the labouring classes. The employees in all the large mills and workshops are appreciably better off than members of the same class engaged in other employment, and than petty cultivators in rural tracts. They are not only well-treated and receive good wages, but they have continuous employment, are paid regularly, and receive medicines free of charge when sick.

13. The work of the operatives is not arduous, and as the general rule in all the large factories is to engage more hands than are required, in order to provide against sickness and irregular attendance, there are always sufficient coolies present to take the place of those who desire to leave the premises. The working hours in the private factories are from sunrise to sunset, varying according to season. In some Government factories the work goes on from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and in others from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., with intervals for rest and food, but in no case does the working day exceed nine hours. In those factories in which the shift system is not in vogue, there are stoppages of work during the day, aggregating from two to three hours. As a rule, there are three shifts in each of the large mills, one at 9 a.m., one at 12 a.m., and another at 3 p.m. The children in the jute mills work in two shifts. The first batch work from 6 to 9 a.m., and from 12 till 3 p.m.; and the second batch from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 3 to 7 p.m.

14. In the jute mills women are generally engaged in the sewing and weaving rooms, but a few are employed in feeding the jute-softener machine and carding machine, while in the cotton mills their work generally consists of winding the yarn on frames turned by hand power. They are allowed to take their babies and little children with them when no machinery is in use. If this were not allowed, it would be a great hardship to the mothers, and would debar them from taking work in the mills, as the children could not be left alone at home. Children of the standard age are employed only on light work. In the cotton mills they are chiefly engaged in the spinning department, and remain in the factories from eight to nine hours, the same as the adults; but they rest from 15 to 20 minutes each hour, while the bobbins are filling, so that they actually work only from six to seven hours. Dr. Barker, the Joint Inspector of Factories for the Serampore sub-division of Hooghly, raises the question whether, during these intervals of rest, the children can be deemed not to be actually employed within the meaning of section 7 (3). It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that if such intervals are shown in the notice required by section 10 (1) they would thereby be legalised for the purposes of section 10 (2). The point is one upon which an authoritative ruling is called for, as at present the law appears to be technically infringed in the mills in question; but before issuing any orders on the subject, his Honour will await an expression of the views of the Government of India, as the same question may have arisen in other provinces. Another minor breach of the law in connection with the employment of children is reported now to have nearly disappeared. Until recently most of children is reported now to have nearly disappeared. Until recently most of mills have been in the habit of employing a number of women to sew bags by piece-work. A room was set apart for this purpose; the women brought their children with them, and as soon as they were old enough to hold a needle they were set to sew, in order to increase their mothers earnings, thus infringing section 6 of the Act. It is now stated that bag sewing is more and more done by machinery, while the managers of mills discourage the presence of young children, in order that they may not be called to account for breaches of the law. The special inspector mentions that a far larger proportion of boys is engaged to attend to the work allotted to them than is required for the purpose in a Lancashire mill; so that each boy actually does less work than would be exacted in England. In many mills a difficulty has been found in knowing what

what to do with the children out of working hours. They are forbidden by the Act to work more than seven hours, while, if they had nothing to do, their presence on the mill premises is a hindrance to work. On the other hand, they can hardly be allowed to make their way home alone; and the parents when going to work usually lock up their houses, so that the children would have nowhere to go to. In order therefore to find occupation for them, some mill-owners have opened schools, which the children attend twice a day for two hours at a time. This period, added to the hour allowed for recreation, enables them to remain at the mill throughout the day. The plan is one which deserves to be generally adopted.

15. Generally speaking, the law on the subject of the employment of women and children has been duly observed. In only one or two instances has it been found necessary to reject children on account of their being under age or in a delicate state of health. In some cases inconvenience is caused by the necessity of children being certified previous to employment. When the number varies from time to time, the services of certifying surgeons are constantly required, and if they are not readily available, the children are debarred from employment. In a few instances children were employed without inspection, except by the doctor employed on the premises; but it was brought to the notice of the managers that this was contrary to the law, and that children should not be employed until duly certified by the certifying surgeon. In consequence of this, some factory owners have dispensed with services of children altogether. Notices showing that the working and resting hours of the operatives, and the working seasons, were hung up in each factory, and the prescribed registers were regularly kept. All factories other than those exempted under section 5B (2c) were closed on Sundays and other holidays, but in a few instances the provisions of the law were infringed.

16. The special inspector bears testimony to the good work done by medical officers as inspectors and as certifying surgeons, and notices that their suggestions on subjects connected with sanitation have as a rule been efficiently carried out. As regards their special duties under section 5 of the Act, the information given in the reports is not very full, but on the whole there seems to have been no great demand for their services. In Hooghly the certifying surgeon rejected one or two children as being under age or in delicate health, and stopped several children from working, pending production of a certificate. In this district no one of the employed class applied for a certificate under section 5, nor have any such cases been reported from other districts. In Rajshahi five boys were rejected as being under the legal age; and in the silk filature in Midnapore and the Government workshop at Dehri certificates of the ages of the children employed were given. In other districts no action seems to have been taken under section 5 of the Act.

17. The machinery and mill gearing have been generally found sufficient. *Fencing machinery.* Nearly all the machinery in the new mills has been made in Lancashire, and the requisite shields for the protection of the dangerous parts have been sent out with the machinery. There have been some deficiencies in the fencing of the fly-wheels and engines, but prompt attention has given to the removal of the defects when pointed out.

18. The total number of accidents reported was 338, of which 171 were serious. *Accidents.* The majority were due to carelessness on the part of the injured persons. This is found to take two forms—negligence while working with running gear, in consequence of the fingers of the operative are drawn in and injured more or less seriously; and attempts to clean machinery while in action, instead of having it stopped for the purpose. For the former class of negligence no certain remedy can be devised. There are limits to the possibility of fencing, and something must be left to the common sense and care of the operative. In the latter case stricter supervision may be expected to reduce the proportion of accidents. The attention of the managers has been drawn to the matter, and it has been suggested that they should insist more on the responsibility of the sardars and overlookers in this respect.

19. The following were the most serious accidents :—
In the Jamalpur workshop a ladleman was injured by melting iron being spilt over his legs whilst assisting in carrying a ladle full of molten iron. The accident

accident was caused by want of caution on the part of the injured man. A blacksmith, while engaged at the steam hammer in the locomotive workshop, severely injured his lower jaw by careless handling of the tools.

A workman at Saidpur got a cut 2 inches long $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide on his ankle by a buffer beam turning over accidentally on to his left leg while he was cleaning some paint work on it.

At Samastipur a man injured his eye by improperly handling a pair of tongs while working at the steam hammer.

On the 9th September last a cooly employed at the Bengal Iron and Steel Works was sitting inside a boiler cleaning it, when poisonous gas, generated in an adjacent furnace, passed over the boiler, and the cooly died of suffocation. The Company's assistant surgeon was in immediate attendance, and every endeavour was made to save the man's life. The case was inquired into by the police and by the sub-deputy magistrate of Raniganj. The death was purely accidental, and no blame attached to any one.

On the 6th of December last, at the same factory, a khalasi named Fakir Muhammad was sitting under a boiler cleaning the flue, when one Palakdhari, a servant of a contractor, opened a hole through which water is let out of the boiler. The boiling water rushed out and severely scalded both the men. The boiling water rushed out and severely scalded both the men. Fakir died at the Raniganj Hospital on the 17th December, and Palakdhari died at Lodna on the 19th idem. The latter refused to go to the hospital, and was treated by the Company's doctor. The case was fully inquired into by the police, and Fakir Muhammad's dying declaration was recorded by an honorary magistrate. The accident was due to gross carelessness on the part of the sufferers.

At the Clive jute mills Dost Muhammed, who was cleaning the driving pulley of the hydraulic press, slipped accidentally and fell on the lever, which commenced to work, dragging him under the pulley, and killing him on the spot. An investigation was held in the case, which was reported as an accident.

In the Serampore sub-division only one fatal accident occurred. This was the result of the broken end of a belt striking a boy on the head, fracturing the skull and injuring the brain. The boy was treated in the Serampore Charitable Hospital, and died 10 days after the accident.

The provisions of the law about reporting accidents have, with very few exceptions, been properly observed in all the factories.

20. There were only five prosecutions during the year under section 15 (1) of the Act, resulting in four convictions for infringement of the provisions of the law as to Sunday labour. On this subject the magistrate of the 24-Parganas writes :—

"No prosecutions were instituted against any of the occupiers of factories during the year. In a few cases where occupiers omitted to furnish the returns in spite of repeated reminders, warnings had to be sent, which were sufficient. Many complain that they are unable to submit correct returns of the holidays for any month before the beginning of that month, as prescribed in Form III. This is owing to the uncertainty of the trade, which does not allow them to state definitely beforehand the number of days in which a factory may be closed. The value of this return is not apparent, while the labour entailed on the office is heavy, owing to the number of reminders necessary before all returns can be obtained, and then only some time after the due date. The calls for this return apparently cause a good deal of irritation, and I think it might be discontinued with advantage. It would be quite sufficient to demand a quarterly return of the days in which the working of a factory was stopped, such return to be submitted at the close of the quarter. It is obviously much easier to report on what days a factory has actually been stopped than to state beforehand on what days it is going to be stopped, as there is clearly an element of uncertainty in the latter case which does not exist in the former."

The abolition of this return was recommended to the Government of India in this Government letter No. 1T-G., dated 27th April 1893.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. H. Risley,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Budge-Budge Jute Mill	Manufacture of gunny bags and cloth.	Steam - - -	Indicated 1,973 H. P. -	2,783	277	3,060	686	16	712	3,771
2	Empress India Cotton Mill, Shampur, Budge-Budge.	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	680 " -	788	90	898	108	-	108	938
3	Barnagore Jute Factory, Southern Division.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	1,300 " -	1,148	371	1,519	181	41	222	1,741
4	Barnagore Jute Mill, Northern Division.	- - ditto - -	ditto - - -	230 " -	2,338	936	2,374	248	51	300	2,674
5	Kamarhaty Jute Mill -	Manufacture of gunny cloth.	ditto - - -	80 " -	1,741	489	2,231	181	50	231	2,462
6	Comptore Sugar Works	Sugar refining -	ditto - - -	84 I. H. P. -	308	98	399	18	-	18	367
7	Bengal Silk Mill, Coochibanga.	Silk weaving -	ditto - - -	25 H. P. -	126	18	144	-	-	-	144
8	Olve Jute Mill, 42, Garden Reach.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	180 " -	843	251	1,094	247	6	253	1,347
9	Bengal Cotton Mill, 42, Garden Reach.	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	284 " -	1,416	214	1,630	286	30	316	1,946
10	Garden Reach Spinning and Manufacturing, 22, Garden Reach.	Manufacture of cotton.	ditto - - -	180 " -	664	94	758	56	-	56	814
11	Garden Reach Foundry, 10, Garden Reach.	Iron foundry and workshop.	ditto - - -	94 " -	56	-	56	-	-	-	56
12	Houghly Jute Mills, 1, Garden Reach.	Jute manufacturing	ditto - - -	180 " -	2,285	574	2,859	284	20	304	3,163
13	Barnagore Jute Works, Barnagore.	- - ditto - -	ditto - - -	1,900 " -	2,742	947	3,689	392	50	442	4,131
14	Dunbar Cotton Mills, Barnagore.	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	1,300 I. H. P. -	1,180	96	1,276	87	28	115	1,391
15	Gunpowder Factory, Ichhapur.	Gunpowder manufacture.	ditto - - -	300 H. P. Nominal.	461	2	463	31	-	31	494
16	Tittagar Paper Mill, Tittagar.	Paper manufacture	ditto - - -	508 H. P. -	421	14	435	-	-	-	435
17	Tittagar Jute Mill, Tittagar.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	2,000 I. H. P. -	2,062	780	2,772	285	13	298	3,070
18	Gouripur Jute Mill -	Jute spinning, &c.	ditto - - -	1,600 H. P. -	1,724	307	2,031	186	12	198	2,229
19	Loon Carriage Shop, Bijpur, Kanchrapara.	Mechanical carriage building and repairing.	ditto - - -	-	1,227	2	1,229	-	-	-	1,229
20	India General Steam Navigation Company's Factory, 6, Garden Reach.	Dockyard ship building and repairing.	ditto - - -	30 H. P. General.	466	-	466	-	-	-	466
21	Government Dockyard, Kidderpur.	Ship building and repairing.	ditto - - -	300 H. P. -	1,400	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,400
22	Foundry and Shell Factory, Comptore.	Manufacture, casting of shell.	ditto - - -	500 " -	1,069	-	1,069	94	-	94	1,163
23	Shellac Factory, Comptore.	Shellac manufacture.	ditto - - -	24 " -	140	100	240	1	-	1	241
24	Union Jute Mills, Sealdah.	Manufacture of gunny bags.	ditto - - -	1,300 I. H. P. -	1,175	101	1,276	160	-	160	1,436
25	Barnagore Branch Mills, Sealdah.	Jute spinning and weaving.	ditto - - -	700 " -	878	440	1,318	230	1	231	1,549
26	Calcutta Municipal Workshop, Estally.	Foundry in brass and iron mechanical contracts.	ditto - - -	60 H. P. -	423	1	423	20	-	20	443
27	Gas Works, Bellinghata	Manufacture of gas	ditto - - -	7 " -	400	-	400	-	-	-	400
28	Small Arms Ammunition Factory.	Manufacture of small arms and ammunition.	ditto - - -	80 " - 24 " - 12 " - 4 " -	1,566	-	1,566	174	-	174	1,740
29	Alipore Jail Jute Mill, Alipore.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	30 " -	293	-	293	-	-	-	293
30	Kankinara Jute Mill -	Jute spinning -	ditto - - -	1,646 " -	2,217	534	2,751	286	48	334	3,155

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1 Worked by shifts - -	General holiday on Sunday.	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
2 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
3 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	3	5	8	-	2	-	-	2	
4 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	6	4	10	-	2	-	-	2	
5 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	
6 - - ditto - - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	4	2	6	-	2	1	-	3	
7 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
8 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	1	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	3	
9 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
10 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
11 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	
12 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	8	1	9	-	2	2	-	4	
13 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	2	3	-	2	1	-	3	
14 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	8	6	14	-	2	-	-	2	
15 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	2	4	-	2	-	-	2	
16 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	3	3	6	-	2	-	-	2	
17 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	2	4	-	2	1	-	3	
18 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	4	
19 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	8	5	13	-	2	-	-	2	
20 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	4	5	-	2	1	-	3	
21 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	-	3	
22 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	6	6	12	-	2	1	-	3	
23 Worked by shifts - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	
24 - - ditto - - -	General holiday	-	3	5	8	-	2	1	1	4	
25 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	3	-	3	-	2	1	1	4	
26 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
27 - - ditto - - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
28 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	
29 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
30 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	5	1	6	-	2	1	-	3	

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892—continued.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
31	Soorah Jute Mill, 73, Narikaldanga.	Manufacture of gunny bags.	Steam - - -	50 N. H. P. -	482	183	665	78	11	89	694
32	Army Clothing Agency, Alipore.	Tailoring - -	ditto - - -	2 H. P. -	583	-	583	55	-	55	638
33	Hooghly Hydraulic Press, Chitpur.	Jute pressing -	ditto - - -	30 " -	550	-	550	-	-	-	550
34	Chitpur Hydraulic Press	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	30 " -	290	25	315	-	-	-	345
35	Calcutta Hydraulic Press, Chitpur.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	50 " -	100	100	200	-	-	-	300
36	Ashcroft Hydraulic Press, No. 12, Nowab- petty-road.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	40 " -	225	40	265	-	-	-	265
37	Canal Press, Nowab- petty-road, Chitpur.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	High-pressure horizontal engine, 60 nominal.	22	-	22	-	-	-	22
38	Victoria Hydraulic Press, Chitpur.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	16 H. P. -	162	25	187	-	-	-	187
39	Bengal Hydraulic Press, Cossipore.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	30 " -	725	25	750	-	-	-	750
40	Cossipore Jute Ware- house, No. 2, Sugar Work-lane.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	200 " -	2,000	300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300
41	Strand Bank Hydraulic Press, No. 6, Kali Prasanee Singh's- street.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	40 " -	67	100	167	-	-	-	167
42	Union Press Company, Limited, 3, Nowab- petty, Chitpur.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	Two boilers, one com- pound en- gine, and cy- clone presses.	600	75	675	-	-	-	675
43	Watson Patent Press, Chitpur.	- ditto - -	Hydraulic power -	-	106	10	116	-	-	-	116
44	Gheel Press, Cossipore	Baling jute - -	Four hydraulic jute presses.	-	275	30	305	-	-	-	305
45	India General Steam Navigation Company, 21, Dockyard.	Ship building -	Steam - - -	20 H. P. -	266	-	266	15	-	15	281
46	Bengal Ice Manufac- turing Company, Li- imited, 3, Gangee-street.	Ice making - -	ditto - - -	800 I. H. P. -	100	-	100	-	-	-	100
47	Vulcan Iron Works, 13, Garden Reach.	Engineering - -	ditto - - -	16 H. P. -	225	2	227	-	-	-	227
48	Indian Patent Stone Company, Ballaghata.	Manufacturing arti- ficial stone.	ditto - - -	8 " -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30
49	Government Telegraph Workshop.	Manufacture of telegraph line.	ditto - - -	40 " -	610	-	610	-	-	-	610
District Totals (6 to 12, and 16 to 23) - - -					42,673	7,340	50,013	4,530	378	4,908	54,190

DISTRICT of NADIA, 1892.

1	Kushtia Sugarcane Mill Factory.	Manufacture and repair of sugarcane crushing mills.	Boiler and engine.	One boiler and engine.	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
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DISTRICT of JESSORE, 1892.

1	Tarapur Sugar Factory	Sugar refining	Steam	20 H.P.	87	-	87	-	-	-	87
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EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.	
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
31	Worked by shifts - -	General holiday on Sunday.	-	6	2	8	-	2	1	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Cotton mills - - - - 4 Jute mills - - - - 14 Silk mill - - - - 1 Paper mill - - - - 1 Municipal workshops - 1 Government Clothing Agency - 1 Telegraph works - - - 1 Railway works - - - - 1 Jute presses - - - - 12 Leather works - - - - 1 Stone works - - - - 2 Iron works or foundries - 1 Gas works - - - - 1 Sugar works - - - - 1 Ice works - - - - 1 Arms ammunition - - - 2 Dockyards - - - - 2 Shellac factory - - - 1 Total - - - - 49
32	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
33	Worked by shifts - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
34	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
35	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
36	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
37	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
38	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
39	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
40	- - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
41	Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	Number of factories inspected once during year - 2 Number of factories inspected twice during year - 12 Number of factories inspected three times during year - 21 Number of factories inspected more than three times during year - 4 49
42	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
43	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	3	
44	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
45	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
46	Worked by shifts - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
47	Working time from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. Stoppage for time from 3 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
48	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
49	- - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
			1	86	64	151	-	91	42	2	135	

DISTRICT of NADIA, 1892.

1	Stops for two hours at mid-day in cold weather, and three hours in the hot season.	Exempted from Sunday closing.	-	-	-	No accidents	1	1	-	-	2
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DISTRICT of JESSORE, 1892.

1	Six hours' shift	Exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour, vide Government notification, dated 16th February 1892.	-	-	-	nil	nil	1	-	1	Sugar works - 1 Number of factories inspected once during year - 1
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PRESIDENCY TOWN of CALCUTTA, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 8.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Stewart and Company, Old Court House-street.	Coach builders	Steam	7 H. P.	500	-	500	30	-	30	530
2	Phoenix Iron Works	Castings and machinery.	ditto	1 30 " 1 12 "	560	-	560	-	-	-	560
3	Government Printing, 104, Dhurumtollah.	Printing type making.	ditto	12 "	380	-	380	-	-	-	380
4	Mackintosh, Burn, and Company.	Builders and engineers.	ditto	1 15 " 1 12 "	237	6	243	16	-	16	259
5	Presidency Jail	Printing, &c.	ditto	16 "	206	-	206	4	-	4	210
6	Dykes and Company, Circular-road.	Coach builders	ditto	8 "	228	-	228	30	-	30	258
7	Her Majesty's Mint	Coining	Pneumatic steam and	Silver Mint, 140 H. P. Copper Mint, 150 H. P.	548	-	548	8	-	8	556
8	Riverside Press	Jute pressing	Hydraulic	55 H. P.	500	100	600	-	-	-	600
9	Crystal Ice Company	Ice making	Steam	210 "	65	-	65	-	-	-	65
10	Thacker, Spink	Printers and publishers.	Gas engine	7 "	270	-	270	4	-	4	274
11	Indian Pressing Company.	Pressing jute	Hydraulic	40 "	600	15	615	-	-	-	615
12	Oil Mill, Sealdah	Oil manufacture	Steam	12 "	49	-	49	-	-	-	49
13	Goldsbary Company	Pressing jute	ditto	40 "	350	50	400	-	-	-	400
14	Oil Mill, Sealdah	Oil manufacture	ditto	About 12 H. P.	35	1	36	-	-	-	36
15	Oil Mill, Circular-road	- ditto.	ditto	" 12 "	54	6	60	-	-	-	60
16	Iron Foundry	Castings, &c.	ditto	6 H. P.	60	-	63	-	-	-	60
17	15, Wood-street, Government.	Government mathematical instrument makers.	ditto	6 "	172	-	172	28	-	28	200
District Totals (6 to 12, and 15 to 23)					4,821	178	4,999	190	-	190	5,119

DISTRICT of HOWRAH, 1892.

1	Ball Paper Mills at Ball	Paper making	Steam-engine	1,476 H. P.	544	95	599	-	-	-	599
2	Bowrah Cotton Mills at Bowrah.	Cotton spinning	- ditto -	800 "	987	50	1,037	64	-	64	1,101
3	Ghuseery Cotton Mills at Ghuseery.	- ditto -	- ditto -	1,000 "	793	352	1,145	36	-	36	1,181
4	Victoria Cotton Mills at Ghuseery.	Cotton yarning	- ditto -	50 N. H. P.	352	71	423	30	7	37	460
5	Calcutta Cotton Mills at Ghuseery.	Manufacturing gunny bags.	- ditto -	60 "	378	181	559	167	11	178	737
6	Fort Gloster Jute Mills at Fort Gloster.	Manufacturing jute cloth and gunny bags.	- ditto -	1,000 H. P.	1,589	224	1,813	172	4	176	2,008
7	Ganges Jute Mills, Sibpur.	- ditto -	- ditto -	400 "	2,080	781	2,861	206	43	248	3,109
8	Central Jute Mills at Ghuseery.	Manufacturing gunny bags and cloth.	- ditto -	1,100 I. H. P.	1,380	374	1,754	143	30	173	1,927
9	Howrah Jute Mills at Ramkrishnapur.	Manufacturing jute cloth and bags.	- ditto -	2,322 H. P.	2,208	770	2,978	419	101	520	2,558
10	Sibpur Jute Mills, Sibpur.	Jute spinning and weaving.	- ditto -	1,300 I. H. P.	217	797	1,014	230	67	297	1,311
11	Calcutta Port Commissioners' Dock at Howrah.	Ship building and repairing.	- ditto -	153 H. P.	533	-	533	-	-	-	533
12	Caledonian Dock at Salkoa.	Docking and repairing.	Pumping engine and workshops.	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	73
13	Howrah New Dock, Howrah.	- ditto -	Pumping engine	28 H. P.	986	-	986	-	-	-	986
14	Hooghly New Dock, Hooghly.	- ditto -	- ditto -	335 "	40	-	40	-	-	-	40

PRESIDENCY TOWN of CALCUTTA, 1892.

[illegible]

DISTRICT of HOWRAH, 1892.

											Total Number of Factories.	
1	By shifts - - - -	Holidays on Sundays -	-	3	1	4	1	1	1	-	3	Cotton mills - - - -
2	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	1	4	2	7	2	1	1	-	4	Jute mills - - - -
3	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	3	5	8	1	1	1	-	3	Paper mills - - - -
4	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	Breweries - - - -
5	- ditto - - - -	Holidays on Sundays, and also Hindu and Muhammadan festivals.	-	4	1	5	-	2	1	-	3	Flour mills - - - -
6	- ditto - - - -	Holidays on Sundays -	-	3	3	6	1	2	1	-	4	Jute presses - - - -
7	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	7	7	14	-	2	1	-	3	Iron works or foundries - - - -
8	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	3	6	9	-	2	1	-	3	Printing presses, &c. - - - -
9	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	4	1	5	-	2	1	-	3	Dockyards - - - -
10	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	14	4	18	-	1	1	-	3	Rope works - - - -
11	By stoppage from 1 to 1.30 p.m.	- ditto - - - -	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	2	
12	By stoppage from 12 noon to 1 p.m.	Holidays on varying week days.	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	
13	By stoppage from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.	Sundays and other holidays.	-	6	5	11	-	2	1	-	3	
14	By stoppage from 1 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	On Sundays - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	

These other places and are paid so much a bale.

* The sorters and balers of jute have no fixed hours; they come and go as they please, and are paid so much a bale.

RETURN RELATING TO

DISTRICT of HOWRAH, 1892—continued.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
15	Union Dock, Salka.	Docking and re- pairing.	Pumping engine	30 H. P.	349	-	349	-	-	-	349
16	Commercial Dock, Salka.	- ditto -	Steam engine	45 "	39	-	39	-	-	-	39
17	Ghanshy Rope Works at Ghanshy.	Rope-making	- ditto -	50 "	3	62	345	11	-	11	366
18	Saltmar Rope Works at Sripur.	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	176	14	190	16	-	16	206
19	Albion Foundry at Howrah.	Engineering, &c.	- ditto -	26 H. P.	117	-	117	-	-	-	117
20	East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Department at Howrah.	Building and re- pairing vehicles.	Stationary loco. engine.	146 "	1,798	-	1,798	-	-	-	1,798
21	Howrah Foundry, Howrah.	Mechanical engi- neering.	Cylinder engine	8 "	115	-	115	-	-	-	115
22	Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.	Ironwork	Steam engine	150 "	2,166	8	2,169	17	-	17	2,186
23	Victoria Engine Works at Howrah.	Engineering, &c.	- ditto -	-	691	1	692	-	-	-	693
24	Calcutta Workshop at Sripur.	Wood and Iron- working.	Horizontal engine	63 H. P.	233	-	233	-	-	-	233
25	Hydraulic Jute Press at Salka.	Pressing and cut- ting jute.	Cutting engine	25 "	250	8	256	-	-	-	256
26	Ghanshy Jute Press, Ghanshy.	Screwing bales	Steam and hy- draulic engine.	10 "	230	60	290	-	-	-	290
27	Kanayth's Press, Ghanshy.	Pressing jute	Steam engine	120 "	50	-	50	-	-	-	50
28	Chalchalan Printing Works at Salka.	Steam printing	- ditto -	-	487	-	487	4	-	-	491
29	West Patent Press at Salka.	Jute baling	Engine and baling presses.	-	325	75	400	-	-	-	400
30	Oil and Flour Mills, Benares-road, Salka.	Oil and flour-mak- ing.	Horizontal engine	30 H. P.	63	-	63	-	-	-	63
31	Oil and Flour Mills, Harganj-road, Salka.	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	61	5	66	-	-	-	66
District Totals (6 to 12) and (15 to 23)					19,633	2,987	22,670	1,513	268	1,776	24,346

DISTRICT of MIDNAPORE, 1892.

1	Guruli	Raw silk reeling.	Steam	About 2 H. P.	504	2	514	6	-	6	520
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DISTRICT of BURDWAN, 1892.

1	Baniganj Pottery Works, Baniganj.	Manufacture of fire- bricks, stoneware, drainage pipes, and other kinds of pottery.	Steam and hy- draulic pressure.	230 H. P.	1,184	249-5	1,433-5	166-5	20	186-5	1,619
2	Bengal Paper Mills, Bagumathahak, Baniganj.	Paper making.	Steam.	400 I. H. P.	247	77	324	23	-	23	347
3	Bengal Iron and Steel Works, Barakar.	Manufacture of pig iron and castings.	Steam-boilers.	448 H. P.	234	75	309	9-5	9-5	17	326
District Total					2,365	401-5	2,006-5	209	29-5	239-5	2,246

* The factory was closed for some time.

DISTRICT of HOWRAH, 1892—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppage, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Total.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
15 By stoppage from 1 to 2 p.m.	On Sundays and other holidays.	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	Number of factories inspected once during the year - 10 Number of factories inspected twice during the year - 12 Number of factories inspected three times during the year - 16 Number of factories inspected more than three times during the year - 2 Total - - - 31
16 By stoppage from 1.30 to 2 p.m.	General holidays - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
17 By stoppage from 12 noon to 2 p.m., and for children from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.	On Sundays - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
18 By shifts - - -	On Sundays and public holidays.	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	
19 By stoppage from 2 to 2.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
20 Monday to Friday 11 a.m. to 12 noon.	On Sundays, and half-holidays on Saturday.	1	12	15	28	-	2	1	-	3	
21 By stoppage from 1 to 1.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
22 By stoppage from 2 to 2.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
23 By stoppage from 1 to 1.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
24 - - - ditto - -	Sundays and gazetted holidays.	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	
25 By stoppage from 1 to 2 p.m.	Exempted from Sunday labour.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
26 By shifts - - -	Exempted, vide Government Notification, No. 3174, dated 6th December 1892.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
27 - ditto - - -	Exempted from Sunday labour.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
28 By stoppage from 10 to 11.30 a.m.	On Sundays - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
29 By shifts - - -	Exempted by Lieutenant Governor's order, dated 6th December 1893.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
30 By shifts, and also by, and stoppage from, to 2.30 p.m.	On Sundays - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
31 By stoppage from 4 to 7 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.	It is worked on Sunday, if it is not worked on Thursday and Friday.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
-	-	3	71	63	137	7	44	30	-	81	

DISTRICT of MIDNAPORE, 1892.

1	Stoppage from 11 a.m. to noon.	For registered boys every Sunday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
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DISTRICT of BURDWAN, 1892.

1	By stoppage from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m., the working hours being from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.	General holiday on Sundays.	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories, &c. Pottery - - - 1 Paper mills - - 1 Iron and steel works - 1 Total - - - 3
2	By shifts	- ditto -	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	
3	Eight furnaces by shifts: foundry, 5 hours per day; 2 hours' stoppage in the middle of the day.	General holiday on Sundays and on festivals, except on blast furnaces, which has since been exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), vide Government notification No. 324, dated 7th March 1893.	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	Number of factories inspected once during the year - 3
-			2	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	3	

RETURN RELATING TO

DISTRICT of HOOGHLY, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Hutings Jute Mill, N. shra.	Jute manufacturing	Steam-engine	1,700 H. P.	2,334	748	3,192	390	22	312	3,504
2	Wellington Jute Mill, N. shra.	- ditto -	- ditto -	1,100 "	1,893	347	2,332	243	13	256	2,407
3	India Jute Mill, Serampore.	- ditto -	- ditto -	352 "	1,516	844	2,082	272	11	283	2,365
4	Champany Jute Mill, Champany.	- ditto -	- ditto -	1,383 "	1,891	806	2,699	179	12	191	2,890
5	Victoria Jute Mill, Telindpara.	- ditto -	- ditto -	100 "	1,124	343	1,477	181	9	190	1,667
6	Bally Bone Mill, Uttarpara.	Bone-crushing	- ditto -	54 "	131	17	148	-	-	-	148
District Totals					8,981	2,829	11,810	1,165	64	1,229	13,041

DISTRICT OF CHITTAGONG, 1892.

1	Rice Mill at Sudarghat, on the river-side.	Husking and cleaning rice.	Two Cornish steam-boilers, one non-condensing steam-engine.	196 H. P.	260*	-	260	-	-	-	260
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DISTRICT OF CUTTACK, 1892.

1	Zobra, town Cuttack	Miscellaneous work	Steam-engine	24 N. H. P.	288	12	300	-	-	-	300
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DISTRICT of DACCA, 1892.

1	Messrs. W. David and Company's at Charraghob.	Jute baling	Two steam-engines	30 & 33 H. P.	980	67	1,017	-	-	-	1,017
2	Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agency at Janbazar.	- ditto -	Three horizontal condensing engines.	Combined power, 84 H. P., working 22 hydraulic pumps, with power to 7 Watson's press.	755	20	775	-	-	-	775
3	Messrs. F. Wilson and Company's at Nitalganj.	Jute assorting	None	None	As the work is done by piece-workers, no record is kept						-
4	Messrs. R. Sim and Company's at Mandumala.	Jute baling	Steam-engine	6 N. H. P.	300	-	300	-	-	-	300
5	Mr. Highconsony's at Hajiganj.	Jute business	-	-	141	5	146	15	-	15	161
6	Mr. D. Barton's at Choto Bhagabanganj.	- ditto -	Two hydraulic presses.	Hand-power	100	-	100	-	-	-	100
7	Mr. D. Easton's at Nabiganj.	- ditto -	Three boomer presses.	- ditto -	125	-	125	-	-	-	125
8	Messrs. Donaldson and Company's at Madaniganj.	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	90	-	90	-	-	-	90
9	Messrs. Donaldson and Company's at Sital Lakhya.	- ditto -	Three hand presses	- ditto -	75	-	75	-	-	-	75
10	Messrs. Donaldson and Company's at Narainiganj.	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	85	-	85	-	-	-	85

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

DISTRICT of HOOGHLY, 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppage, or (3) otherwise.		Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.		15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1	By shifts	Sunday is described as general holiday, not except section 5 B (2) (c), or section 5 B (2) (d).	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	3	Total Number of Factories, 6.
2	ditto	ditto	-	2	3	5	-	2	1	-	3	Jute mills - - - 5 Bone-crushing mill - - 1
3	ditto	ditto	-	-	7	7	-	2	1	-	3	Total - - - 6
4	ditto	ditto	1	1	8	10	-	2	1	-	3	Number of factories inspected once during the year - - - 0
5	ditto	ditto	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	3	Ditto twice - - - 0
6	Mid-day stoppage	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	Ditto three times - 5
			1	7	18	26	1	12	6	-	19	Ditto more than three times - - - 1

DISTRICT of CHITTAGONG, 1892.

1 Worked by shifts	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*In the milling season only. In other seasons the average is 100.
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DISTRICT of CUTTACK, 1892.

1 Stoppage	Half-day on Saturdays. All Sundays and gazetted holidays; but in case of urgent work, the shops are kept open for such work only not specially exempted.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
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DISTRICT of DACCA, 1892.

1 Machinery worked by shifts.	Exempted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
2 Two shifts of men, changed every three hours.	In busy season there is no fixed holiday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
3 The workers attend as they please.	As the workers attend as they please, there is no special holiday.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
4 By shifts	Exempted	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	
5 The coolies are employed here by contract, and make their own arrangements as to working by shifts of stoppages, or on Sundays.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
6 Mid-day stoppages	The labourers attend as they please.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
7 - ditto	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
8 - ditto	Holidays on varying week-days, and sometimes on Sundays.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
9 - ditto	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
10 - ditto	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	

RETURN RELATING TO

DISTRICT of DACCA—continued.

1. Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
11	Union Jute Company, Limited, at Nabiganj.	Jute business	Three hand-presses	Hand-power	85	-	85	-	-	-	85
12	Messrs. M. Sarkis and Sons, at Hajiganj.	Jute baling	Four steam hydraulic presses.	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	300
13	Birkmyre Brothers, at Tantipara.	- ditto	-	-	175	-	175	-	-	-	175
14	Mr. J. Nicholas's, at Bander.	Jute pressing	Four boomer presses, worked by an engine of 10-12 H. P.	-	450	-	450	80	-	80	530
15	Messrs. M. David and Company's, at Sital Lakhya.	- ditto	One steam-engine	35 H. P.	500	5	505	-	-	-	505
16	Messrs. M. David and Company's, at Comdipore.	- ditto	- ditto	8 "	175	-	175	-	-	-	175
17	Messrs. Alexander and Company's, at Sonakunda.	- ditto	Three steam boomer presses and one hand-press.	-	230	-	230	10	-	10	240
18	Mr. A. N. Stephen's, at Madanganj.	- ditto	Two boomer hand-presses	-	150	-	150	6	-	6	156
19	Mr. A. N. Stephen's, at Sital Lakhya.	- ditto	- ditto ditto	-	150	-	150	6	-	6	156
20	Pir Mahamed and Company's, at Madanganj.	Kutcha pressing	Hand-presses	-	54	-	54	-	-	-	54
21	A. C. Mukherjee's, at Godnail.	- ditto	- ditto	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	100
22	J. Das and Company's at Sital Lakhya.	Jute business	Two hydraulic hand-presses	-	80	1	81	-	-	-	81
23	Mr. J. Lazarus', at Sital Lakhya.	- ditto	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
24	Mr. T. S. Nahapiet's, at Bander.	- ditto	One horizontal pumping-engine of 45 H. P., and two hand-presses.	-	308	4	312	6	-	6	318
25	Messrs. R. Tim and Company's, at Gokeshar.	Jute ping	-	6 H. P.	188	-	188	-	-	-	188
26	Swarighat, Dacca	Jute and cotton	One steam-engine	Cotton gin and two hand-presses.	381	45	426	105	90	195	621
27	Locomotive and Carriage Workshop, Fulbarah, Dacca.	Repairs of machinery for locomotive carriage and boats.	Engine and machines.	(1) 25 H. P. engine. (25) Machines for metal work. (7) Machines for wood-work. (1) 6 cwt. steam hammer. 12 men	170	-	170	-	-	-	170
28	Imanganj	Jute pressing	Hand labour	-	50	2	52	-	-	-	52

DISTRICT of PATNA, 1892.

1	Chest Department and Saw Mill, Patna, Gulzarbagh.	Provision and ab-kari chests for packing opium.	Compound engine - 70 N. H. P.	231	36	267	-	-	-	267
District Totals (6 to 19 and 15 to 22) - - -				231	36	267	-	-	-	267

DISTRICT of SHAHABAD, 1892.

1	Buxar Central Jail	Weaving cloth and tailoring.	Steam	16	540-775	-	540-775	-	-	-	540-775
2	Dahri Workshop	General engineering	ditto	64	168	3	171	17	-	17	188
3	Bahia Sugar Mill	Making of sugar-mill machines.	ditto	10	122	2-5	124-5	17	1-4	18-5	143
District Totals (6 to 12 and 15 to 22)					540-775	5-5	546-275	34	1-4	26-5	581-775

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

DISTRICT of DACCA—continued.

13. Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	14. Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (1) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					24. REMARKS.
		15. Fatal.	16. Serious.	17. Minor.	18. Total.	19. By Magistrate.	20. By Special Inspector of Factories.	21. By Medical Officers.	22. By other Officers (if any).	23. Total.	
11	No stoppage from August to November.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
12	Free labour	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
13	Assorting by mid-day stoppage under baling by shifts.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
14	Mid-day stoppage	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	
15	Machinery worked by shifts.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
16	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
18	Mid-day stoppage	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
19	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
20	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
21	By shifts	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
22	Mid-day stoppage	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
23	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
24	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
25	By shifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
26	Mid-day stoppage for two hours.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
27	Mid-day stoppage for one hour.	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	General holiday - No Sunday work. Gazetted holidays observed.
28	Only by mid-day stoppage.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Sundays generally closed, as also when festivals intervene.

DISTRICT of PATNA, 1892.

1	Mid-day stoppages	General holidays on Sundays. The mill works only five days per week.	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	
			-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	

DISTRICT of SHAHABAD, 1892.

1	Work commences from 6.30 to 11 a.m. and again from 12 to 4.30 p.m.	General holidays, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday.	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Weaving - 1 General engineering - 1 Sugar mill - 1 Total - 3
2	Work stops at 11.30 a.m. and recommences at 1.30 p.m.	Holidays as per Government Gazette and all Sundays.	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	Number of factories inspected twice during year - 1 Number of factories inspected three times during year - 2 Total - 3
3	Mid-day stoppages	The work is by contract and the holidays optional.	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.												
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woolen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
24 Parganas	4	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	1	1
Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2
Nadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Jessore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Howrah	4	6	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bardwan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Hughly	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Dacca	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	11
Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Shahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Darbhanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Saran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Monghyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Bhagalpur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Patna	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Bangpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
TOTAL	8	27	1	2	1	2	-	-	24	-	12	4	21

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal.

	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.														
	Printing Presses.	Pottery Works.	Rice Mills.	Bone Mills.	Ice Mills.	Weaving.	Oil Mills.	Instru- ment Makers.	Cosmet- Builders.	Mint.	Silk Mills.	Railway Workshop.	Clothing Agency.	Telegraph Works.	
	14.	14(a).	14(b).	14(c).	14(d).	14(e).	14(f).	14(g).	14(h).	14(i).	14(j).	14(k).	14(l).	14(m).	
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
2	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
21	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	

(Continued on page 128.)

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.									Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.		
	Municipal Works.	Stone Works.	Gas Works.	Dock-yards.	Arms and Ammunition.	Shellac Factories.	Opium Factories.	Other Factories within Scope of Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 15.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total of Columns 17 and 18.
	14(n).	14(p).	14(q).	14(r).	14(s).	14(t).	14(u).	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
24-Parganas	1	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	49	47	2	49
Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	2	17
Nadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Jessore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Howrah	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	31	37	4	41
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
Hooghly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Dacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	13	15	28
Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Shahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	3
Darbhanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Baran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Monghyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Bhagalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Rangpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Total	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	3	100	137	23	100

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal—continued.

	Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.							Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Total of Columns 20 and 21.
	Inspected during the Year.					Not Inspected during the Year.	Total of Columns 24 and 25.	Adults.			Children.			
	Once only.	Twice (but not Three Times).	Three Times.	More than Three Times.	Total of Columns 20 to 23.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	12	31	4	49	-	49	42,873	7,849	50,222	4,530	375	4,908	55,130
2	-	6	5	4	17	-	17	4,321	178	4,999	130	-	130	5,119
3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	90	-	90	-	-	-	90
4	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	87	-	87	-	-	-	87
5	1	12	16	3	31	-	31	19,633	3,937	23,570	1,513	363	1,776	25,346
6	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	60	2	62	6	-	6	68
7	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	2,365	402	2,867	307	29	336	3,203
8	-	-	5	1	6	-	6	8,981	2,829	11,810	1,165	66	1,231	13,041
9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	360	-	360	-	-	-	360
10	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	288	12	300	-	-	-	300
11	17	9	1	1	28	-	28	6,080	149	6,229	328	90	318	6,547
12	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	231	28	257	-	-	-	257
13	-	1	2	-	3	-	3	841	6	847	24	2	26	863
14	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	445	-	445	-	-	-	445
15	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	410	-	410	-	-	-	410
16	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4,049	55	4,104	60	-	60	4,164
17	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	434	-	434	-	-	-	434
18	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	268	-	268	46	-	46	304
19	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2,132	829	2,961	472	39	511	3,473
20	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	647	-	647	-	-	-	647
21	25	45	62	17	149	1	150	94,985	15,774	110,759	8,381	867	9,248	120,007

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16 worked mainly by—				Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.						Number of Accidents during the Year on Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.			
	Shifts or Sets.	Mid Day Stop- pages.	Other- wise.	Total of Columns 34 to 36.	On which General Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.		Worked "otherwise," i.e., not falling under Columns 38 to 41.	Total of Columns 38 to 43.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
					On Sundays.	On varying Week- Days.	Under Section 8B (3) (c).	Under Section 8B (2) (d).						
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	
24-Parganas - -	23	16	-	49	23	-	16	-	-	49	1	86	64	151
Calcutta - - -	4	10	3	17	10	3	4	-	-	17	-	1	4	6
Nadia - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jessore - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Howrah - - -	15	16	-	31	25	1	5	-	-	31	3	71	63	137
Midnapore - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Burdwan - - -	2	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	4
Hooghly - - -	6	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	18	26
Chittagong - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cuttack - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dacca - - -	9	16	3	28	8	-	20	-	-	28	-	-	1	1
Patna - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shahabad - - -	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Darbhanga - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Saran - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Monghyr - - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Rhagalpur - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	6
Rajahmahi - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Patna - - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4
Rangpur - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	72	72	6	150	96	4	51	-	-	150	7	171	160	328

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal—continued.

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal													REMARKS.
Number of Persons Convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 12.													
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses—										Under Section 15 (3) of Factories Act.	Total of Columns 57 and 58.		
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total (a) to (i).				
48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Wages of different Class of Operatives Employed in the Mills of the Hooghly District.

Names of Mills.	Class of Operatives.	Rates of Wages of the Workers paid Monthly.	Rates of Wages of the Labourers paid Weekly.	REMARKS.
Wellington Jute Mills, Rishra.	Males	Ra. 5 to Ra. 28	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 5	The mill worked partly throughout the week and partly for a number of days only, the total working days for the year being 273½.
	Females	Nil	" 1-6 to " 3	
	Boys	Nil	" 1 to " 3	
	Girls	Nil	" 1 to " 1-6	
Hastings Jute Mills, Rishra, Serampore.	Males	Ra. 11 to Ra. 50	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 5-8	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 3	
	Boys	Ra. 3 to Ra. 9	" 0-12 to " 1-6	
	Girls	Nil	" 0-12 to " 1-6	
India Jute Mills, Serampore.	Males	Ra. 10 to Ra. 25	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 4-8	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 1-12	
	Boys	Nil	" 0-12 to " 2-4	
	Girls	Nil	Nil.	
Champdany Jute Mills	Males	Ra. 10 to Ra. 30	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 5	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 3	
	Boys	Nil	" 0-12 to " 2-4	
	Girls	Nil	Nil.	
Victoria Jute Mills	Males	Ra. 5 to Ra. 25	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 4-8	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 1-12	
	Boys	Nil	" 0-12 to " 1-8	
	Girls	Nil	Nil.	
Bally Bone Mill, Uttarpara.	Males	Ra. 7 to Ra. 30	Nil	The mill worked full time, except since August to 31st December 1892. During that time the mills closed 27 days in addition to Sundays.
	Females	" 5 to Ra. 5-8		
	Boys	Nil.		
	Girls	Nil.		

Hooghly Magistracy, April 1893.

F. W. Duke, Officiating Magistrate.

No. 1,827 of 1893.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary of the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial); dated Naini Tal, 26 July 1893.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward copy of a letter No. 238, dated 11th April 1893, from the special inspector of factories in these Provinces, being a report on the working of the Factories Act during the Year 1892, together with the Provincial Statement (form II), and to make the following observations for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. The revised rules under the Indian Factories Act (a copy of which is enclosed, as directed in your letter No. ^{14 Judicial} 758, dated 4th July 1893) were issued on 6th May 1893, and were therefore not in force during the year reported on, and the new Act (XI. of 1891) has hardly been in force for a sufficient time to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make any observations of much value. The proper number of inspections, as required by the revised rules, were not made during the past year, but it is expected that they will be made during the current year.

3. The total number of factories within the scope of the Act in these Provinces was 47, of which the largest number (14) were cotton presses; of the remainder six are breweries, five cotton mills, and six railway workshops. Steam power is used in 38 of the 47 factories. Mr. Walsh's report, which includes Bengal as well as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, notices the general suitability of the larger mills to the purposes for which they are intended.

Thirteen factories were not inspected during the year. Of this number the Agra district alone accounts for eight; these were cotton presses, and were not working till the magistrate, who was on leave part of the year, had gone out into camp. The officiating magistrate only inspected the other two factories in the district. One factory not inspected during the year was the railway workshops at Jhānsi. These workshops were not entered on the register of factories till last month, but are included in the Provincial Statement, as they should have been entered as a factory and inspected. Their non-entry was due to doubts entertained by the local officers on the applicability to them of the definition of "factory" as given in the Act.

4. The average daily number of persons employed in the factories is made up of 16,631 men, 615 women, 1,113 boys and 12 girls. The health of the children employed in mills is said not to be as good in these Provinces as it is in Bengal. This is a point which should receive attention during the current year; and civil surgeons should at their inspections note any facts which are likely to be prejudicial to the health of the younger employes. Nine of the factories are reported to be worked by shifts or sets and 26 by midday stoppages, whilst the working of six factories is partly by one and partly by the other of these methods. Five of these six are Cawnpore factories, where the children are worked by shifts. Thirty-two factories are returned as having holidays on Sundays.

5. The factories exempted from certain provisions of the Act are the Government Army Boot and Equipment Factory and the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory in Cawnpore, which are exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), and the Rosa Sugar Works and Distillery, in the Shāhjahānpur district, which are exempted under both 5 B (2) (c) and 5 B (2) (d).

6. The number of accidents during the year was 78, of which four were fatal, 24 serious and 50 minor. Two of the fatal accidents occurred in Cawnpore mills, where, however, the fencing of machinery is said to be carried out. The other two cases occurred in Lucknow, one in the Upper India Couper Paper Mills, where there is said to have been an unprotected driving belt, and to this the accident is presumably due. The magistrate has reported that the defect has been rectified.

The protection of dangerous machinery is understood to be generally carried out in a satisfactory manner, and Mr. Walsh is of opinion that the more serious accidents are, as a rule, due to gross carelessness on the part of the person injured.

7. No convictions in respect of any of the factories in these Provinces occurred during the year.

8. His Government approves generally of the special inspector's proposal that an inspector of boilers, to be paid by fees, should be appointed. The matter will be further considered on receipt of specific proposals for the appointment of an inspector, with a statement of the fees which it is suggested should be paid to him. The inspection of boilers would presumably only occupy a portion of his time, and arrangements might be made by which the locomotive superintendents of railways or some tried competent subordinates might be appointed inspectors.

9. The suggestion that the special inspector should be empowered, jointly with the magistrate of the district, to cross off the register of presses those that have complied with the Factory Act in such a way as to ensure the good health and comfort of those working in them, also commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. J. D. La Touche,
Chief Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

Name of Presidency or Province :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.												
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woolen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Aligarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1
Saharanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dehra Dûn	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shahjahanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Agra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	6
Parukhabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Muttra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Cawnpore	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	9
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
Jhânsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Almora	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Naini Tal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Lucknow	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	14	-	3	2	1	15

EAST INDIA FACTORY (INSPECTION).

on the working of the Factories Act during 1892.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.						Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.			Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						
Lock Manufactory.	Canal Foundry and Workshops.	Sappers and Miners' Workshops.	Railway Workshops.	Other Factories within scope of Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 16.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total, Columns 17 and 18.	Inspected during the Year.					Not inspected during the Year.	Total, Columns 24 and 25.
									Once only.	Twice (but not three times).	Three times.	More than three times.	Total, Columns 20 to 23.		
14(a).	14(b).	14(c).	14(d).	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1	1	-	-	-	9	7	2	9	7	1	-	-	8	1	9
2	-	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	-	-	3	-	3
3	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	2	1	3
4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	-	-	-	-	10	7	3	10	-	1	1	-	2	8	10
7	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
9	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	2	6	8	-	8
10	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	3
11	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	4
15	1	1	1	6	1	47	28	9	47	11	12	5	6	24	47

(Concluded on page 136.)

(Concluded on page 136.)

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

Name of Presidency or Province :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.							Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked mainly by				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.					
	Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 29 and 32.	Shifts or Sols.	Midday Stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total, Columns 24 to 26.	On which general Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.		Worked "otherwise," i.e. not falling under Columns 28 to 41.	Total, Columns 28 to 42.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						On Sunday.	On varying Week-days.	Under Section 18. (3) (c).	Under Section 18. (3) (d).		
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	
Aligarh - - -	544-2	-	544-2	22-29	-	22-29	549-59	4	4	-	0-8-9	4	-	-	-	0-12-13	1
Saharanpur - - -	864	-	864	-	-	-	864	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
Dabra Dab - - -	179	-	179	-	-	-	179	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
Shahjahanpur - - -	767	-	767	28	-	28	806	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Bareilly - - -	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6
Agra - - -	654-48	149-29	803-77	66	-	66	899-84	4	2	12	10	2	2	-	-	12	6
Farukhabad - - -	556	-	556	16	-	16	572	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	7
Muttra - - -	41	5	46	14	-	14	60	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	8
Cawnpore - - -	5,770-23	422	6,192-25	944-50	11-5	956-06	10,178-91	2	2	-	12	6	-	2	-	8	9
Allahabad - - -	244	-	244	-	-	-	244	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	10
Jhansi - - -	989	-	989	-	-	-	989	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	11
Almora - - -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	12
Naini Tal - - -	54	-	54	-	-	-	54	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	12
Lucknow - - -	2,726	8-5	2,734-5	10	-	10	2,746-5	1	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	14
TOTAL - - -	16,621-48	614-29	17,235-77	1,112-27	11-5	1,123-47	18,371-84	15	22	5	122	22	16	2	1	4	154
											22						22

on the working of the Factories Act during 1892—continued.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—continued.

Number of Accidents during the Year, in Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.				Number of Persons Convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.															REMARKS.
Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses—										Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.	Total, Columns 57 & 58.				
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total, (a) to (i).						
				48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.			58.	59.		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* Detail of printing press not given.
2	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	† For three factories details have not been given as they have either been closed during the year or worked occasionally; they have accordingly been entered in the alternative columns.
7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	‡ Gun-carriage factory.
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	2	11	32	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	§ Children worked by shifts.
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¶ The excess of six over columns 16, 19, and 26, is due to the inclusion of the sugar works in Shāhjahānpur, and five mills in Cawnpore, working both by shifts and stoppages.
14	2	8	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¶ The excess of eight over columns 16, 19, and 26 is due to four presses in the Aligarh District, the one in the Muttra District, the Gun Carriage Factory at Farukhabad, and the Brewery at Almora, having holidays on both Sundays and varying week-days, and the Shāhjahānpur Sugar Works being exempted under Section 5B. (3) (c) and (d).
15	4	24	24	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No. 238, dated 11 April 1893.

From C. A. Walsh, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Special Inspector of Factories, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to Chief Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Sir,

YOUR No. ⁴⁵⁷ III-301B, dated 10th March. In compliance with the above, and in accordance with Government of India letter No. ^{11-Judl.} 11-301B, dated Simla, 30th June, I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Indian Factory Act in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. I find there would be some difficulty in reporting on the factories of one province without reference being made to those of the other, hence I considered it desirable to compile one report, forwarding a copy of the same to the Government of Bengal and North-Western Provinces' Government simultaneously. Much that relates to one province is common to both, and subjects that are applicable to one only will be dealt with separately. I think by so doing the report may be of greater interest and useful in comparing the manner in which the Act has been generally received, and its various sections observed and rules carried out.

2. The amended Act of 1891 is comparatively new to the mill owners, and has not as yet been thoroughly understood by all, but in the majority of the cases I have been very favourably impressed by the manner in which the Act has been observed in both provinces, and the general result of my inspections has been extremely satisfactory.

3. Details regarding the number of inspections made by myself, magistrates, ^{Letter No. 457, paragraph 2, dated 10th March 1893.} medical officers, and others can be obtained by reference to Form II. compiled from district statements, Form I, together with other information respecting the number of operatives employed, the system of working, accidents, &c.

4. There has been some unavoidable delay in circulating the rules issued under the Act in the North-Western Provinces, due principally to the draft rules having been forwarded to me and to the Secretary of Upper India Chamber of Commerce, inviting the opinions of managers and myself on certain points before final publication. Only a few inspections were made by the civil surgeon in some districts on that account, as their position as factory inspectors in the year under review was not clearly understood, but this year the full complement of inspections will be made.

5. The jute mills situated in Calcutta and the suburbs employ a far greater number of operatives than any other industry in the country. For example, there are 19 jute mills in the Presidency Division and Howrah, employing no less than 48,311 men, women, and children. Comparing these figures with the cotton mills, and a considerable difference is noticeable, taking eight large cotton mills of Bengal and four in the North-Western Provinces, they jointly employ 13,434 adults and children. Dividing these figures by the number of mills, we have the following result: each jute mill averagely employs 2,542 operatives, and each cotton mill averagely employs 1,117 operatives.

6. All the large mills of both provinces are exceedingly fine, strongly built, the rooms lime washed inside and colour washed outside periodically; most of the rooms are well lighted and ventilated. The jute mills are usually built on one floor, each room averaging from 15 to 19 feet in height, a height seldom or never attained in the home factories. I attribute the excellent ventilation more to this fact, combined with open doors and windows, than to any artificial means of ventilation occasionally adopted. There is, however, one exception that calls to mind the humid atmosphere and limited space occasionally allotted to the English operative in home factories, and this was built on the banks of

the Hughly 70 years ago from the designs of a Lancashire mill, the height of each room barely exceeding 10 feet. In my former report, dated 25th October, and addressed to the Government of Bengal, I expressed my opinion on the suitability of the mills of this country in general, and further comment now seems unnecessary.

7. The usual working hours in the jute mills average from 6 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. ^{Working hours for adults and children.} During the hot weather the mills may work from one to one and a half hours longer; it should, however, be remembered that no jute mill works by artificial light; consequently the hours are again reduced as the days become shorter. There are intervals during the day amounting to three hours, and it is the custom for the Indian operative to leave the mill entirely for this period. The English system of breakfast and dinner hours and other intervals are not suited to this country, as the Indian operative, preparatory to taking his food has to cook it, and then prefers an interval for rest or sleep after. This is arranged in the mills by introducing three shifts; one at nine a.m., one at 12 p.m., and another at three p.m. This custom has always met with general approval.

The children in the jute mills work in two shifts, two separate sets being required for the purpose. A set working from six till nine and again from 12 till three p.m.; B set works from nine till 12 p.m. and three till seven a.m. In some mills these hours slightly differ. Again there a few mills in which the boys remain nine hours on the premises, but the intervals allowed during the day fully amount to two hours, so the actual employment does not exceed seven hours.

8. Respecting the health of the children, I have no reason to deviate from or alter the opinion I have previously arrived at, viz., that ^{Health of children.} the majority of the children are thoroughly healthy, and that the work they perform is in no way detrimental to their health. This also appears to be the opinion of the civil surgeons I have spoken to, whose duty it is to inspect the children. No doubt possibly 5 or 10 per cent. of the children employed are weak, stunted in growth, and feeble for their age, but this cannot be attributed to the light work they perform in these mills. I have paid particular attention to the condition of the children as regards their health when travelling through the many villages and bazars my duties take me, and the same percentage may be observed that could not be brought under the category of healthy children. I allude to those that are not employed in either textile or non-textile factories.

The children working in the North-Western Provinces' mills do not appear on the whole as healthy as those in Bengal, but I can attribute no special reason for this; the wages they earn are less, but on the other hand living is cheaper.

9. There is no doubt the large mills have added much to the comfort and pleasure of the native worker, both adults and children, and they are now able to indulge in luxuries which were previously unobtainable. A family of four can earn from 30 to 40 rupees a month in the jute mills, a boy or girl alone of 10 or 11 years of age earning from three rupees eight annas to four rupees per mensem. In the North-Western Province these figures may be taken at one-third less, as labour is cheaper. The above wages appear to be higher than can be obtained by any other handicraft not requiring specially skilled labour. Comparing the average standard of wages earned by children and adults employed in these mills with the average obtainable in payment of outside labour, there is a striking difference in favour of the former. As a proof of this I will quote a passage from a recent report on the economic condition of Bengal: "A fairly comfortable living is gained in the Patna division by 60 per cent. of the agricultural population, about 5 per cent. of the population are in a better plight than the agriculturists. Blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, and thatchers earn an average of Rs. 12 a month, or more than sufficient to keep a family of five in comfort." A number of men, women, and children can at most times of the day be seen in the grounds of the large mills, either asleep under trees or shady parts of the buildings, taking their meals, bathing, or

smoking. A special shed having been built in many mills for this purpose, the question might suggest itself to some few, why are so many able to leave their work at all times of the day, when in the home mills every one is kept under lock and key? The answer is simple, but a very striking one. There are 100 per cent. more hands employed in every jute mill in Bengal than is required to work a similar sized mill in Dundee.

10. The working of the Factory Act in the large cotton mills of Cawnpore is not as satisfactory as I could wish regarding the employment of the children and the hours they work, a percentage apparently working longer than they are entitled to by Section 7 of the Factory Act. The fault principally lies with the boys themselves, as they do all in their power to evade this order, as by so doing it enables them to receive double pay. The managers experience considerable difficulty while endeavouring to prevent this, but have not always been successful. If the boys are turned out of a mill in the middle of the day they have frequently been known to take the opportunity of working the second half-day in another mill in the vicinity, drawing pay from both. It is not an easy matter to check this, as the boys change from mill to mill frequently, thus making it difficult to recognise them. To prevent this some mill owners have introduced a school on the premises with fairly good results. The boys attend twice a day for two hours at a time, and one hour interval besides for recreation enables them to remain at the mill throughout the day, with this advantage to the boys that they receive some free education. It should be borne in mind that the managers gain little or nothing by the employment of small boys, or "half times" as they are termed, as they are paid in proportion to the hours they work, viz., "half times" Re. 1-8 per mensem, and "full times" Rs. 3 per mensem.

11. Looking at the question of child labour from a supposed humane point of view, is there any great kindness shown to small boys or girls by turning them out of a mill in which their parents are at work to find their way home in the heat of the day alone to some distant village? It is no home to them when reached, as the doors are padlocked and must remain so until their parents or elder members of the family arrive. My experience has given me the impression that the mills are by many of the children regarded more in the light of a playground than a workshop with the advantage that their employment affords considerable assistance to their parents. Under these circumstances I should be glad if all managers would see fit to erect a school in or outside the mill premises, as the cost would be trivial and the advantage to themselves and boys considerable. Like the jute mills of Bengal (but not to the same extent) a far larger proportion of boys are engaged to attend to the work allotted them (generally at the ring spinning frames of the cotton mills) than is required for the purpose in a Lancashire mill; so it must be satisfactory to all those who have interested themselves on behalf of the child labour of this country to know the children are not expected to perform the same amount of work as is required from a boy or girl in an English mill.

12. I notice the mills situated in the principal towns of the North-Western Provinces will shortly be able to obtain a plentiful supply of pure water. It is I think impossible to overrate the manifold advantages occurring from the power of being able to obtain in a mill of this country an unlimited supply of good drinking water, and I hope all will take advantage of this supply when the works are completed. The native operative once accustomed to good filtered water will doubtless relinquish the custom of drinking and bathing from the tanks and cesspools that so frequently surround their villages, a custom which cannot but result in the spread of infectious diseases. It would be conferring a great boon on the jute presses and other large factories situated at Chitpur and Cossipur if connection with the main pipes of the municipal supply could be arranged, and thus enable these large mills to obtain good drinking water, which is sadly needed in those parts.

13. I should like to bear testimony to the great assistance rendered and benefit conferred by the appointment of Civil Surgeons and other medical officers as inspectors of factories. Any suggestion I notice that they have made regarding sanitary arrangements, ventilation, or kindred subjects, have as a rule been efficiently carried out. It should however,

however, be pointed out that in some cases where complaint has been laid regarding disagreeable or noxious effluvia arising from latrine, drain, &c., the blame should not always be attached to the manager or owner. Many large mills pay from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200 annually to the municipal authorities for the purpose of securing cleanliness and efficient attention to this department. Managers should certainly be able to compel the municipality to carry out the work they undertake, not only by prompt and regular removal of night soil, but also by the frequent use of disinfectants. However, I am able to record that great improvements have been made by many mill owners in the matter of latrines, and orders in my last report have received due attention, and in a few instances in which no accommodation had been provided, suitable latrines are now in course of erection.

14. I am glad to notice that managers are tending far more than was formerly the case to recognise the Act as a law, and I have to offer my thanks to those magistrates who, having acquainted themselves with certain points in my reports, have in some cases enforced the law against the parties concerned. I have usually noticed that the way in which the provisions of the Act are complied with varies to some extent in proportion with the size and importance of the factory concerned; that is to say, the larger and more important a factory is, the more thoroughly and systematically are the various sections of the Act carried out. I attribute this fact to the circumstance that the largest mills obtain as a rule their leading hands from England and Scotland, who have been brought up from boyhood in the observance of, and on the lines of the Factory Act; whereas, in smaller establishments, where the manager and chief hands have received their training in this country, the Act is regarded as a nuisance and as applying to all other factories but their own.

15. As regards accidents, there are few fatal ones that occurred in the year under review. Although the percentage may appear high, many are so trivial that they should hardly be brought under the definition "accidents." The more serious ones are generally due to gross carelessness on the part of the person injured. However, I trust accidents will be reduced to the minimum, as dangerous parts of belting, gearing, &c., become better protected. The machinery in the newer mills requires little to be done in the way of fencing, as the machinery has been sent out well protected by the makers. In my next annual report I shall deal more fully with this subject, as copies of all accidents will be entered in my register. Now only those occurring in the town of Calcutta are forwarded direct to me.

16. When inspecting certain factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it occurred to me that it would be advantageous for Government to introduce a system of supervision and periodical inspection of boilers. In several instances managers have expressed a wish that their boilers might be inspected by a competent official, and although it might not be considered necessary to appoint a boiler inspector similar to Bengal, yet at the same time it would be desirable to appoint some competent authority, such as the Locomotive Superintendent of a State Railway (if willing to accept the post), as his training qualifies him for such important duties. This would not add to the expense of Government supervision, as the fee for inspecting a boiler would naturally be paid by the owner.

17. I should like to say a few words regarding the inspection of jute and cotton presses situated in outlying districts. It appears to me that these need hardly be brought under the operation of the Factory Act, but at the same time the Government might reserve to themselves the right of placing any press under the Act for the purpose of securing and enforcing the adoption of suitable sanitary arrangements. As a press is solely used to press raw material into a smaller space to facilitate export and reduce freight, it can hardly be termed a factory, and the number of days they work during the year would seldom amount to four months. Again the sorters of cotton and jute have no restriction placed on them as regards working hours, the system being piece or contract work. They come and go as they please. Much of my time is taken up travelling about the country in search of these presses, and when found are generally closed. I recommend the

RETURN RELATING TO

Bengal and North-Western Provinces' Governments empower me, jointly with the magistrate of the district, to cross off the register of presses that have complied with such sections of the Factory Act as shall ensure the good health and comfort of those working in them.

18. I have said little regarding the employment and condition of the women working in these mills, but in my next report I shall deal fully with this subject. The women to all appearance are healthy and generally engaged in the sewing and hemming rooms, but a few are employed in feeding the jute softener machine and carding machine, while in cotton mills their work generally consists of winding the yarn or frames turned by hand power. The women are usually allowed to bring their babies and little ones with them in such departments where no machinery is in use. The children may be seen at any time asleep or playing about. If this were not allowed it would be a great hardship to the mothers, as it would prevent them from earning their living, as the children are too young to be left alone. If any one entertains any doubt on this point, believing the babies are made to work, I feel sure Mr. Alexander, of the Ganges Jute Mill, would have no objection to them visiting his mill and seeing this department for themselves, when any doubts they may have held on this point would at once be dispelled. I mention the "Ganges" as it is one of the largest in Bengal and more easily accessible from Calcutta than any other.

19. Finally, it is with satisfaction I am able to state that, with few exceptions, the rules issued under the Act have been posted, the Government of India returns duly submitted, and the register of children maintained in the forms prescribed.

I regret I have been unable to report quite in the order suggested by the Government of India in the above quoted letter, as one subject has led on to another, but in my next report I may better be able to conform to the order laid down.

No. ^{1,300}
III-301B-177 of 1893.

NOTIFICATION.—General Department.—Dated 6 May 1893.—Miscellaneous.

WITH reference to this Department Notification No. ³⁵¹
III-301B-159, dated the 17th February 1893, the following rules have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Section 18 (4) of the Indian Factories Act XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, and are hereby published for general information and guidance:—

Rule 1.—Every inspector who is appointed under Section 3 of the Act shall, in respect of the factories in any district, be officially subordinate to the magistrate of the district. The magistrate of the district, in his capacity of inspector, shall be officially subordinate to the Commissioner of the division.

2. Each inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the Form A attached to these rules, and a permanent serial number shall be given to each factory.

3. Inspectors shall inspect factories within their jurisdiction not less than twice a year, and shall satisfy themselves that the provisions of the Act are duly observed. The inspectors should arrange between themselves for suitable dates of inspection.

4. Inspectors may enter a factory for the purposes of Section 4 of the Act at any time during the day, provided that they shall, in order to verify registers kept under Section 9 of the Act, examine the children employed only in working hours.

5. The

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

5. The magistrate of the district or provincial inspector shall send through the post, under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of any factory which he may consider as coming within the purview of the Act, intimating his intention of placing the factory upon his register.

6. Any person served with a notice under Rule 5 whose premises do not fall within the definition of a factory given in the Act may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the magistrate of the district a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of the premises as a factory. The district magistrate shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories in accordance with the provisions of the Act, intimating his decision to the provincial and medical inspectors.

7. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the district magistrate, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories, and intimate the fact of his having done so to the provincial and medical inspectors.

8. Each inspector shall keep a register of inspections in Form B below, in which shall be recorded all orders or remarks passed by him at each inspection.

9. Each inspector shall at once furnish a copy of his inspection memorandum to the Commissioner of the division (through the magistrate of the district, if the inspector be not himself such magistrate) and also to the occupier of the factory inspected. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of a copy of the inspection memorandum shall be deemed to be sufficient service on the occupier of the factory of any orders or directions therein contained.

10. It shall be the duty of the civil surgeon in each district to certify, in Form C below, the age of any person employed, or desirous of being employed, in a factory, when called upon to do so under Section 5 of the Act. A fee of four annas shall be the fee payable to a certifying surgeon by a person employed in a factory for examining him. After examination the civil surgeon shall give him a certificate as to his age according to the provisions of that section. The district magistrate shall provide the civil surgeon with the required forms of certificate.

11. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a file of all certificates of certifying surgeons relating to children in his employ, and shall produce it when required by the inspector. Every such certificate shall be returned by such occupier to the parent or guardian of the person to whom it relates on his leaving the factory for other employ, and on demand of such parent or guardian and on receipt of the cost of the certificate, if such cost has been paid by the occupier.

12. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a monthly register in Form D attached to these rules, and no such register shall be destroyed or removed from the factory without the written permission of the magistrate of the district.

13. Notice in writing of all accidents resulting in death or from which the injury is evidently so severe that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to his work within 48 hours shall be given on the day on which the accident occurs. Notice of accidents of a less severe character, but which, nevertheless, prevent the person injured from returning to his work within 48 hours of their occurrence, shall be given immediately on the expiry of the 48 hours' interval allowed by Section 13 of the Act. All notices of accidents shall be in Form E, and shall contain the name of the person or persons injured, and full information as to the nature and cause of the accident, and shall be sent by special messenger to the magistrate of the district and to the nearest police-station. A copy of the notice shall be sent by post to the provincial inspector at his headquarters, Calcutta.

108.

S 4

14. Every

14. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which the district magistrate or provincial inspector may pass under Section 12 (e) of the Act shall state clearly what is required, so that the said machinery or gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which what is required to be done shall be completed, and it shall further give notice that if it shall not be so completed, the person responsible for the breach of the order will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

15. Every occupier of a factory shall set up and maintain, in a conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice, in English and the vernacular, of the daily working hours of the factory, in Form F below.

16. Appeals from the orders of inspectors under the Act shall lie to the Commissioner of the division in which the factory is situate.

17. Appeals should be in the form of a memorandum of appeal, similar to that contained in the fourth schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, No. 173, and the stamp fee for such appeal should be regulated by Article 11, Schedule II. of the Court Fees Act.

18. If the order of an inspector is set aside or modified in appeal, the inspector, shall, as early as possible, deliver to the occupant of the factory such amended order as may be in conformity with the orders of the Commissioner.

19. The matters which medical inspectors should enquire into mainly are—

(1) Cases in which children under the authorised age (9 years) are employed in factories;

(2) The observance of the sanitary rules issued under Section 2, Sub-section (1), Clauses (b) and (c).

Their reports should give the information required by the questions in Appendix I. Factories must be inspected once a quarter; the visits should be made unexpectedly.

20. In every factory a supply of pure potable water from one or other of the following sources shall be provided:—

(a) from a general municipal water service;

(b) from one or more wells so situated as not to be liable to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

21. When taps are not used, a suitable establishment must be maintained for the drawing, protection, and distribution of the water.

22. Proper arrangements must be made for maintaining, in drained and cleanly condition, the area around the spot set apart for the distribution of the water.

23. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

24. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory, and all the ceilings, or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of every factory, if they had not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be lime-washed by the occupier of the factory once at least within every 14 months, to date from the period when last lime-washed; and if they have been so painted or varnished shall be washed by the said occupier with hot water and soap once at least within every 14 months, to date from the period when last washed.

25. The

25. The floors of factories shall be swept at least once a week, or oftener if to do so is necessary to maintain them in a cleanly condition.

26. For every factory adequate latrine accommodation shall be provided in part of the grounds detached from any other factory buildings. In no case shall there be less than one latrine seat for every 50 persons employed.

27. Whenever women are employed, separate latrines, properly screened off from observation and secluded from latrines for the males, shall be provided for women.

28. When any general system of underground sewerage is in force in a municipality, all factory latrines and urinals within the municipality shall be connected with the sewerage system.

29. When no underground sewerage system exists, the dry-earth system, with separate vessels for solid and liquid excreta, must be adopted, and satisfactory arrangements must be maintained for the regular removal and disposal of excreta.

30. All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material, and shall be regularly flushed and connected with some recognised drainage line.

31. The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition.

32. A legible copy of these rules, with a translation thereof in the vernacular of the district in which the factory is situated, shall be kept hanging in a conspicuous place in each factory.

33. If the copy become defaced or illegible, a fresh copy must be purchased. Copies of these rules and of the Factory Act can be obtained at a price of five annas each, either in English or vernacular, from the Government Press, Allahabad.

FORM A.

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

District.

Division.

Serial Number.	Town, thána, or other Local Division in which Factory is situated.	Name or Description of Factory.	Nature of Business carried on.	Name of Occupier.	Number of Persons ordinarily Employed.				Dates of Inspection during the Year 18 .
					Adults.		Children.		
					Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	

[at the commencement of each calendar year.]

[N.B.—This register should be re-written at the commencement of each calendar year.]

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM B.

REGISTER OF INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES.

District.		Division.					
Number of Factory in Register A.	Name or Description of Factory.	Name of Occupier.	Date of Inspection.	Number of Persons at Work on Date of Inspection.			
				Adults.		Children.	
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.

REMARKS AND ORDERS.

1. Condition of fencing.
2. Supply of drinking water.
3. Sanitary arrangements.

4. Whether returns are submitted in due time.
5. Whether registers are duly kept.
6. Age of children.
7. Other remarks.

FORM C.

No. _____

Dated the _____ day of _____

Name of person examined _____

Son of _____

Daughter of _____

Residing at _____

Name and locality of factory at
which to be employed _____

Age certified _____

(Signed)
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM C.

(Under Rule 12 of the Rules made
under Section 18 of the Indian
Factories Act, 1881.)CERTIFICATE under Section 5 of the
Indian Factories Act, 1881.

No. _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 ____

I HEREBY certify that I have this
day examined—

(Name) _____

son of _____

daughter of _____

residing at _____

who is ^{employed} in the <sup>(state name and lo-
cality of factory)</sup>
and that his age, as nearly as it can
be ascertained from my examination,
is _____ years.(Signed)
Certifying Surgeon.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

FORM D.

Monthly Factory Register of Children admitted to employment in _____

Name and locality of Factory _____

Serial Number.	Name of Child.	Sex.	Name of Parent or Guardian.	Parent's Residence.	Age on Admission as given by Parent or certified by Certifying Surgeon.	Nature of Employ- ment.	Date of First Admission.	Name of Certifying Surgeon (if any), and Number and Date of his Certificate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM E.

(Under Rule 13 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act,
XV. of 1881, as amended by Section 16 of Act XI. of 1891.)

Form of Notice of Accidents occurring in a Factory.

To

SIR,

I, _____, beg hereby to give notice, under
Section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, that an accident occurred in the factory
of _____ at _____ o'clock this day, causing
to the persons mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of Injury.

2. The accident was caused by
3. The injured persons are under treatment by
have been removed to the hospital).

I have, &c.
Manager.Dated
108.

T 2

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM F.

Form of Register of Hours of Employment.

HOURS OF COMMENCING AND CLOSING WORK DAILY.									REMARKS.
Commencing Hour.			Intervals of Rest.			Closing Hour.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:

No. 122.

Government of India, Home Department (Judicial). Dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act (XV. of 1881), as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of four annas as the fee payable to a certifying surgeon by a person employed, or desirous of being employed, in a factory for examining him and granting him a certificate in accordance with the provisions of that section.

No. 428.

Government of India, Home Department (Judicial). Dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by clause (2), Section 18, of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule:

Every occupier of a factory shall furnish to the magistrate of the district or, if the factory is situate within the limits of a presidency town, to the Special Inspector of Factories, or other officer designated in this behalf by the Local Government, the undermentioned returns on or before the dates specified against each:

I. On

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

I. On or before the 15th July and the 15th January, respectively, a half-yearly return relating to the first and second half of each calendar year in the following form:

following form :											
Name and situation of Factory.	Name of owner or occu- pier.	Name of manu- ger.	Nature of industry.	Nature and amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.				Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages. If the latter, the hour and extent of daily stoppage.	Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour, under Section 5 B (1), Clause (c) of the Act.	Remarks.
					Adults.		Children.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

N.B.—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II. On or before the 15th January of each year an annual return in the following form regarding measurements and space:—

Name and situation of Factory.	Name of occupier.	Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the Factory.	Area of the floor space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures.	Remarks.

III. Before the end of each calendar month a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month.

RETURN RELATING TO

APPENDIX I.

Name of factory _____

Date of inspection _____

1. Number of persons at work on date of inspection :

Adults	- - - - -	{	Male.
			Female.
Children	- - - - -	{	Male.
			Female.

2. Names of children, if any, who in the opinion of the inspector are under nine.

3. Names of any children, if any, under 14 who are not entered in register of children (Form D.).

4. Have you inspected the file of certificates kept by the occupier of the factory under Rule 13 of the rules of 1882? Is it in order?

5. How many certificates have you tested by personal examination of the children to whom they refer?

6. Is the notice required by Section 10, Clause 1 of the Act, set up in a conspicuous place in the factory?

7. Are the intervals of rest prescribed by Section 6, Sub-section (3), and Section 7, Sub-section (4), and detailed in the notice, duly observed?

8. From what source (a) is the drinking water, (b) the washing water, supplied?

9. Is the supply in each case equal to that prescribed by rule?—

10. Is the water pure?

11. Is the drinking water properly protected from pollution, and are the arrangements prescribed by Rules 2, 3, and 4 properly maintained?

12. When were the ceilings, walls, passages and staircases last lime-washed?

13. Are they in need of a fresh wash?

14. Is the factory generally in a cleanly condition?

15. Is there adequate latrine accommodation?

16. How many seats are there --

(a) in the latrine for men;

(b) in the latrine for women?

17. If there is a system of underground sewerage; are the latrines and urinals connected with it?

18. Is the dry earth system adopted, and what are the arrangements for the removal and disposal of the excreta?

19. On the date of inspection were the latrines in a cleanly condition?

20. Are all the drains carrying waste or sullage water constructed in masonry or other impermeable material?

21. Are they connected with some recognised drainage line?

22. Are the arrangements for flushing them adequate?

23. Is the compound kept in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition?

24. Can you detect any defect in ventilation which would cause an accumulation of gasses, vapours, dust or other impurities whereby injury to health is likely to arise?

25. What is the general health of the operatives, especially of the women and children?

26. General remarks.

By order, &c.

J. Woodburn,

Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Nos. 1201 to 1257, III.—301 B-178.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and guidance.

No. 1258.—III. 301 B-179.

Copy forwarded to Mr. C. A. Walsh, Special Inspector of Factories, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and guidance.

No. 1259.—III. 301 B 180.

Copy also forwarded to the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, for information, with reference to correspondence ending with his letter, dated 29th March 1893.

No. 1260.—III. 301 B-181.

Copy also forwarded to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and communication to Civil Surgeons.

By order &c.,

F. E. Taylor,

Under Secretary to Government, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh.

No. 1396.

From R. E. Younghusband, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, dated 12th December 1893.

(Home.—Judicial.)

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters noted on the margin, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Punjab during the year 1892, together with a copy of Notifications Nos. 969 and 970, dated 22nd October 1892 respectively, publishing rules for the better control of factories in the Punjab.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. E. Younghusband,
Officiating Junior Secretary to
Government, Punjab.

REPORT on the Working of the Factories Act in the Punjab during the Year 1892.

THERE were 35 factories in the Punjab during the year under report which came within the scope of the Act. Of these 34 were worked with steam power, and there was one in which steam power was not used. Of the factories the number of factories inspected during the year was 18. Of the factories inspected six were inspected once only, 10 twice, one three times, and one more than three times. The rules, which require at least two inspections of each factory to be made in the year, were not published till near the end of 1892. The attention of district magistrates and civil surgeons will be drawn to their duties in regard to the inspection of factories. It appears from the reports received that some of the factories which are not recorded as having been formally inspected were visited by inspecting officers.

Delhi

Delhi District.—There are eight factories in the Delhi district which came within the scope of the Act. Each of these was inspected twice during the year.

At his inspection of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills the inspector found that the cog-wheels were not sufficiently protected, and that the rope bands passing round the driving wheel also needed protection by a railing. It was also observed that the notice required under Section 10 of the Act had not been set up, and that the platform of the drinking well needed to be protected. These defects were pointed out to the manager of the mills by the inspector, who fixed a date by which his orders should be complied with. When the second inspection was made by the joint inspector it was found that all the orders of the inspector had been fully carried out.

Delhi Cotton Mills.—It was found on inspection that the rope pulleys had not been protected by a hand rail, and that the axles of the wheels needed a box cover. The notice under Section 10 had also not been exhibited, and the drinking well needed a protecting platform. The inspector's orders to remedy these defects were fully carried out before the date of the second inspection.

Delhi and Northern Flour Mills.—In these mills the inspector noticed that the sunk race that holds the driving ropes and the vertical bevelled cogs of two of the sifting machines needed proper protection, and that the belting of the rollers on the first floor required a box cover to the height of about one foot. The orders given to remedy these defects were promptly carried out.

Iron Foundry, Chauri Bazar.—In this factory the gearing of the planing machine required protection, and a small shaft was needed to work the boring machine. The inspector's orders were duly carried out by the prescribed date.

Delhi Iron Works, Chariwala Bazar.—In his inspection of these works the district inspector directed that the children employed should be sent to the civil surgeon for certification, this matter not having been attended to by the management, and the order was at once complied with.

In the remaining mills in the Delhi district the inspector found that the machinery was sufficiently well protected and that due attention had been paid to the matters of sanitation and water supply.

Gurgaon District.—It appears from Statement I. that the cotton press at Rewari was inspected once during the year by the district magistrate; but the deputy commissioner makes no mention of this in his report, and does not say what was the result of his inspection.

Mooltan District.—In the Mooltan district there were three factories working in the year 1892 which came within the scope of the Act. None of these were inspected till after the close of the year under report. A general résumé of the inspections, the results of which were on the whole satisfactory, will be given in the report for 1893.

Montgomery District.—The cotton factory at Okara was inspected on the 30th of November 1892. Eighty-four operatives were employed at the time. Certain defects were discovered, and the inspector passed the following orders to remedy them:—

(1) For the fencing by a wall or woodwork of that part of the machinery called the "Opener."

(2) For the provision of separate latrine accommodation for females.

(3) For the closure of the factory on Sundays or grant of a whole day as a holiday on one of three days preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

(4) Approving the employment of operatives by shifts at three shifts daily for eight hours a shift to prevent violation of Section 6 (2) of the Act.

(5) For the posting of a written notice showing the working hours and hours for relaxation in accordance with Section 10 (1) of the Act.

A copy of these orders was communicated to the managers of the factory, and it is understood that the defects pointed out have been remedied.

Lahore

Lahore District.—Besides the large North-Western Railway workshops the only factories in the Lahore district during the year were the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills and Messrs. Robson & Co.'s brass and iron foundry, the latter of which has been closed since Mr. Robson's death on the 30th November 1892. It is to be regretted that none of the factories were inspected during the year, but as the factories are, with these exceptions, all State railway workshops, there is reason to believe that all proper precautions are taken and that the arrangements are satisfactory.

Amritsar District.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the Government forage factory is under competent management and is periodically inspected by a Government mechanic. The only other factories in the Amritsar district are the Amritsar Manufactory Company's factory and the Cotton Ginning Company's factory. Regular inspections of these factories were not made during the year, but it appears from the Deputy Commissioner's report that he has since inspected them and passed such orders as he found necessary.

Gurdáspur District.—There are two factories in the Gurdáspur district, viz., the New Egerton Woollen Mills at Dháriwál and the Punjab Sugar Works Factory at Sujánpur. The former was inspected twice during the year and the latter once. In both cases the results of the inspection were most satisfactory, and everything was found in good order. In the Punjab Sugar Works the notice required by Section 10 was not hung up; the manager was instructed to remedy this defect.

Rawalpindi District.—There are six factories in the Rawalpindi district to which the Act applies. Steam power is employed in five of these, while manual power is used in one, viz., Búta Singh's Tent Manufactory. The two breweries were inspected by the inspector. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he inspected by the joint inspector. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he found the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of the two breweries all that could be desired, and that the joint inspector's reports were also satisfactory.

2. The sanitary condition of factories and sanitary arrangements are reported to be generally satisfactory. In two or three factories in Delhi it was found that insufficient attention had been paid to the sanitary requirements of the mill hands. The Civil Surgeon's suggestions in this matter were promptly attended to. It was also found that there was no separate latrine accommodation for females at the Okara factory in the Montgomery district, and necessary orders were issued on this point.

3. The health of operatives employed in factories in the Punjab was generally good. In the Delhi, Mooltan, and Gurdáspur districts they suffered a good deal from fever, but this was due rather to the general unhealthiness which prevailed throughout these districts during the past autumn than to any sanitary defects in the factories in which they were employed. Malarious fevers were prevalent in the factories in which they were employed. The death-rate from fevers alone in the Punjab during the year was over 34 per thousand. In the Gurdáspur district especially the health of the operatives was very poor, 40 per cent. in one factory being off duty owing to fever. The health of the women and children was generally good.

4. In the Delhi district no complaints on the part of the operatives in regard to their wages or the treatment they receive was made. The Deputy Commissioner reports that they are well paid and appear to be quite satisfied with their lot. In the cotton press at Rewari in the Gurgaon district the following wages are said to be paid:—

For miscellaneous work.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Able-bodied male labourers	-	-	3	each per diem.
Women labourers	-	-	2	ditto.
Children	-	-	1 6	ditto.

U

For carrying cotton to the press.

Rs. a. p.
For 100 bales - - - - - 5 5 -, or 10 pies per bale.
Male labourers are exclusively employed on this work.

For packing bales.

Rs. a. p.
For 100 bales - - - - - 4 12 -, or 9 pies per bale.
Male labourers are exclusively employed on this work.

The Commissioner of the Lahore division makes the following remarks on this subject:—"Wages paid to operatives seem to be good throughout the division, and even if they receive slightly less than the ordinary wages of other labourers of their class (as in Mooltan), they prefer factory work, as their employment is continuous, whereas ordinary labourers can only get work when there is a demand for their labour.

"In the Lahore district the greater portion of factory operatives are artisans, and they are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to receive better wages than can be had in the outside market. One advantage the factory employé has over the rural labourer is that the former is paid cash either daily or at regular intervals; the rural labourer, on the other hand, receives his wages in kind, generally grain, and this at the termination of each harvest."

In the Mooltan district the wages paid to mill hands are reported to be four annas a day to men, three annas to women, and two annas to children.

Wages on an average at the rate of three annas a day are paid to the operatives in the Cotton Ginning Factory at Okára, exclusive of those employed on special work, who are paid higher.

In the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dháriwál, wages vary from 5 rupees to 60 rupees per mensem, and in the Sugar Works at Sujánpur from 4 rupees to 50 rupees per mensem. The condition of operatives in the mills is good, as they have continuous employment and a fixed income and reside conveniently close to their work. Labourers of other classes depend upon the demand for labour which at times slackens and leaves them unemployed. In the Sugar Works Factory the condition of the operatives is not so good as at the Dháriwál Woollen Mills, since the former only works four months in the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi makes the following remarks regarding wages in his district:—"The general condition of operatives was good, but wages are invariably high. This is due to the fact that skilled labour has to be imported, and the price of articles of food and clothing is high. Therefore to attract skilled labour liberal wages have to be offered. Zamíndárs work as coolies only and generally demand high wages of necessity."

5. In the Delhi district the employment of women and children is not very largely resorted to, their being only 31 women and 68 children employed out of a total number of 979 employés.

In the Cotton Press at Rewári women and children are more largely employed, there being 62 of the former and 26 of the latter employed for 40 days in the year for miscellaneous work.

The number of women and children employed in the factories of the Lahore division as compared with men are given in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Number of Men Employed.	Number of Women Employed.	Number of Children Employed.	TOTAL.
Mooltan - - - - -	63	56	4	123
Montgomery - - - - -	85	38	-	73
Lahore - - - - -	2,978	4	7	2,989
Amritsar - - - - -	99	29	-	128
Gurdáspur - - - - -	561	70	37	668
TOTAL - - - - -	3,786	197	48	3,981

This table shows that women are more largely employed in the Gurdáspur than in any other district in the Lahore division; In Lahore the great preponderance

ponderance of male operatives is due to the large number of persons engaged in the railway workshops, for which female labour is not suitable. Only 48 children were employed in the whole division, and of these 37 were employed in factories in the Gurdáspur district. No girls were employed during the year.

No women are employed in the factories in the Ráwalpindi division, but it appears that a daily average of 17 boys were employed during the year in Búta Singh's tent manufactory. The Civil Surgeon, however, found none at work when he inspected the workshop.

In most of the district reports the work of the certifying surgeon has not been noticed. The attention of Deputy Commissioners and of Civil Surgeons will be drawn to the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act and to the orders of this Government that civil surgeons are primarily responsible for detecting the employment of children under the authorised age. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi reports that all the children employed in the factories in that district have been duly certified.

6. As above stated, the fencing of the machinery in some of the factories in the Delhi district was found to be defective, but the defects were remedied after the necessary orders had been issued.

All machinery and mill gearing in the factories in the Ráwalpindi division is reported to be properly fenced.

The majority of the machinery at the factories in the Mooltan district is not of such a kind as to involve danger to those using it. The cotton ginning machines are so enclosed in frames that no danger is incurred by those employed in inserting cotton into them.

The machinery in the cotton mill at Okára was not properly fenced, and the necessary orders were issued to the managers to remedy the defect.

The machinery of the Government Forage Factory and the Amritsar Manufacturing Company is properly fenced, but the machinery of the Cotton Ginning Factory at Amritsar was not properly protected. Steps have been taken to have this done.

The dangerous parts of the machinery in the factories in the Gurdáspur district are properly fenced.

7. There were 20 accidents during the year under report, of which 2 were fatal, 6 serious, and 12 minor. The two fatal accidents occurred in the woollen mills at Dháriwál. The inspector reports that they were caused through the men disregarding the existing rules of working of the factory. One workman fell into a hot dye vat, and another in endeavouring to place a leather belt on a pulley while in motion had his dhoti entangled with the shaft, which whipped him round, resulting in a compound fracture of his left arm and other injuries. Both accidents ended fatally. Of the serious accidents two occurred in the two cotton mills at Delhi. These occurred before the date of the Deputy Commissioner's inspection and before the machinery was properly protected. Four serious accidents and ten minor ones occurred in the North-Western Railway workshops at Lahore. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in most cases they were directly due to the carelessness of the men injured.

8. There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year under report.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
I.	Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Rohtak-road.	Spinning and weav- ing.	Steam - - -	800 H. P. -	374	17	391	18	-	18	409	1
II.	Delhi Cotton Mills, Sahasimandi	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	650 H. P. -	348	14	362	24	-	24	386	2
III.	Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Boulevard-road.	Flour milling -	ditto - - -	60 H. P. -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	3
IV.	New Motnall Company, Pahari Dhiraj.	Cotton pressing -	ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	4
V.	Imperial Iron Workshop, Aj- mere Gate.	Casting and turn- ing.	ditto - - -	6 and 8 H. P. -	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	5
VI.	Delhi Iron Works, Churiwala Bazar.	Iron works. Manu- facture of sugar- cane presses.	ditto - - -	12 H. P. -	60	-	60	8	-	8	68	6
VII.	Casting Iron Work Factory, Ajmere Gate.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	10 H. P. -	40	-	40	4	-	4	44	7
VIII.	Iron Foundry, Chacori Bazar -	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	25	-	25	4	-	4	29	8
				Total - - -	890	31	921	68	-	68	989	

GURGAON DISTRICT.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Cotton Press, Rewari	Cotton press -	Steam - - -	- - - -	Temporary for 40 days - 64 Permanent - - - 5	61	125	26	26	181	1
				Total - - -		64	61	125	26	26	181

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

1	Beth Sukh Dev Bux & Co., Mooltan City.	Cotton - - -	Steam - - -	20 H. P.	15	31	46	-	-	-	46	1
2	Lala Chiman Das, Tek Chand & Co., at Taraf Daira, Mooltan City.	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 H. P.	22	17	39	-	-	-	39	2
3	Bhai Gurdit Singh, Mooltan Cantonment.	Cotton, and grinding corn, and wood cutting.	ditto - - -	12 and 18 H. P.	26	8	34	4	-	4	38	3
				Total - - -	63	56	119	4	-	4	123	

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1	Cotton Factory, Okara	Cotton ginning -	Steam - - -	35 H. P.	25	28	73	-	-	-	73	1
				Total - - -	25	28	73	-	-	-	73	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers. (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
1 Stop 12 noon to 1 p.m.	Sunday holiday - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Cotton mills - - - - 2 Flour mill - - - - 1 Cotton press - - - - 1 Iron works or foundries - 4 Total - - - - 8 Number of factories inspected twice during the year - 8 Total - - - - 8
2 - ditto . . .	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
3 No regular stoppages -	- ditto - - - -	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	2	
4 - ditto . . .	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
5 Stop one hour . . .	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
6 As in No. 1 . . .	No holiday. Men paid daily.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
7 - ditto . . .	No Sunday closing. Native holidays granted.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
8 - ditto . . .	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
- - - -	- - - -	-	2	2	-	8	-	8	-	16	
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

GURGAON DISTRICT.

Abstract (District Totals).										
Total Number of Factories.										
Cotton press - - - - - 1										
Total - - - - - 1										
Number of factories inspected once during the year - 1										
Total - - - - - 1										

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

1	Same labourers work from 6 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.	One day in the week, viz., Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories.
2	Same labourers work from 6 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cotton mills - - - - - 3
3	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total - - - - - 3
Number of factories inspected during the year - - - - - Nil.												

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1	By midday stoppages, and since 9th December 1902 by shifts.	Sunday is observed as a general holiday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories.
			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Cotton cleaning factory . . . 1
			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Total . . . 1
			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Number of factories inspected once during the year . . . 1
			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Total . . . 1

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.				
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Locomotive Works, Lahore Turning Shop (North Western Railway).	Turning, planing, shaping, slathing, drilling, &c., loco- motive and other machinery.	Steam and manual	95 H. P. -	250	-	250	-	-	-	250	
2	Carriage Shops, Lahore (North Western Railway).	Carriage and wagon building.	Steam - - -	48 H. P. -	1,395	-	1,395	-	-	-	1,395	
3	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Blacksmith Shop (North Western Railway).	General blacksmiths' work.	ditto - - -	20 H. P. -	230	-	230	-	-	-	230	
4	Locomotive Works, Lahore Boiler Shop (North Western Railway).	Erecting and re- pairing locomotive and other boilers.	ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	204	-	204	-	-	-	204	
5	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Pattern Shop (North-Western Railway).	Pattern making -	Steam and manual	-	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	
6	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Painting, File-cutting, Fit- ting (North Western Railway).	Fitting, erecting, repairing and painting loco- motive and other engines.	ditto - - -	-	265	-	265	7	-	7	272	
7	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Iron and Brass Foundry (North Western Railway).	Iron and brass moulding.	ditto - - -	-	121	-	121	-	-	-	121	
8	Locomotive Works, Lahore (North-Western Railway).	Dispatching and receiving of stores, locomotive yard.	ditto - - -	-	95	-	95	-	-	-	95	
9	Locomotive Millwright Shop, Lahore (North Western Rail- way).	Repairs to shop en- gines and ma- chinery.	ditto - - -	-	62	-	62	-	-	-	62	
10	Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, Lahore.	Oil and flour mills	Steam - - -	30 H. P. -	79	4	83	-	-	-	83	
11	Lahore Engineering Works, Messrs. Robson & Co.	Engineering brass and iron foundry.	ditto - - -	14 H. P. -	160	-	160	-	-	-	160	
Total - - -					2,798	4	2,802	7	-	7	2,809	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Total Accidents in Railway Workshops.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
1	Worked by regular daily shifts; one hour for breakfast between 10 and 12.30.	Sunday is a general holiday, but the shops work extra time in urgent cases for repairs of machinery, &c.	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Flour mills - - - 1 Other Factories - - - 10 Total - - - 11 Inspections - - - Nil.
2	By stoppages; January 11.30 to 12.30; February to March, 11 to 12; March to April, 10.30 to 11.30; April to June, 10 to 11.	Sunday is a general holiday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Worked by regular daily shifts; one hour for breakfast between 10 and 12.30.	General holiday on Sunday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	ditto	ditto	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday; but in the event of any special work on engines, &c., men are employed to do work as overtime.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	ditto	ditto	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday, but in the event of shop engines and machine requiring special repairs, men are employed to do the work, as it cannot be done otherwise.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Twelve-hours shift with one-hour stoppage in each shift.	General holiday on Sundays, or one other week-day.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Commencing at 6 a.m.; stop at 11.30 for food; close at 3 p.m.	Sunday is a general holiday.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Closed from date of death of Mr Robson, which took place on 30th November 1892. Premises taken over by mortgagees (the Agra Bank); work not renewed.
			-	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

1. Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Government Forge Factory near Roman Catholic Chapel.	Forge pressing -	Steam - . . .	26 H. P. - .	71	-	71	-	-	-	71
2	Amritsar Manufactory Company	Ginning cotton -	ditto - . . .	30 H. P. - .	13	17	30	-	-	-	30
3	Cotton Ginning Factory - . .	ditto - . .	ditto - . . .	18 H. P. - .	15	12	27	-	-	-	27
Total . . .					99	19	118	-	-	-	118

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

1	The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal.	Woollen manufactory.	Steam	240 H. P.	492	60	552	30	-	30	582	1	
2	Sugar Works, Sujapur	Sugar and spirits.	ditto	Not reported	69	10	79	7	-	7	86	2	
Total					561	70	631	37	-	37	668		

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

1	Murree Brewery Co., Limited, Goragali.	Brewing and malting.	Steam	10 H. P.	220	-	220	-	-	-	220	1	
2	Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Rawalpindi.	Brewing and ice making.	ditto	Two 12 H. P. and one 26 H. P.	210	-	210	-	-	-	210	2	
3	Baba Singh's Tent Manufactory at Rawalpindi City.	Tent making and manufacture of camp furniture.	Manual	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	3	
4	North Western Railway Workshops, Rawalpindi.	Repairs of engines and vehicles.	Steam	One 80 H. P. and one 30 H. P.	340	-	340	-	-	-	340	4	
5	Commisariat Steam Flour Mill and Bakery.	Flour and bread making.	ditto	One 25 H. P.	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	5	
6	Executive Engineer, Military Works, Workshops at Rawalpindi.	Public works connected with military works.	ditto	Two 12 H. P.	100	-	100	17	-	17	117	6	
Total					1,010	-	1,010	17	-	17	1,027		

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1	Stoppage one hour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Cotton cleaning - - - 2 Forge press - - - 1 Total - - - 3
2	By shifts day and night	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note. - The Government Forge Factory is periodically inspected by a Government mechanic.
3	Occasionally by shifts; half hour allowed mid-day.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

1	By mid-day stoppage	Holiday allowed on Sundays.	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Woollen mills - - - 1 Sugar - - - 1 Total - - - 2
2	By shifts	Exempted from restrictions of law as to Sunday labour.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Number of Factories inspected. Once during year - - - 1 Twice during year - - - 1 Total - - - 2
Total			2	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	4	

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

1	In winter there are two shifts in 24 hours. In summer there is no night work. An hour is always given mid-day.	The brewing and malting is exempted from the Sunday clause, but all men leave work at 12 noon, except those in charge of malt house and fermentations in the winter months.	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Breweries - - - 2 Flour mills - - - 1 Iron works - - - 2 Tent manufactories - - - 1 Total - - - 6
2	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
3			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
4	Only by mid-day stoppages.	Sundays and gazetted holidays are given.	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	Number of Factories inspected. Once during the year - - - 2 Twice during the year - - - 1 Three times during the year - - - 1 More than three times during the year - - - 1 Total - - - 6
5	Shifts	Sunday is given as a holiday in the flour mill only.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	
6	Only by mid-day stoppages.	No holiday except on Sunday, and only then when there is no urgent work on hand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total			-	-	6	6	2	-	7	6	15	

NAME OF PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE—PUNJAB.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.															Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.			Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.					Average Daily Number of Operatives employed in the Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.												
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	14(d)	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	Inspected during the Year.				26.	Adults.		Children.		32.			
																								20.	21.	22.	23.		24.	25.	27.	28.		29.	30.	31.
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Factories.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Tent Manufactories.	Ice Manufactories.	Forage Presses.		Other Factories within Scope of Act.	Total of Columns 3 to 16.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total of Columns 17 and 18.	Once only.	Twice (but not Three Times).	Three Times.	More than Three Times.	Total of Columns 20 to 22.	Not inspected during the Year.	Total of Columns 24 and 25.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of Columns 29 and 32.
Dahli	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	890	51	911	68	-	68	979
Gurgaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	64	61	125	36	-	36	151
Mechan	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	56	119	4	-	4	123
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	26	73	-	-	-	72
Lahore	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,376	4	2,382	-	7	7	2,389
Amritsar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99	59	128	-	-	-	128	
Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	241	70	321	27	-	27	328
Bawalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1,010	-	1,010	17	-	17	1,027
TOTAL	6	-	1	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	24	1	25	6	10	1	1	1	1	59	6,250	599	6,279	153	7	159	6,738

* The Government Forge Factory, periodically inspected by a Government inspector.

RETURN RELATING TO

Name of Presidency or Province—Punjab—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT.		Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16 Worked finally by—			Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16. In which a General Holiday is ordinarily given.					Number of Accidents during the Year entered in Columns 3 to 16.			Number of Persons Injured during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.										REMARKS.																																						
					Exempted.								Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clause—																																																
		24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.																							
		Shifts or Sets.	Midday Stoppage.	Otherwise.	Total of Columns 24 to 26.	On Sundays.	On varying Week-days.	Under Section 5 B (2) (c).	Under Section 5 B (2) (d).	Worked "otherwise," i.e., not falling under Columns 28 to 31.	Total Columns 28 to 31.	Total.	Series.	Minor.	Total.											Total (a) to (i).	Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act.	Total Columns 57 and 58.																																	
Delhi		-	6	3	9	6	3	-	-	1	9	-	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																								
Gurgaon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
Rohtak		-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
Meerut		-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
Lahore		9	3	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
Amritsar		1	1	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
Gurdaspur		1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
Bawalpur		3	3	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
TOTAL		14	17	3	34	26	7	1	-	1	34	3	6	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
		(a) A few minor accidents only have occurred.																																																											

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.—22nd October 1892.

No. 969.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of Section 18 (1) of Act XV. of 1881 (the Indian Factories Act), as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the better control of factories situated within the limits of the Punjab and its dependencies, in supersession of the rules published with "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification, No. 998—4660, dated 24th September 1883:—

RULES.

1. The terms "factory," "child," "mill-gearing," and "employed," when used in these rules, shall have the meaning given to them in the Act. "Inspector" means the district magistrate. "Joint inspector" means an inspector appointed by the Lieutenant Governor under Section 3 of the Act.

2. Every joint inspector shall be subordinate to the district magistrate for the carrying out of the Factories Act and rules under it.

3. Each inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the form A attached to these rules.

4. On the publication of these rules the inspector shall send, through the post under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of every factory within his jurisdiction intimating his intention of placing such factory upon his register of factories.

5. Any person served with a notice under Rule 4 who considers that his premises do not fall within the definition of a factory given in the Act may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

6. The inspector may at any time serve a notice, as provided in Rule 4, upon the occupier of any factory which is not already entered in his register of factories; and the provisions of Rule 5 shall apply to the subsequent proceedings in all such cases.

7. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories.

8. Every factory shall be inspected by the inspector or joint inspector as often as the former may deem sufficient, but not less than twice in each calendar year, and at each inspection the inspecting officer shall examine all registers required to be kept under the Act, and see that all orders respecting the secure fencing of machinery are being duly carried out.

9. The inspector shall keep a register of his inspections of each factory in the form B appended, in which he shall record all orders and remarks made by him on each occasion of his inspection. When a factory is inspected by joint inspector his orders and remarks shall be recorded in the inspector's register.

10. A copy of every entry made under Rule 5, and of every order passed by an inspector or joint inspector under Section 4 (c) or Section 12 (c) of the Act, shall be furnished without delay to the occupier of the factory concerned.

11. The occupier of a factory shall, if required by the inspector or joint inspector, bring before him on the occasion of any inspection all children and any other persons employed in the factory whom the inspector or joint inspector may wish to see.

12. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which an inspector or joint inspector may pass under Section 12 (c) of the Act shall state clearly what is required, so that the said machinery or gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which

which what is required to be done shall be completed, and shall further give notice that if it shall not be so completed, the persons responsible for the breach of order will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

13. Appeals against orders passed under Section 12, Clause (c), of the Act shall be presented and heard as follows. Such appeals shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and shall be presented within 15 days of the date of the order at the office of the inspector by whom the order appealed against was passed. The inspector shall forward within seven days of its presentation each such appeal to the authority appointed under Section 12 by the Local Government in this behalf, with any remarks or explanations which he may see fit to make. The authority appointed as aforesaid shall, on receipt of the appeal, fix a time and place for hearing it, and shall give due notice of such time and place to the appellant. The appeal shall be heard at the time and place intimated, or at another time and place of which due notice has been given to the appellant.

In computing the period prescribed by this rule the day on which the order complained of was passed, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

13a. A copy of every order passed under Section 12 (c), or an appeal from such an order, shall forthwith be transmitted to the Local Government by the authority who passed it.

14. Notice shall be given of every accident occurring in a factory, which causes death, on the same day on which the accident occurs. Notice of accidents of a less severe character, but causing bodily injury which prevents the person injured from returning to his work within 48 hours of their occurrence, shall be given immediately on the expiry of the 48 hours during which the person injured is unable to return to his work. Such notices shall be in writing and shall contain full information as to the nature and cause of the accident, and shall be sent by the occupier of the factory, or, in his absence, by his principal agent in the management of such factory, to the inspector within whose jurisdiction such factory is situated.

15. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply, at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for drinking purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for the purpose of washing.

16. The minimum space provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be 36 superficial feet, 500 cubic feet, and 10 square feet of lateral ventilating opening. Provided that, in cases in which lateral ventilation cannot be contrived on account of the nature of the industry carried on in such room, sufficient interchange of fresh air shall be ensured by forced ventilation or other means as the inspector may deem sufficient, or if this cannot be managed, a minimum of 54 superficial feet and 900 cubic feet shall be provided for each person employed.

Provided also that, subject to the control of the Commissioner, the inspector, or, with the consent of the inspector, a joint inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the factory hands employed in any particular room or rooms of a factory.

17. For every factory adequate latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided in a part of the grounds detached from any other factory building. In no case shall there be less than one latrine seat for every 50 persons employed.

18. Whenever women are employed, separate latrines, properly screened off from observation and secluded from the latrines for males, shall be provided for women.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM A.—REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

(Under Rule 3 of the Rules under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1941.)

N.B.—This Register should be re-written at the commencement of each Calendar Year.

District.

Division.

[illegible]**FORM B.**

(Under Rule 9 of the Rules under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1881.)

District.

Division.

Number of Factory in Register A.	Name or Description of Factory.	Name of Occupier or Manager.	Date of Inspection.	Number of Persons at Work on Date of Inspection.			
				Adults.		Children.	
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.

REMARKS AND ORDERS.

No. 970.—Notification.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act XV. (Indian Factories) of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Lieutenant Governor hereby appoints the Commissioner of the division the authority to hear appeals against orders passed under Section 12, Clause (c), of the Act, except in cases connected with railway factories, for which the appellate authority shall be the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 5769, dated Nagpur, the 1st August 1893.

From *L. K. Lawrie, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed, in accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department letter No. ^{11-Judicial}₅₆₅, dated the 30th June 1892, to submit the accompanying copy (with 12 spare copies) of the Report on the Working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces during the calendar year 1892.

**REPORT on the working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces
during the year 1892.**

FROM the Statement appended to this Report it will be seen that the total number of factories (within the scope of the Factories Act) which were at work in the Central Provinces during 1892 was 16. Five of these were Cotton Mills, eight were Cotton-cleaning Factories, one was a Cotton Press, and two were Railway Workshops. In all of them steam power was used. Their local distribution is as under :—

Nimar District	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nagpur District	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wardha District	-	-	-	-	-	3
Jubbulpore District	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	16

The six factories in the Nimar District, two of those in the Nagpur District, and one in the Wardha District are "seasonable" factories—working for a portion of the year only.

2. Eight of the 16 factories were inspected during the year. One factory was inspected twice, three were inspected three times, and three others were inspected more than thrice. The factories which were not inspected were the six Cotton-cleaning Factories in the Nimar District, a Cotton Press at Kamptee, and a Cotton-cleaning Factory at the last-named place. Under arrangements made with the Government of Bombay the Inspector of Factories for the Presidency inspects factories in these Provinces also. It was intimated in this Administration's letter No. 1407, dated the 8th March 1892, that it would suffice for the present if his inspections embraced the following factories :—

- 1, 2. The two Cotton-spinning Mills at Nagpur.
3. The Cotton spinning Mill at Hinganghat.
4. " " " at Pulgaon.
5. " " " at Jubbulpore.

All of these (except the Pulgaon Mill, which had not commenced work) were inspected by the Bombay Inspector during the year; and copies of his Inspection Reports were submitted to the Chief Commissioner.

3. By "Central Provinces Gazette" Notification No. 8533, dated the 15th December 1891, all Civil Surgeons were appointed Inspectors of Factories for their

	BELLARY.				CUDDAH.			
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.
Settlement as per Statement A. in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 8th May 1814 and No. 1 and No. 11 in Mr. Ross's letter of the 22nd December 1812.	7,55,038	4310	7,63,937	1810	6,47,408	061	6,77,331	231
Do. do. as per Mr. Chaplin's report of the 19th July 1814 and 11th July 1815 and Mr. Ross's report of the 16th July 1813, 13th June 1814.	7,35,048	15	7,38,734	3232	5,23,021	2223	6,28,208	3632
							6,72,072	2667
	20,005	425	25,222	2557	1,24,386	2838	49,637	1079
							Increase	5,364
								437

131. This difference, we observed, was the result of an increase and decrease in each year, as shown hereunder.

	BELLARY.				CUDDAH.			
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.
Decrease	21,515	1731	28,461	4454	1,38,080	2061	67,002	1844
Increase	1,509	1926	3,239	1877	13,693	4223	17,378	745
							21,429	1271
							33,682	1937
Net difference as above	20,005	425	25,222	2557	1,24,386	2838	49,637	1079
							Increase	5,364
								437

132. We found it necessary to enter into some detail, in explanation of the variations above stated. For this purpose, the particulars of the increase and decrease in each of the two Districts, during the years in question, were specified below.

	BELLARY.				CUDDAH.			
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.		Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	
	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.	S. Ps.	F. C.
Decrease.	10,772	3654	7,352	2343	61,737	067	55,179	1568
Remissions in lands settled conditionally. ...							26,035	4458
Do. in lands settled unconditionally. ...					76,293	1974	268	2449
Do. in villages which lapsed to Government. ...	2,083	749	7,098	2317				
Do. in Aumani villages. ...	7,563	2961	7,063	1047			7,874	4167
							63,317	3724
Loss by renting out Aumani villages. ...	20,424	294	21,514	1227	1,38,080	2061		
Loss by converting the conditional into an unconditional rent. ...	525	3840	745	3740				
Receipts of land rent by certain Poligars ...			3,176	300				
Remission on account of rent to be progressively increased. ...	381	1120	381	1120			30	3740
Land included in a grant to Mr. Hands. ...							3,653	3360
Amount of rent postponed until next year. ...	16	4347	16	4347				
Loss on certain lapsed villages rented out again. ...	166	300	824	3435				
Loss by the destruction of the crops on the route of His Highness the Peshwa to Sounda. ...			58	150				
			1,743	1025				
Total Decrease. ...	21,515	1731	28,461	4454	1,38,080	2061	67,002	1844
							32,125	2168
								27,717
								420

	BELLARY.			CUDDAPAH.				
	Fusly 1223.		Fusly 1224.	Fusly 1221.		Fusly 1222.	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.
	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.	S. Pags.	F. C.
Increase.								
Profit from the conversion of the conditional into an unconditional rent.	...	...	1,944	741	...	...	...	...
Profit from the cultivation of reserved waste. ...	581	767	444	3667	571	3426	927	213
Do. from increased cultivation in Annani villages..	928	1139	673	2871	...	...	597	2312
Do. from do. in resumed villages..	...	...	10	558	...	...	...	...
Rent postponed last year now brought to account...	...	...	166	30 0	...	...	...	...
Excess beyond the estimated rent in Annani villages and decrease in the Poligars' allowances. ...	...	...	...	...	158	322	340	2563
Poonganoor.	1,509	1926	3,239	1877	729	3748	1,267	2776
Revenue from lands for the payment of Poligars' allowances formerly omitted from account...	...	...	...	...	12,964	455	16,107	2449
Total Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,509	1926	3,239	1877	13,693	4223	17,375	745
					</			

133.

We observed that Mr. Ross in his separate reports on the Settlements for Fuslies 1221, 1222, 1223, and 1224 had entered the Revenue of Punganoor, lately settled on the Zemindary tenure, and that according to our recommendation to the Government, under date the 13th March 1815, he had included in his Report for Fusly 1224, the difference between the gross receipts from the assumed lands of the different pensioned Poligars, now brought to account, and the net amount remaining after the payment of their pensions, which was all that formerly appeared in the public books. We desired Mr. Ross to continue to observe this arrangement, but as for the sake of correct comparison with former accounts, it was necessary that these two items of

receipt should be entered separately from the rest of the "Land rent." We desired that in all his subsequent reports they might be carefully distinguished. Not being included in his report on the decennial lease, we found it necessary to correct the foregoing comparison as follows:—

	BELLARY.		CUDDAPAH.			
	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.	Fusly 1221.	Fusly 1222.	Fusly 1223.	Fusly 1224.
	S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.	F. C. S. Pags.
Settlements as per Statement A in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 8th May 1814 and Nos. 1 and 11 in Mr. Ross's letter of the 22nd December 1812...	7,55,053 43 10	7,63,957 13 10	6,47,408 06 1	6,77,831 23 1	6,83,668 35 63	6,87,714 26 75
Do. as per Chaplin's reports of the 19th July 1814 and 11th July 1815 and Mr. Ross's reports of the 16th July 1813, 13th June 1814, and 12th September 1815 exclusive of the revenue of Poonganoor, and the difference between the gross and net revenue from the Poligars' lands in Cuddapah.	7,35,048 1 5	7,38,734 32 33	5,10,057 17 48	6,12,096 11 63	6,52,669 35 36	6,60,754 40 62
Difference.	20,005 42 5	25,222 25 57	1,37,350 28 13	65,734 35 48	30,999 02 7	26,959 31 13
Consisting as already shown of a decrease to the amount of	21,515 17 31	28,461 44 54	1,38,080 20 61	67,002 18 44	32,125 21 68	27,717 42 0
and						
An increase to the amount of... ..	1,509 19 26	3,239 18 77	729 37 48	1,267 27 76	1,126 21 41	758 10 67
	20,005 42 5	25,222 25 57	1,37,350 28 13	6,51,734 35 48	30,999 02 7	26,959 31 13

increase, amounting to Pagodas 1,267-27-76, a net decrease, we observed, remained in Cuddapah of In Cons., 21st July 1814. Pagodas 65,734-35-18. In Bellary, the Settlement of this particular year, as explained in our Proceedings of the 21st July 1814, although below the amount of the average collections for the seven previous years to the extent of Pagodas 21,803-22-6, did not fall below the sum fixed at the period of the decennial rent. In this year, Mr. Chaplin, like Mr. Ross in the previous Fusly, attributed the reduction which he was obliged to make in the Settlement to "the losses sustained by the Renters during the last lease (meaning the "triennial village lease) and the very great falling off in the extent of cultivation in consequence "of the liberty acquired by the Ryots of relinquishing their lands, either in part or in toto."

137. Fusly 1223 was the third year of the lease in Cuddapah, and the second in Bellary; the season, in the former District, though much more favorable than that of the preceding year, was represented to have been "far from a good one"; but the cultivation was carried on with much spirit, and the remission from the original rent amounted in this year to Pagodas 32,125-21-63 only, of which, for the greater portion, or Star Pagodas 26,035-44-50, was in the lands conditionally settled. In Bellary the season was better than ordinary, the cultivation greater than in either of the two preceding years, and the price of grain kept up to a medium standard; but the revenue was stated to have been collected with difficulty. The total remission in Bellary below the original Settlement was Pagodas 21,515-17-31, of which Pagodas 10,772-36-54 was in the lands settled conditionally, Pagodas 7,568-29-61 in the Aumani villages, and Pagodas 2,083-7-49 in the Rented villages, which had lapsed to Government.

138. In Fusly 1224, the fourth year of the lease in Cuddapah, and the third in Bellary, the season was reported to have been good; and the cultivation to have been carried to an extent, in the former District very little, if at all, below that of Fusly 1218, and in the latter District exceeding it: the price of grain was also stated to have been higher than ordinary, especially in Bellary, where extensive purchases were made by the Commissariat Department, on account of the army which was assembled towards the commencement of 1815. The remission in Cuddapah during the year was restricted to Pagodas 27,717-42, of which Pagodas 23,825-14-54 were in the lands settled conditionally. In Bellary, the remission amounted to Pagodas 23,461-44-54, of which Pagodas 7,352-23-43 were in the villages conditionally rented, Pagodas 7,063-10-47 in the Aumani lands, and no less than Pagodas 7,098-32-17 in the rented villages which lapsed to the Government.

139. Having thus shown the causes of the chief items of decrease below the original Settlements, for the years in question as specified in red ink, in the foregoing Statement, it remained to add a few remarks regarding the causes of the few other trifling reductions therein noticed. Of these, the first was the loss arising from the renting out certain Aumani villages. The Aumani villages remaining unrented at the period of concluding the Decennial Settlement were in Cuddapah 51 and in Bellary 294; of the former, we observed the whole had since been rented, with the exception of one village, the Casbah of Cumbum, viz., 22 in Fusly 1223, at a temporary reduction below the estimated rent of Pagodas 3,653-33-60 to be added to the future years

f the lease; 22 in Fusly 1223, at a similar temporary reduction of Pagodas 1,807-7-40 to be hereafter recovered, and a further absolute reduction of Pagodas 203-16-70 and 6 in Fusly 1224, at an absolute reduction below the estimated rent of Pagodas 2,43,455. Of the Aumani villages in Bellary, only 12 had since been rented, viz., 3 in Fusly 1223, and 9 in Fusly 1224, at a reduction of Pagodas 525-38-40 in the former, and Pagodas 745-37-40 in the latter year, below the original estimated rent.

140. The next item of reduction was on account of the remission made in converting the conditional into an unconditional rent. In Bellary, the reduction on this account occurred in Fusly 1224 only, and amounted to Pagodas 3,176-30, from which deducting the increase under this head for the same year Pagodas 1,944-7-41, there remained a net decrease on this account of Pagodas 1,232-22-29. The amount of the revenue settled conditionally in this District for Fusly 1223 was Pagodas 33,101-30-0, which, by this remission, was reduced to Pagodas 30,192-22-40. In Cuddapah, the reduction on this account in Fusly 1223 was Pagodas 597-15-5, and in Fusly 1224 Pagodas 1,517-31-19. In the former year, 129 conditional villages, paying a revenue of C. Pagodas 57,465-9-11½ were settled unconditionally at C. Pagodas 56,749-1-11 in the latter Fusly 47 villages paying a conditional rent of Pagodas 25,831-5-4 were settled unconditionally at C. Pagodas 24,109-8-4½. Mr. Ross in his separate reports on the subsequent years of the lease, was desired to be careful to shew what portion of the Jumma for each year was formed on the terms of the conditional Settlement.

141. The other trifling remissions shewn in the foregoing statement consisted of land rent paid to certain Poligars under the authority of the Government—the rent of a small spot of ground in Bellary included in a Government grant to Mr. Hands—small sums of rent, the collection of which had been postponed by Mr. Chaplin to the following years—a trifling reduction in the rent of certain lapsed villages subsequently rented—and the remission authorized by Government to be made on account of the reduction of crops, by the attendants of His Highness the Peshwa, on his march to Soondoor.

142. We stated that the several small items of increase above the original Settlements for each year arose chiefly from the cultivation of reserved waste, and the extension of cultivation in a few Aumani villages; the particulars were fully shewn in the foregoing statement, and, therefore, do require from us any further remark.

143. The foregoing observations, we hoped, were sufficiently explanatory of the difference between the original Settlements, as stated in the Reports on the Decennial rent, and the actual Settlements as subsequently submitted in the separate Annual Reports from the Collectors on the progress of the lease. We next proceeded to shew how far the last mentioned Settlements had been realized: for this purpose we subjoined the following statement, exhibiting the actual Settlement of the land rent in the two divisions of the Ceded Districts for each expired year of the lease, the amount of the balance thereof outstanding at the close of each Fusly, the amount to which these balances were reduced on the 30th September, the actual collections on account of each of the expired years of the lease, the average thereof, and the difference between this average, and the average of the actual collections for the seven previous years.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

Name of Presidency or Province :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.							Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked mainly by				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.					
	Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 29 and 32.	Shifts or Sols.	Midday Stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total, Columns 24 to 26.	On which general Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.		Worked "otherwise," i.e. not falling under Columns 28 to 41.	Total, Columns 28 to 42.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						On Sunday.	On varying Week-days.	Under Section 18. (3) (c).	Under Section 18. (3) (d).		
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	
Aligarh - - -	544-2	-	544-2	22-29	-	22-29	549-59	4	4	-	0-8 (9)	4	-	-	-	0-12 (13)	1
Saharanpur - - -	864	-	864	-	-	-	864	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
Dohra Dab - - -	179	-	179	-	-	-	179	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
Shahjahanpur - - -	767	-	767	28	-	28	806	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	4
Bareilly - - -	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6
Agra - - -	654-48	149-29	803-77	66	-	66	899-84	4	2	12	10	2	2	-	-	12	6
Farukhabad - - -	556	-	556	16	-	16	572	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	7
Muttra - - -	41	5	46	14	-	14	60	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	8
Cawnpore - - -	5,770-23	422	6,192-25	944-50	11-5	956-06	10,178-91	2	2	-	12	6	-	2	-	8	9
Allahabad - - -	244	-	244	-	-	-	244	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	10
Jhansi - - -	989	-	989	-	-	-	989	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	11
Almora - - -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	12
Naini Tal - - -	54	-	54	-	-	-	54	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	12
Lucknow - - -	2,726	8-5	2,734-5	10	-	10	2,746-5	1	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	14
TOTAL - - -	16,621-48	614-29	17,235-77	1,112-27	11-5	1,123-47	18,371-84	15	22	5	122	22	16	2	1	4	16
											23					54	58

on the working of the Factories Act during 1892—continued.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—continued.

Number of Accidents during the Year, in Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.				Number of Persons Convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.														REMARKS.	
Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses—										Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.	Total, Columns 57 & 58.				
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total, (a) to (i).						
				48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.						
44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.			
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* Detail of printing press not given.		
2	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	† For three factories details have not been given as they have either been closed during the year or worked occasionally; they have accordingly been entered in the alternative columns.		
7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	‡ Gun-carriage factory.		
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9	2	11	32	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	§ Children worked by shifts.		
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
11	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¶ The excess of six over columns 16, 19, and 26, is due to the inclusion of the sugar works in Shahjahanpur, and five mills in Cawnpore, working both by shifts and stoppages.		
14	2	8	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¶ The excess of eight over columns 16, 19, and 26 is due to four presses in the Aligarh District, the one in the Muttra District, the Gun Carriage Factory at Farukhabad, and the Brewery at Almora, having holidays on both Sundays and varying week-days, and the Shahjahanpur Sugar Works being exempted under Section 5B. (2) (c) and (d).		
15	4	24	24	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

For carrying cotton to the press.

Rs. a. p.
For 100 bales - - - - - 5 5 -, or 10 pies per bale.
Male labourers are exclusively employed on this work.

For packing bales.

Rs. a. p.
For 100 bales - - - - - 4 12 -, or 9 pies per bale.
Male labourers are exclusively employed on this work.

The Commissioner of the Lahore division makes the following remarks on this subject:—"Wages paid to operatives seem to be good throughout the division, and even if they receive slightly less than the ordinary wages of other labourers of their class (as in Mooltan), they prefer factory work, as their employment is continuous, whereas ordinary labourers can only get work when there is a demand for their labour.

"In the Lahore district the greater portion of factory operatives are artisans, and they are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to receive better wages than can be had in the outside market. One advantage the factory employé has over the rural labourer is that the former is paid cash either daily or at regular intervals; the rural labourer, on the other hand, receives his wages in kind, generally grain, and this at the termination of each harvest."

In the Mooltan district the wages paid to mill hands are reported to be four annas a day to men, three annas to women, and two annas to children.

Wages on an average at the rate of three annas a day are paid to the operatives in the Cotton Ginning Factory at Okára, exclusive of those employed on special work, who are paid higher.

In the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dháriwál, wages vary from 5 rupees to 60 rupees per mensem, and in the Sugar Works at Sujánpur from 4 rupees to 50 rupees per mensem. The condition of operatives in the mills is good, as they have continuous employment and a fixed income and reside conveniently close to their work. Labourers of other classes depend upon the demand for labour which at times slackens and leaves them unemployed. In the Sugar Works Factory the condition of the operatives is not so good as at the Dháriwál Woollen Mills, since the former only works four months in the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi makes the following remarks regarding wages in his district:—"The general condition of operatives was good, but wages are invariably high. This is due to the fact that skilled labour has to be imported, and the price of articles of food and clothing is high. Therefore to attract skilled labour liberal wages have to be offered. Zamindárs work as coolies only and generally demand high wages of necessity."

5. In the Delhi district the employment of women and children is not very largely resorted to, their being only 31 women and 68 children employed out of a total number of 979 employés.

In the Cotton Press at Rewári women and children are more largely employed, there being 62 of the former and 26 of the latter employed for 40 days in the year for miscellaneous work.

The number of women and children employed in the factories of the Lahore division as compared with men are given in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Number of Men Employed.	Number of Women Employed.	Number of Children Employed.	TOTAL.
Mooltan - - - - -	63	56	4	123
Montgomery - - - - -	85	38	-	73
Lahore - - - - -	2,978	4	7	2,989
Amritsar - - - - -	99	29	-	128
Gurdáspur - - - - -	561	70	37	668
TOTAL - - - - -	3,786	197	48	3,981

This table shows that women are more largely employed in the Gurdáspur than in any other district in the Lahore division; In Lahore the great preponderance

ponderance of male operatives is due to the large number of persons engaged in the railway workshops, for which female labour is not suitable. Only 48 children were employed in the whole division, and of these 37 were employed in factories in the Gurdáspur district. No girls were employed during the year.

No women are employed in the factories in the Ráwalpindi division, but it appears that a daily average of 17 boys were employed during the year in Búta Singh's tent manufactory. The Civil Surgeon, however, found none at work when he inspected the workshop.

In most of the district reports the work of the certifying surgeon has not been noticed. The attention of Deputy Commissioners and of Civil Surgeons will be drawn to the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act and to the orders of this Government that civil surgeons are primarily responsible for detecting the employment of children under the authorised age. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi reports that all the children employed in the factories in that district have been duly certified.

6. As above stated, the fencing of the machinery in some of the factories in the Delhi district was found to be defective, but the defects were remedied after the necessary orders had been issued.

All machinery and mill gearing in the factories in the Ráwalpindi division is reported to be properly fenced.

The majority of the machinery at the factories in the Mooltan district is not of such a kind as to involve danger to those using it. The cotton ginning machines are so enclosed in frames that no danger is incurred by those employed in inserting cotton into them.

The machinery in the cotton mill at Okára was not properly fenced, and the necessary orders were issued to the managers to remedy the defect.

The machinery of the Government Forage Factory and the Amritsar Manufacturing Company is properly fenced, but the machinery of the Cotton Ginning Factory at Amritsar was not properly protected. Steps have been taken to have this done.

The dangerous parts of the machinery in the factories in the Gurdáspur district are properly fenced.

7. There were 20 accidents during the year under report, of which 2 were fatal, 6 serious, and 12 minor. The two fatal accidents occurred in the woollen mills at Dháriwál. The inspector reports that they were caused through the men disregarding the existing rules of working of the factory. One workman fell into a hot dye vat, and another in endeavouring to place a leather belt on a pulley while in motion had his dhoti entangled with the shaft, which whipped him round, resulting in a compound fracture of his left arm and other injuries. Both accidents ended fatally. Of the serious accidents two occurred in the two cotton mills at Delhi. These occurred before the date of the Deputy Commissioner's inspection and before the machinery was properly protected. Four serious accidents and ten minor ones occurred in the North-Western Railway workshops at Lahore. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in most cases they were directly due to the carelessness of the men injured.

8. There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year under report.