

Report on the working of the

Indian Factories Act 1911

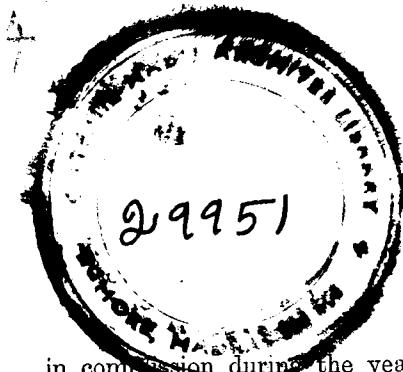
in the Madras presidency

1934



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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1934.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

There were six circles in the Presidency for the purpose of administration of the Indian Factories Act. The Chief Inspector of Factories with a Personal Assistant was in charge of the First Circle, Madras, for the first three months of the year; the post of Chief Inspector was then held in abeyance and the Commissioner of Labour was appointed to be Chief Inspector also in addition to his own duties. An Inspector was in charge of each of the other five circles with headquarters at Rajahmundry, Guntur, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly respectively.

The year began with 1,655 factories under the operation of the Act. Eighty-six new factories were brought on the register during the year, their description being as follows:—Printing and book-binding 4, oil mills 2, general engineering 2, railway workshops 2, saw mill 1, rice mills 10, decorticating and oil extracting 1, decorticating 9, laundry 1, ginning and decorticating 2, decorticating and rice milling 3, cotton ginning 14, cotton ginning and rice milling 6, cotton ginning, decorticating and flour milling 1, cotton ginning, decorticating and rice milling 1, tea 5, cotton spinning 2, cotton spinning and ginning 1, tannery 1, motor repair works 3, distillery 1, sugar 2, brick and tiles 2, barytes crushing 1, cotton ginning, rice milling, decorticating, turning, casting and fitting 1, tin making 1, cashew-nut peeling 1, cashewnut peeling and tin making 1, cement manufacture 1, splints and veneers manufacture 1 and manufacture of umbrella handles 1.

Fifty-six factories were struck off the registers during the year for the following reasons:—Eight had been closed for a number of years and were not likely to work again, in 33 machinery had been dismantled, in 13 there was no proof of over 19 persons having been simultaneously employed as required by the Act, one was amalgamated with another factory and both premises treated as one factory and in the case of one notified factory, the notification was cancelled by the Government as it has ceased to be a factory. The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 1,685, an increase of 1.8 per cent. Of these, 1,553 were

in commission during the year as against 1,503 in 1933, the remaining 132 being closed for various reasons.

Of the 1,553 factories in commission 720 were perennial and 833 seasonal.

2. *Number of operatives.*—The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,553 factories that were in commission during the year was 146,779 as against 137,775 in 1933. Of these 4,699 operatives (4,691 in perennial and 8 in seasonal) were employed in Government and Local Fund and the rest in private factories. Forty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-three operatives were engaged in the cotton, spinning and weaving industry during the year, while 6,495 were employed in jute spinning and weaving mills.

3. *Number of women and children.*—The total number of women and children employed in registered factories during the year was 37,195 and 6,312 as against 34,189 and 6,235, respectively in 1933.

4. *Certification of children.*—District Medical Officers continue to be certifying surgeons in their respective districts as laid down in subparagraph 51 of Article 250 of the Civil Medical Code. The number of certificates issued during the year was 10,724 as against 9,318 in 1933. Prosecutions were instituted for violation of section 23 in three cases and convictions obtained in all of them.

5. *Number of inspections.*—Of the 1,553 factories that were in commission during the year, 255 were inspected once, 773 twice, 404 thrice and 92 more than three times. The total number of inspections by all Inspectors including 602 made by Additional Inspectors was 3,400 as against 3,426 in the previous year.

Twenty-nine, out of 1,553 factories in commission, were not inspected during the year by departmental officers for the following reasons:—Twenty-four were closed at the time of the visit, 3 registered late in the year and 2 not visited at all as they were reported to be closed.

Three hundred and twenty-five joint inspections of factories were made by the full-time Inspectors with District Health Officers and Municipal Health Officers in their capacity as Additional Inspectors of Factories.

In addition to the above, the following visits were made by the full-time Inspectors of this department:—Four hundred and five factories

were visited but found closed, 222 night visits were made and the relevant provisions of the Act and Rules were found duly observed. An old case relating to the violation of such provisions is pending trial.

Three hundred and seventeen Sunday visits were made with reference to section 22. A prosecution taken up in one case ended in conviction. One old case was disposed of during the year.

Fifty-eight surprise visits other than night and Sunday visits, were also made. Prosecutions were taken up in three cases all of which ended in conviction.

Twenty special visits were made to factories during the year.

During the inspections of factories in Madras City, returns under Cotton Statistics Act were also checked.

Two of the circle offices were inspected by the Chief Inspector during the year.

Two hundred and seven unregistered factories were also inspected by the full-time Inspectors. Verbal instructions wherever necessary were given for fencing and guarding dangerous parts of machinery.

In addition to the above, 23 unregistered factories were inspected by Additional Inspectors; 12 of the registered factories visited by them were found closed. Sixty-seven surprise visits were also paid to registered factories by Additional Inspectors.

The total number of inspections and visits by the departmental officers for 1934 is 3,962 as against 4,196 in the previous year.

Visits under the Act made by the certifying surgeons were as follows:—

District Medical Officers	...	20
Certifying surgeons	...	114

The following inspections were made under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act during the year:—

Officers of the Agricultural department	...	40
Inspectors of Factories	...	896

II.—HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY.

6. *Health*.—The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any of the factories during the year.

7. *Sanitation*.—The cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was fairly well maintained. Orders issued departmentally and also on the suggestions of the District and Municipal Health Officers were, as a rule, promptly carried out. A prosecution had however to be resorted to in one case and this ended in conviction.

8. *Housing accommodation for factory operatives*.—Housing accommodation was provided in eight factories in addition to the 217 factories mentioned in last year's report.

Education of factory operatives.—Educational facilities already provided in factories were continued during the year. In addition, an elementary school is reported to have been maintained for factory children in the Sri Lakshmi Silk Manufacturing Works, Peddapuram, East Godavari district, and in two factories on tea estates.

9. *Welfare work*.—Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual. Medical facilities were provided in five tea factories newly registered during the year. The Welfare Committees mentioned in the previous reports continued to function during the year. Amenities newly reported during the period under review are as follows:—A creche is provided and milk and barley supplied to children in one factory at Calicut, one seer rice is given free to each child per week in a tea estate at Talapoya and water taps are provided for all quarters in a cement factory at Madukkarai, Coimbatore district.

10. *Limewashing and painting*.—The periodical limewashing of the inside walls and painting or limewashing of woodwork in factories were generally well attended to. Attention of Managers was drawn to the rules wherever necessary; prosecutions were taken up in six cases and convictions obtained in all of them.

11. *Latrine exemptions*.—Latrine exemption was granted by the Chief Inspector during the year to one factory under the powers vested in him by Rule 29 of the Madras Factories Rules. Exemption previously granted was revoked in the case of 13 factories as the conditions justifying the exemption had since changed.

The provision of latrine accommodation and the maintenance of latrines in a sanitary condition have been insisted upon. Nine prosecutions had to be instituted to enforce compliance and convictions were obtained in all of them.

12. *Drinking water*.—Due provision was made in most of the factories for the supply of drinking water. Orders were issued wherever necessary and prosecution was resorted to in six cases which ended in conviction.

13. *Wages*.—The first statement given below shows the daily average rate of wages earned by various classes of labour employed in factories in the Presidency as compared with those paid inside and outside factories in the Coimbatore district. As an additional feature in this year's report, a second statement has been furnished in which the Presidency has been divided into six groups corresponding to the six factory circles and daily average rates of wages worked out for each of these groups in addition to the Presidency average calculated this year from the 28 district averages and shown in column 3 of the first statement.

Average daily rate of wages paid.

Main class of labour.	In all factories in the Presidency.				In factories in the Coimbatore district.		Prevailing rates out- side the factories in Coimbatore district.		
	(1)	1933. (2)		1934. (3)		1934. (4)		(5)- R.S. A. P.	
		R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.			A. P.
<i>Skilled Labour.</i>									
Engine driver	..	..	..	1 4 1	1 1 9	1 5 3	1 4 0		
Fireman	..	..	..	0 11 5	0 10 1	0 9 5	0 10 0		
Oilman	..	..	..	0 8 9	0 6 10	0 6 7	0 7 0		
Fitter	..	..	..	1 0 9	1 1 2	0-11 7	0 12 0		
Turner	..	..	..	1 3 3	1 3 8	1 0 8	0 14 0		
Rivetter	..	..	..	0 15 7	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Boilersmith	..	..	..	1 3 10	1 3 3	1 4 5	0 14 0		
Blacksmith... .. .	..	..	..	1 1 2	1 0 6	1 1 1	0 14 0		
Moulder	..	..	..	1 0 3	1 0 0	0 14 1	0 14 0		
Carpenter	..	..	..	1 0 5	0 15 9	0 15 0	0 14 0		
Bricklayer	..	..	..	0 15 4	0 13 6	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Compositor (Printer)	..	..	..	0 13 6	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Machinist (do.)	..	..	..	0 15 5	1 1 1	..	..		
Weaver, Cotton, Men	..	..	..	1 0 8	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 7 0		
Do. Boys	..	..	..	0 4 5	0 4 1	0 3 4	0 3 0		
Spinner, Cotton, Men	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 8 6	..		
Do. Boys	..	..	..	0 4 10	0 4 7	0 4 7	..		
Weaver, Jute, Men	..	..	..	0 10 6	0 8 11	..	..		
Do. Boys	..	..	..	0 3 4	0 3 4	..	..		
Spinner, Jute, Men	..	..	..	0 7 8	0 7 0	..	..		
Do. Boys	..	..	..	0 5 1	0 6 8	..	..		
<i>Unskilled labour.</i>									
Female coolie (Gin)	..	..	..	0 4 1	0 4 0	0 4 1	0 4 0		
Male do.	..	..	..	0 6 7	0 6 5	0 6 11	0 7 0		
Female coolie (Press)	..	..	..	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Male do.	..	..	..	0 9 0	0 8 9	0 8 0	0 8 6		
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	..	..	..	0 3 11	0 4 2	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Male do.	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 5	0 7 0		
Female coolies in fields	..	..	..	0 4 0	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Male do.	..	..	..	0 6 3	0 5 9	..	..		

Average daily rates of wages paid in factory circles during 1934.

Name of labour.	Headquarters circle— Madras and Chingleput districts.	II Circle— Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, and West Goda- vari districts.			III Circle— Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore districts.			IV Circle— Bellary, Channarayana, Anantapur, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.			V Circle— Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara districts.			VI Circle— South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad and Tinnevely districts.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)								
Skilled labour.																
Engine driver	..	1 9 10	1 1 0	1 2 8	0 14 5	1 2 6	1 1 5									
Fireman	..	1 0 8	0 7 2	0 12 9	0 9 2	0 10 0	0 9 3									
Oilman	..	0 12 2	0 5 5	0 7 4	0 5 9	0 7 2	0 6 6									
Fitter	..	1 3 3	0 14 6	1 5 7	0 15 3	1 2 4	1 0 5									
Turner	..	1 7 4	0 14 7	1 6 10	1 1 7	1 4 9	1 4 8									
Rivetter	..	1 2 10	0 13 0	0 10 9	0 13 0	0 10 5	1 9 5									
Boilersmith	..	1 7 9	0 14 11	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 2 8	1 1 3									
Blacksmith	..	1 5 10	0 13 0	1 2 7	1 2 1	0 13 6	1 0 3									
Moulder	..	1 3 6	0 11 11	1 1 0	1 3 5	0 12 9	1 2 1									
Carpenter	..	1 4 2	0 12 1	1 1 8	0 12 8	1 0 5	1 1 3									
Bricklayer	..	1 3 5	0 10 10	0 14 7	0 13 4	0 13 6	0 14 7									
Compositor (Printer)	..	0 13 11	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 7	0 8 6									
Machinist (do.)	..	1 4 4	0 15 7	0 14 8	1 7 0	0 8 11	1 0 2									
Weaver, Cotton, Men	..	1 6 4	..	1 4 0	..	0 11 0	0 10 8									
Do. Boys	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 1	..									
Spinner, Cotton, Men	..	1 5 1	0 8 4	..	..	0 8 6	0 5 8									
Do. Boys	..	0 9 1	0 4 10	..	..	0 4 3	0 2 6									
Weaver, Jute, Men	..	..	0 11 4	0 4 0	..	..	..									
Do. Boys	..	..	0 3 4	..	..	..	..									
Spinner, Jute, Men	..	..	0 7 8	0 5 9	..	..	..									
Do. Boys	..	..	0 6 8	..	..	..	..									
Unskilled labour.																
Female coolie (Gin)	..	..	0 3 11	0 4 5	0 3 11	0 4 4	0 3 9									
Male do.	..	..	0 7 11	0 6 3	0 5 9	0 7 1	0 6 3									
Female coolie (Press)	..	..	0 6 0	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 4 10	0 5 4									
Male do.	..	..	..	0 6 6	0 8 2	0 7 9	0 12 9									
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	..	0 4 8	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 3 5	0 3 11	0 5 1									
Male do.	..	0 5 4	0 5 6	0 5 5	0 4 9	0 7 2	0 7 3									
Female coolies in fields	..	..	0 3 1	..	0 3 3	0 4 1	0 3 9									
Male do.	..	..	0 4 11	..	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 6 1									

Comparison of the rates of wages for 1933 and 1934 shows that on the whole both for skilled and unskilled labour there has been a fall. But as the Presidency averages have been arrived at by different methods the comparison may not be entirely reliable. The increase in the number of factories and operatives employed does however suggest some improvement in the industrial position.

14. *Strikes*.—The workmen of the Madras Pencil Factory, about 50 in number, struck

work on the 8th January 1934, the management having refused to keep in service a maistri whom they suspected to be a mischief-maker. The management did not come to any agreement with the strikers and employed new hands to carry on their work.

About 100 labourers out of a total of 160 in the Dhanalakshmi Mills, Tiruppur, struck work on the 10th January 1934 on the ground that the wages paid by the mill authorities were not

adequate. Almost all of them subsequently resumed work, unconditionally.

About 190 out of a total of 210 workmen in Messrs. Addison & Co.'s Workshop, Mount Road, struck work on the 28th January 1934 on the ground, that the management did not comply with their request to remove a portion of the cut in their pay. Most of them were soon taken back for work, the management not accepting any of the demands of the workmen.

About 827 out of a total of 1,716 workmen in the Kaleswarar Mill, Coimbatore, and about 300 out of a total of 600 men in the Vasantha Mills, Singanailur, struck work on the 15th February 1934 and 19th February 1934, respectively, on the ground that the management did not comply with their demand to remove the cut in their pay. The strike in the Kaleswarar Mills ended on the 24th February 1934 and the workmen were given slight increase in wages. The strike in the Vasantha Mills ended on the 21st February 1934 without the labourers getting any advantage as a result of their strike.

A strike of the workmen of Messrs. Parry & Co., Ranipet, occurred on the 28th February 1934 and ended on the 3rd March 1934. About 293 out of a total of 340 men employed in the firm were involved in the strike. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the management to accede to the demand of the workmen in the pottery section that the system by which the potters were divided into three batches and asked to do coolie work and pottery work by turns should be stopped. The strike, however, ended without the workmen gaining their object.

About 56 carpenters of Messrs. Simpson & Co.'s Furnishing department, Madras, struck work on the 2nd April 1934 as a protest against the order of the management requiring them to bring their own tools for work in future. Nineteen of the strikers who turned up for work later with their own tools were admitted for work by the management.

The workers of the Standard Oil Company's Installation at Cocanada, numbering about 32 struck work on the 12th June 1934 and demanded restoration of the cut in their pay, provision of separate tiffin sheds for midday meals, payment of gratuity and pension, increased scales of pay and better medical attention. The 25 workmen who returned to work unconditionally on the 18th June 1934 were taken back by the management.

About 125 out of about 800 workers employed in the Sri Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills, Ellore, struck work on the 14th August 1934 as a protest against the cut in their wages and dismissal of their leader by the management as a disciplinary measure. They, however, resumed work unconditionally after two days. On the 27th August 1934, there was another strike in the mills consequent on the failure of the management to increase the wages of the workmen. When the management began to employ new hands in the place of those who went on strike, the strikers wanted to return to work unconditionally on the 14th September 1934. But the management took in only a small number of the strikers as they had already appointed new workers in the place of those who had gone on strike.

About 318 of the 842 workers employed in the Commonwealth Trust Tile Factory at Feroke struck work on the 18th August 1934 as a protest against the order of the management directing that the workers should go out to answer the calls of nature only at specified hours and their action in dispensing with the services of three workmen who disobeyed the order. The terms of the settlement of the strike were that the new order of the management will not be enforced, that the workers should commence work in the factory 15 minutes earlier and that the three discharged workers will not be taken back for work.

About 120 workers in the weaving department of the Sri Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills, Ellore, struck work on the evening of the 19th November 1934 as the management refused to increase their wages. They resumed work on the 21st November 1934 as the management agreed to grant an increase of three pies a day for each worker.

15. *Fires*.—There were 13 cases of fire during the year; two in rice mills; one in jute and cotton mill, one in a tannery, three in cotton ginning factories, two in cotton ginning and decorticating factories, two in tea factories, one in a furniture factory and one in a cotton spinning factory. The cause of fire is not known in five cases. In the remaining eight cases it is said to be: Breaking of a hurricane lantern in two cases; defective construction of the flue of the drying chamber in a third case; spontaneous combustion in the fourth case; a spark from the heated bearing of the calender machine falling on the paper rollers in the fifth case; a live spark from the chimney in the sixth case and the cotton falling into the gin wheels and catching fire in the seventh case. Incendiarism is suspected in the last case. The total estimated loss is said to be Rs. 4,21,928-1-6, of which Rs. 3,62,858-0-11 was covered by insurance.

16. *Fencing*.—Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works, machinery and plant were well attended to. The dangers involved in unfenced machinery were explained to employers and operatives wherever necessary and steps were taken up to see that the orders issued in this respect were duly complied with. Wearing of tight clothing by oilers, drivers, etc., has been enforced and orders issued wherever irregularities were noticed. Twenty-five prosecutions were instituted for contravention of the provisions relating to the fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery and convictions obtained in all of them.

III.—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

17. *Rest interval*.—The rest interval of one hour prescribed by section 21 (1) (a) (i) of the Act was observed in 1,380 factories. Two printing presses in Madras and one printing press in Trichinopoly continued to avail themselves of the proviso to section 21 (1) (a) (ii) under the sanction of Government. Exemption from section 21 applicable to the majority of operatives was availed of by 86 factories on the usual conditions that sufficient time though not a fixed period is allowed for meals. Returns were not received from 84 factories.

18. *Weekly holiday*.—Sundays were observed as holidays in the case of 632 factories. Substituted holidays were granted in 733 factories in lieu of Sundays worked. Exemption from section 22 has been availed of in 164 factories subject to the condition that no person shall be allowed to work for more than 14 days without a holiday for a whole day. Returns were not received from 84 factories.

19. *Exemptions*.—Exemptions granted by the Government under section 30 (1) of the Act continued to work satisfactorily. A printing press in Madras was exempted from the provisions of sections 28 and 22 under section 30 (2) owing to exceptional pressure of work. During the year, the Commissioner of Labour was pleased to fix the number of persons permitted to avail of the various exemptions granted by Government under section 30 of the Act in respect of two factories as against two factories in 1933.

20. *Weekly hours*.—The number of factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 48 was 283 for men and 284 for women; above 48 and not above 54 was 249 for men and 205 for women; above 54 was 937 for men and 764 for women. The 30-hour week for children was observed in 18 factories and more than 30 in 114 factories.

IV.—NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

21. *Notices*.—Notices and returns were generally submitted by Managers of Factories during the year as required by the Act. In 49 cases legal action was taken to enforce compliance and convictions were obtained in 39 cases. One case is pending trial.

22. *Accidents*.—One thousand five hundred and eight accidents occurred in factories during the year as against 1,560 in the previous year; the frequency rate for the Presidency for 1934 is .0040 as against .0046 in 1933.

Particulars of 12 fatal accidents that occurred during the year are given in Appendix I of the report.

An accident is classed as 'serious' if it disables the injured person from attending to his duties for 21 days or more, or if the injury caused by it results in, or is equivalent to, the loss of an eye or a limb. A large number of accidents however are classed as "serious," not on account of any severe injury but merely because the injured persons did not return to work within 21 days and these cases cannot therefore be considered as serious in the strict sense of the term.

Of the 12 fatal and 391 serious accidents, 5 of the former and 181 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. Of the 391 serious accidents, 6 resulted in loss of limb, 4 in partial loss of limb, 1 in loss of power in limb, 3 in partial loss of power

in limb, 28 in loss of fingers, 31 in partial loss of fingers, 5 in partial loss of power in fingers, 1 in partial loss of toe; 2 in loss of one eye, 3 in partial loss of vision in one eye, 1 in partial loss of power in foot, 1 in loss of teeth and 1 in loss of limb and partial loss of power in another limb. Of the 1,105 minor accidents, 2 resulted in partial loss of limb, 2 in partial loss of fingers, 3 in partial loss of power in fingers and 2 in loss of teeth.

No accident due to drink was reported during the year.

Accidents may be classed as follows.—

Caused by machinery moved by mechanical power ...	257
Cuts ...	70
Falling weights ...	312
Carriage wheels ...	20
Burns ...	65
Hot liquids and molten metals ...	21
Flying splinters ...	136
Treading on splinters ...	15
Trapping between bodies ...	111
Falls ...	45
Slips ...	58
Missing the mark ...	16
Handles of hammer, etc., breaking ...	2
Shuttles flying ...	11
Electric shock ...	4
Escape of steam and fumes ...	4
Rebounding of bodies ...	11
Miscellaneous ...	355
Total ...	1,508

It has been pointed out in the previous report that comparisons in accident statistics cannot be made except on a common basis of man-days worked. The following observations are made subject to this remark.

The total number of accidents has decreased by 52 or 3.45 per cent over the figure for 1933. But there has been an increase in other directions as shown below:—

All Industries.

(1) Serious accidents ...	Increase of 35 or 8.95 per cent.
(2) Accidents caused by machinery moved by mechanical power.	Increase of 42 or 16.34 per cent.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

All accidents ...	Increase of 68 or 21.78 per cent.
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The Inspectors' attention is being drawn to these increases and they will be instructed to bring this fact to the notice of Managers of Factories concerned during their inspections.

The statement below shows the important industries in which the accidents occurred and the percentage of accidents to the total number of man-days worked during the year:—

Industry.	Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.	Total number of operatives employed during the year.	Percentage.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
Cotton spinning and weaving	1	106	192	6	7	..	1	..	..	313	13,945,847	.0022
Cotton gins and presses	1	6	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	2,915,943	.0009
Rice mills	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2,125,718	.0004
Railway workshops	1	134	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	3,701,301	.0194
Others	6	124	295	1	7	11	..	..	..	444	15,306,192	.0029
Total ..	11	376	1,087	1	14	18	1	..	..	1,508	37,984,901	.0040

There is an appreciable further decrease during the year in the number of accidents reported from railway workshops. This may be attributed to the continued co-operation of the railway authorities in the campaign against accidents started in the year 1931.

23. *Registers.*—Registers prescribed under the Act and the Rules were on the whole well maintained. Orders relating to these were issued wherever necessary. Prosecutions were instituted in 15 cases of failure to comply with the provisions of the Act and convictions obtained in all of them.

V.—PROSECUTIONS.

24. *Prosecutions.*—Occupiers and Managers of 60 factories involving 74 persons were prosecuted during the year. Of these the Occupiers and Managers, individually and jointly, of two factories were prosecuted twice in the year. In one case an appeal was preferred to the High Court against the conviction by the Subdivisional Magistrate. The accused was subsequently acquitted in the retrial ordered by the High Court. In another case in which an appeal was preferred, the High Court ordered a refund of the fine already paid. In four cases, the Occupiers transferred their liabilities to their Managers, who were found guilty and convicted accordingly. Two cases are pending trial. Eight cases taken up during the previous year were disposed of in 1934 and convictions obtained. In one case, three charges were withdrawn as defects had been rectified subsequent to the institution of the prosecution. Convictions were obtained in all on 308 counts, the fines levied ranging from four annas to Rs. 100 per count. Five prosecutions under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Rules thereunder, 3 at the instance of the Director of Agriculture and 2 at the instance of the Commissioner of Labour were also instituted and conducted by the Inspectors of Factories during the year. Three of these ended in conviction and 2 are pending trial.

VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

25. Mr. W. Fyfe, Inspector of Industrial Schools, was appointed to hold the post of the Chief Inspector of Factories temporarily with effect from the 3rd January 1934 in the vacancy caused by the grant of leave to Mr. S. A. Cartledge preparatory to his retirement from service. This arrangement lasted for three months only. With effect from the 3rd April 1934, the Commissioner of Labour was appointed as an Inspector of Factories and styled as the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, in Government Memorandum No. 983-1/34-3, Development, dated the 29th March 1934.

The Kollegal subdivision of the Coimbatore district was transferred from the jurisdiction of the V Circle, Coimbatore, to that of the IV Circle, Bellary, in G.O. Ms. No. 658, Development, dated the 14th May 1934. Kollegal is more easily reached from Bellary than from Coimbatore and the change was effected in the interests of economy in travelling allowance.

In a recent prosecution it was found that the wording of rule 27 of the Rules was ambiguous. This rule was therefore amended in G.O. No. 1359, Development, dated the 25th September 1934, so as to make it clear that the periodical sanitary treatment of latrines should be done at intervals not exceeding six months.

In Government Notification No. 357, dated the 11th October 1934, the draft rules "The Hazardous Occupations (Lead and Lead Compounds)

Rules, 1935" framed under section 33 (4) of the Factories Act, 1934, were published by the Local Government under the direction of the Government of India. Remarks were offered by this department on these draft rules.

The Vizagapatam Agency Surgeon, Koraput, was appointed as an Additional Inspector of Factories and Certifying Surgeon for the purposes of the Factories Act in respect of the portions of the Agency tracts over which neither the District Health Officer nor the District Medical Officer at Vizagapatam has jurisdiction, in Government Notifications Nos. 355 and 356, dated the 5th October 1934.

Rules 8 and 9 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules were amended in G.O. No. 1352, Development, dated the 24th September 1934.

The most important item of work dealt with by this department during the year, was the framing of the draft rules under the Factories Act, 1934, which came into force on 1st January 1935. These were published by the Government for criticism in Notification No. 363, dated the 15th October 1934.

An agreement was arrived during September of the year by which the work of inspections under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was allocated on what appeared to be on equitable basis as between the factory inspection and the Agricultural departments. In spite of this agreement only a tenth of these inspections were done by the Agricultural officers during 1934. The Director of Agriculture has since asked that the allocation should be re-examined.

Two hundred and thirty-nine plans of factories other than those of cotton ginning factories and 13 plans of cotton ginning factories were scrutinized during the year. Some of the plans are still being sent for approval after the buildings are constructed. In two cases legal proceedings were instituted under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act against the factory owners who had constructed ginning factories without the plans being previously approved by the Commissioner of Labour.

Action in regard to international collaboration in measures affecting the protection of workers mentioned in the previous report was continued during the year. As stated in paragraph 22 above, there has been a decrease in the total number of accidents and also a further and appreciable decrease in those occurring in railway workshops.

26. *Valuable stock and service registers.*—The inventory of valuable stock was maintained and service registers kept up to date.

27. *Statements.*—Statement required in G.O. Ms. No. 580, Development, dated the 23rd April 1923, as revised by G.Os. No. 691, dated the 8th May 1925, No. 884, dated the 17th June 1926, No. 1119, dated the 17th August 1932, No. 499, dated the 28th April 1933, and No. 1140, dated the 18th September 1933, are appended.

T. G. RUTHERFORD,
Commissioner of Labour and
Chief Inspector of Factories.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
MADRAS, 24th May 1935.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the totals of factories.

Factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a)	..	..	{	Seasonal	..	826
				Perennial	..	708
Factories as defined in section 2 (3) (b)	..	..	{	Seasonal	..	7
				Perennial	..	12
				Total	..	1,553

STATEMENT II (a)—Seasonal—Enumeration of Factories.

	Districts																			Total
	Anantapur.	Arcoot, North	Arcoot, South	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Colabatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari, East.	Godavari, West.	Guntur.	Kanara, South.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madrass.	Mahabub.	Nellore.	Nizampatnam.	
I Government and Local Fund Factories—																				
Forage presses																				
Miscellaneous (Flabrics)																				
II All other factories—																				
Food, drink and tobacco—																				
Coffee																				
Coffee and cashewnut																				
Coffee and nutmeg																				
Coffee, cashewnut, cardamoms and nutmeg																				
Coffee, deoctorating and oil extracting																				
Coffee, ginger, fertilizers and general produce preparations																				
Coffee curing and lace winding																				
Coffee, tea, grinding, blending and tin making																				
Tea																				
Tea blending and packing, coffee roasting, grinding and packing																				
Tea grinding and packing																				
Sugar																				
Total																				
Miscellaneous—																				
Factories																				
Groundnut deoctorating and flour milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating																				
Groundnut deoctorating and rice milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating, rice milling and water pumping																				
Groundnut deoctorating, rice milling and oil extracting																				
Turneric polishing and rice milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating, rice and flour milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating and gram flour milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating and gram flour milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating, jute pressing, oil extracting and motor repairing																				
Groundnut deoctorating and oil extracting																				
Groundnut deoctorating and jute pressing																				
Groundnut deoctorating, rice milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating, textile and sandwood oil extracting																				
Turneric polishing																				
Groundnut deoctorating, oil and flour milling																				
Groundnut deoctorating, rice milling and metal works																				
Groundnut deoctorating and preparation of match materials																				
Total																				
Gins and Presses—																				
Cotton pressing																				
Cotton ginning																				
Jute pressing																				
Cotton ginning and rice milling																				
Cotton ginning and deoctorating																				
Cotton ginning, groundnut deoctorating and rice milling																				
Cotton ginning, groundnut deoctorating and oil extracting																				
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Cotton ginning, groundnut deoctorating and oil extracting																				
Cotton ginning, groundnut deoctorating and oil extracting																				

(1)
Government and Local Fund Factories--

Food, drink and tobacco—	..
Batteries, electric—	..
Breeds, birds—	..
Breeds, mammals—	..
Breeds, reptiles—	..
Breeds, stamens—	..
Breeds, water works—	..
Rice mills—	..
Rice—	..
Rice and oil	..
Rice and flour	..
Rice, flour, oil and match	..
Rice milling, oil extracting and	..
sawing and ice making	..
Sugar and distillery	..
Sugar, CO ₂ , distillery and confec-	..
tory	..
Tobacco	..
Miscellaneous—	..
Condiments	..
Groom mills	..
Total	..
Chemicals, dyes, etc.—	..
Bones and manures	..
Oil milling	..
Miscellaneous—	..
Preparation of matches	..
Colour and ink	..
Preparation of medicines	..
Bleaching and dyeing	..
Total	..
Paper and printing—	..
Printing and book-binding	..
Miscellaneous—	..
Printers' type foundry	..
Total	..
Processes relating to wood, stone and	..
glass—	..
Bricks and tiles—	..
Bricks and bledry	..
Tile and rice	..
Tile and tile	..
Cement tiles	..
Brick and tiles	..
Brick, tile and lime	..
Brick, tile and lime	..
Carpentry and cabinet making	..
Glass	..
Cement, lime and potteries	..
Cement works	..
Saw mills—	..
Saw mills and carpentry	..
Saw mills and oil extraction	..
Saw mills and oil extraction	..
Miscellaneous materials	..
Mason	..
(venetian)	..
Carving of pencils	..
Granite metal	..
Barley crushing	..
Total	..
Processes connected with skins and hides—	..
Leather and shoes	..
Tanneries	..
Total	..
Clips and presses—	..
Miscellaneous—	..
Fibre presses	..
Baling of wool	..
Total	..

STATEMENT III (a).—Seasonal—Average daily number of persons employed in different industries according to districts—cont.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Anantapur.	Arcoot, North.	Arcoot, South.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari, East.	Godavari, West.	Guntur.	Kanara, South.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Night's, The.	Ramanad.	Salem.	Tanjore.	Tinnevely.	Tiruchinopoly.	Vizagapatnam.	Total for 1934.	Total for 1935.
(1) Miscellaneous—cont.																												
Groundnut decorticating and silk weaving	241	145	207	485	117	371	392	463	68	1,383	1,140	608	549	138	51	193	40	147	82	1,268	82	1,268	82	1,268	82	1,268	82	1,268
Groundnut decorticating and turmeric polishing	178	25	682	1,550	918	205	16	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Groundnut decorticating, turmeric polishing and flour milling	772	17	1,280	2,644	416	333	719	122	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	
Groundnut decorticating, rice and flour milling and oil extracting	30	54	27	37	645	177	190	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	
Cashewnut																												
Groundnut decorticating, rice milling, tile making and oil extracting	43	283	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Cashewnut and tin manufacture																												
Total	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308
Gins and presses—																												
Cotton ginning	178	25	682	1,550	918	205	16	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Cotton ginning and rice milling	772	17	1,280	2,644	416	333	719	122	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	
Cotton ginning and decorticating	30	54	27	37	645	177	190	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	
Cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and oil extracting	43	283	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and rice milling																												
Cotton ginning, decorticating and flour milling																												
Cotton ginning and groundnut																												
Cotton ginning and machinery																												
Cotton ginning and workshop																												
Cotton ginning and flour milling																												
Cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating, rice, flour, and gram milling																												
Cotton ginning and pressing																												
Cotton gin and pressing, pressing and leaves and cleaning of ale																												
Cotton pressing and pressing of senna leaves and fibre																												
Cotton ginning, decorticating, rice milling and water pumping																												
Cotton ginning and pressing, groundnut decorticating and oil extracting																												
Cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating, rice milling and oil extracting and fitting works																												
Total	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308
Chemicals and dyes—																												
Oil mills																												
Total	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308
Grand total	1,549	148	3,166			117	7,213	591	493	106	151	3,392	3,230	1,237	2,853	1,508	1,753			1,126	2,191	753	40	2,361	193	1,068	36,121	31,005

(a) Return not received.

STATEMENT III (b).—Perennial—Average daily number of operative employed in different industries according to districts.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
I. Government and Local Fund Factories																													
Dockyards																													
Electrical engineering																													
Engineering (General)																													
Engineering (General)																													
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APPENDIX I.

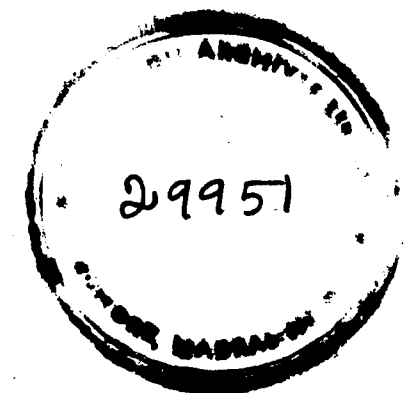
Statement showing the particulars of fatal accidents during the year 1934.

Serial number and name of factory.	Date of accident.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Socony Vacuum Corporation, Cassimode Petrol Installation, Madras.	25th January 1934.	Male ..	28 YRS.	The deceased was standing on a ladder resting against a pole carrying electric wires and trying to trace a fault in the circuit, while doing so, he overbalanced and fell to the ground. He died in hospital later.
2 The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly district.	31st January 1934.	Do. ..	25	When the deceased got into a petrol tank wagon to examine the quantity of water remaining in it after the water was syphoned out, an explosion occurred and he was thrown out through the manhole in flames by the side of the tank. He succumbed instantaneously to the injuries caused extensive burns.
3 The Malabar Match Works, Palghat, Malabar district.	23rd February 1934.	Do. ..	15	While trying to fit a belt to the pulley of a grinding stone the right hand of the deceased was caught and severed from his body. He died on the same day.
4 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ambasamudram, Tinnevely district.	28th February 1934.	Do. ..	26	The deceased was employed on cleaning a Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler. While getting into the manhole in the steam drum, he slipped and ultimately fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. In the descent, his face also struck a valve about 7 feet above ground level. He died immediately as a result of the shock and injuries sustained.
5 Aska Sugar Works and Distillery, Aska, Ganjam district.	21st March 1934.	Do. ..	50	The cause of this accident is not known definitely. The deceased person was found lying at 4 a.m. on one of the roads inside the factory with a big wound on his forehead. He died at 6-30 a.m. the same day. On enquiry the Police were of opinion that the accident was caused by a fall.
6 Sri Javalakshmi Vilas Boiler and Rice Mill, Dharapuram, Coimbatore district.	8th April 1934.	Do. ..	20	The deceased opened the cover of a huller while it was working. In doing so he lost his balance and accidentally shoved his fingers into the huller. The injuries developed into tetanus and he died on 20th April 1934.
7 The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district.	23rd April 1934.	Do. ..	50	Whilst dismantling roof trusses over old boilers, one of the trusses fell on the right foot of the deceased and crushed it causing compound fracture of both the bones. He succumbed to the injuries on the next day.
8 Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Tondiarpet Installation, Madras.	24th May 1934.	Do. ..	40	Whilst getting up a ladder inside a settling tank, the ladder slipped causing the deceased to fall from a height of 8 feet. He died on 11th June 1934 as a result of the injuries caused to his ribs by the fall.
9 Kannappa Mudaliyar & Son's Rice Mill, Gundur, Chingleput district.	30th May 1934.	Do. ..	22	While trying to push the belt of a water pump from the pulley with his leg, the leg of the deceased was caught in the belt and he was thrown against the flywheel. Death was instantaneous.
10 Sri Krishna Ginning Factory, Kalligudi, Madura district.	3rd August 1934.	Do. ..	22	The deceased oilman was oiling the bearings of an overhead shaft in the lathe room. His arm was accidentally caught in the belt in motion and was broken. He died ten minutes later.
11 Sri Salyanarayana Rice and Groundnut Mill, Bobbili, Vizagapatam district.	15th August 1934.	Female.	60	When the deceased was removing the groundnut chaff from a big heap, she was buried under the heap and suffocated to death.
12 The Public Works Workshops, Madras ..	1st December 1934.	Male.	27	An electrical tool-post grinder broke due to a heavy feed by the operator and splinters struck him violently. He died in hospital later.

APPENDIX II.

Particulars of accidents in registered factories in which compensation was deposited or paid under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act during the year 1934.

Serial number and name of district.	Name of factory.	Date of accident.	Compensation deposited or paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS. A. P.
1 Madras ..	The Carnatic Mill ..	17th October 1932 ..	1,223 12 5
2 Do. ..	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Tondiarpet Installation ..	1st November 1933 ..	21 0 0
3 Do. ..	Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Beach Engineering Works ..	17th January 1934 ..	14 5 4
4 Do. ..	Cassimode Petrol Installation ..	25th January 1934 ..	750 0 0
5 Do. ..	Messrs. Massey (1930), Limited, Engineering Works ..	3rd February 1934 ..	504 0 0
6 Do. ..	Messrs. Simpson and Co., Ltd., Motor Workshops ..	27th February 1934 ..	126 0 0
7 Do. ..	Madras Publishing House ..	7th April 1934 ..	134 7 0
8 Do. ..	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Tondiarpet Installation ..	15th May 1934 ..	57 12 0
9 Do. ..	Do. ..	24th May 1934 ..	900 0 0
10 Do. ..	Diocesan Press ..	13th June 1934 ..	42 0 0
11 Do. ..	Port Trust Workshops ..	5th July 1934 ..	567 0 0
12 Do. ..	The Carnatic Mill ..	17th July 1934 ..	73 8 0
13 Do. ..	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Tondiarpet Installation ..	25th July 1934 ..	33 1 3
14 Do. ..	The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited ..	26th September 1934 ..	18 14 0
15 Chingleput ..	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur ..	23rd May 1933 ..	192 2 0
16 Do. ..	Do. ..	4th September 1933 ..	2,500 0 0
17 Do. ..	Do. ..	16th October 1933 ..	315 0 0
18 Do. ..	Do. ..	24th November 1933 ..	373 0 0
19 Do. ..	Do. ..	21st February 1934 ..	231 0 0
20 East Godavari ..	Government Workshops, Dowlaishweram ..	14th February 1933 ..	168 0 0
21 Vizagapatam ..	Chittivalsa Jute Mills, Chittivalsa ..	18th September 1934 ..	132 5 0
22 Kurnool ..	Sri Visweswara Decorticating and Shelling Factory, Nandyal ..	21st July 1933 ..	360 0 0
23 Do. ..	Sri Ramachandra Ginning, Shelling and Oil Factory, Nandyal ..	11th June 1934 ..	302 6 5
24 Guntur ..	Pabolu Pedda Venkayya and Divvela Nagayya & Co., Rice and Groundnut Factory, Parachur ..	28th February 1934 ..	128 1 6
25 North Arcot ..	Messrs. Parry & Co., Presidency Manure Works, Ranipet ..	29th March 1933 ..	126 0 0
26 Do. ..	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco Running Shed, Jalapet ..	27th September 1933 ..	2,500 0 0
27 Do. ..	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Engineering Workshops, Arkonam ..	17th May 1934 ..	175 0 0
28 Do. ..	Do. ..	15th May 1934 ..	84 0 0
29 Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd May 1934 ..	105 0 0
30 The Nilgiris ..	Mango Range, Caroline Factory ..	19th July 1933 ..	33 10 0
31 South Kanara ..	The Kanara Public Conveyance Company, Limited, Codialbail, Mangalore ..	19th April 1934 ..	210 0 0
32 Malabar ..	The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Puthiyora, Calicut ..	3rd November 1933 ..	372 4 10
33 Do. ..	Volkart Brothers, Hydraulic Coir Press, Calicut ..	6th March 1934 ..	151 3 2
34 Coimbatore ..	Sri Ram Sugar Works, Podanur ..	14th May 1934 ..	352 12 10
35 Do. ..	The Cambodia Mills, Limited, Ondiputhur ..	25th June 1934 ..	252 0 0
36 South Arcot ..	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam ..	24th September 1933 ..	64 0 10
37 Do. ..	Do. ..	7th December 1933 ..	25 3 2
38 Do. ..	Do. ..	18th January 1934 ..	189 0 0
39 Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd April 1934 ..	1,387 8 0
40 Trichinopoly ..	The South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock ..	5th July 1933 ..	504 0 0
41 Do. ..	Do. ..	25th September 1933 ..	262 8 0
42 Do. ..	Do. ..	28th October 1933 ..	252 0 0
43 Do. ..	Do. ..	31st January 1934 ..	600 0 0
44 Do. ..	Do. ..	3rd April 1934 ..	128 0 0
45 Madura ..	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura ..	27th November 1933 ..	67 3 2
46 Ramnad ..	Raili Brothers, Limited, Virudunagar ..	17th February 1934 ..	96 1 0
47 Tinnevely ..	The Comorin Investment and Trading Company, Limited, Tuticorin ..	11th October 1933 ..	457 8 0
48 Do. ..	The Loyal Mills, Kollipatti ..	19th December 1933 ..	50 6 0
49 Do. ..	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ambasamudram ..	27th February 1934 ..	320 4 0
50 Do. ..	Do. ..	28th February 1934 ..	240 0 0
	Do. ..	10th October 1934 ..	447 0 0



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Government of Madras

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 952, 5th July 1935

Factories—Administration Report, 1934—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 5th June 1935, No. 1445/35.

Order—No. 952, Development, dated 5th July 1935.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Chief Inspector of Factories is drawn to the large number of accidents due to fire which are reported during the year 1934. He is requested to bring home to the managers of factories the need for adopting more effective measures of precaution against the occurrence of fires.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. A. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour (with a copy of the letter to the Government of India).
„ the Director of Industries.
„ the Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.
„ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (through the Local Self-Government Department).
„ the Director of Public Health (through the Local Self-Government Department).
„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ the Public Works and Labour Department.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the High Commissioner for India.

Press.