GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. P. FIDDIAN, Esq., Inspector of Factories, to the District Magistrate of Kistna, dated Konakanchi, 15th February 1883, No. 33.

I have the honor to submit my report under the Factories' Act for 1882.

2. There is only one factory in the division, viz., the Department of Public Works Workshop at Bezváda.

3. There was only one formal inspection in the year, on the 17th August. The factory would have been inspected in December if I had not been ill most of the month.

4. The necessity for the Act is shown by the appearance of the children at the examination in August. Several of them appeared to be almost unable to keep their eyes open (though it was only 8 A.M.), and many of them seemed stunted and were said not to have grown at all for five or six years.

5. At my inspection in January, however, the same boys seemed much brighter and improved in general appearance.

6. None of the children were shown as such in the register, but, on their being presented before the certifying Surgeon (the Apothecary), four were certified as below twelve.

7. Up to that time, the rules as to the notice of working hours being posted up, as to giving notice of holidays and as to the copy of rules and forms in English and Telugu (*vide* Rule XXIII) were not being observed.

8. Forms D, E, and F were not being kept.

9. The hours fixed were from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with two hours' interval, that is ten hours in all.

10. This had been rectified before the inspection in January.

11. The machinery was not working when I saw it, but seemed to be properly fenced.

12. No prosecutions were ordered under the Act.

13. The Act has no doubt already had a good effect, which will be increased now that the rules are being observed.

14. No accidents were reported in the year.

No. 111.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government. This is the only factory under the Act in the district. A full report was submitted with my letter, No. 810, of 11th November 1882 ; but, as under G.O., No. 193, of 9th February 1882, Judicial Department, a report is required for the calendar year, this is now furnished.

MASULIPATAM,
3rd March 1883.

(Signed) J. G. HORSFALL,
District Magistrate.

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tinnevelly, 19th March 1883, No. 232.

In reference to G.O., of the 5th instant, No. 625, Judicial, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a copy of the Joint Magistrate's report on the working of the single factory in Tuticorin.

2. The factory was inspected by the Joint Magistrate on the 1st instant.

3. As I have already reported my opinion on the provisions of the Factory Act generally and on Mr. Meade-King's suggestions in my letter, No. 1289, dated 23rd December 1882, I have at present no further remarks to offer on this report.

ENCLOSURE.

From W. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, dated Sátúr, 2nd March 1883, No. 4.

I have the honor, in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 9th February 1882, No. 193, Judicial, to submit my annual report on the working of the Factory Act for the year 1882.

2. I regret to say that the only factory* in my division coming within the purview of the Act was not inspected during the year under report owing to frequent changes in the officers. With a view, however, to enable me to write this report, I inspected the factory yesterday and found that the Manager of the factory had not paid as much attention to the provisions of the Act and rules under it as he ought to have done. I saw two children apparently under twelve years of age working in the factory. The Manager has not kept Registers in Forms D and E as required by the rules. He does not appear to have set up and maintained in the factory a printed or written notice, as required by Clause 4 of Section 7 of the Act, nor a notice required by Rule XVI. The Manager has not, up to this time, given me any notice of the four monthly holidays fixed for children. No copy of the rules and forms made under Section 18 of the Act or a translation thereof, is kept hanging in a conspicuous place in the factory. I have this day sent him a copy of the Act and rules and asked him to act in strict conformity with the requirements of the Act and Rules.

* Tuticorin Cotton Press Company (Limited) at Tuticorin.

3. In busy working seasons, 100 persons and upwards are employed in the factory.

4. No accident appears to have occurred in the factory during the year under reference.

5. The machinery and mill-gearing are properly fenced.

6. There appears to be no defect in ventilation and sanitation on the premises of the factory.

7. There are other four Cotton Mills in the Town of Tuticorin, in which steam power is used. But these Mills have not been placed under inspection because they do not fall within the definition of "factory" as defined by Section 2 of the Act, for the simple reason that the number of persons employed in them is below 100. I do not concur with Mr. W. O. Meade—King, Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in his view as to the necessity of extending the provisions of the Act to such Mills, as proposed in his report to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Poona, 24th June 1882, and recommended by the Madras Government in their Order, No. 329, Judicial, dated 9th February 1883, unless instructed and competent Inspectors are appointed.

From F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Coimbatore, 29th March 1883, No. 28.

With reference to G.Os. in the Judicial Department, Nos. 329 and 330 of 9th February, and No. 625 of 5th March 1883, I have the honor to report on the operation of the Factories' Act XV of 1881, during the period from July to December 1882, as directed in the last order.

2. There were two factories* registered under the Act, viz., one (Messrs. Stanes & Co's Coffee Works) at Coimbatore, and the other (Krishna Lal Moga Lal Sait's Cotton Pressing Company) at Palladam.

* *Vide* enclosed statement.

3. I submit copies of the reports received from the respective Inspectors of the abovementioned two factories.

4. According to these reports the buildings in which the work is carried on were kept clean and well ventilated, and the machinery in them securely fenced and worked by skilled men; there were no accidents reported during the year under report; the registers of children in Forms D, E, and F were not maintained in Messrs. Stanes and Co.'s Coffee Works at Coimbatore, but the Manager has been instructed to keep them.

5. No obstruction to the inspection and examination of the premises and machinery is reported to have been offered, nor were any prosecutions instituted by the Inspectors or with their sanction under the Act during the year under report.

6. Neither of the Inspectors has stated his opinion regarding the working of the Act. In the absence, however, of any complaints against the working of the Act from the proprietors or managers of the factories registered, it may be presumed that it has not been felt by them as being in any way harsh or tending to interfere with their business unnecessarily.

7. There were also five smaller factories (cotton presses, &c.), one at Erode, one at Palladam, one at Tirupúr, and two at Coimbatore, but the number of hands employed in each of them on any day simultaneously being less than 100, they were not brought on the register.

ENCLOSURES.

From W. H. WELSH, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, dated Polláchi, 14th November 1882, No. 175.

In obedience to your endorsement, No. 689, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honor to report.

2. In the only factory in my division registered under the Act, only four children were employed at my first inspection on the 18th March 1882, when the numbers of men were 82 and women 14. Since the registration of the factory no children have been employed. At the inspection on the 25th June the numbers of men and women were not ascertained, but there were no children. At my inspection on the 1st September 1882 the numbers present were 82 men and 14 women.

3. I have noticed nothing worthy of remark as regards sanitation, the factory being clean. It is very well ventilated. The hours of work are said to be from 6 A.M. till 5, with a recess from 1 till 2. As a fact, work goes on till it is dark, and does not begin so early as 6, nor is the recess exactly an hour. There being no disposition to employ children, I have nothing to report on the subject of certificates of age and fitness. The manager has reported that he does not intend to employ children. He has, therefore, not appointed holidays. There is no obstructiveness on the part of the managers. As regards the books, &c., required to be kept, I found that a list of the hours of work and of recess is not hung up, that a legible copy of the rules in English and Vernacular is not hung up, the copy being in Tamil only. Nor was a register of the work kept in proper form. As to Section 12 of the Act I have observed no necessity for fencing any of the machinery.

4. In conclusion, I beg to repeat my opinion that the smaller factories are the ones that require the provisions of an Act most, and to refer you to my letter, No. 148, dated 9th September 1882.

From E. C. RAWSON, Esq., Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Head Assistant's Division, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 19th March 1883, No. 51.

Referring to your endorsements, Nos. 151 and 191, dated 23rd February and 10th March, respectively, on the marginally noted Government Orders, I have the honor to report that since I took charge of the Division, I have had no opportunity of going to Palladam, and so do not personally know anything of the factory there.

G.O., Nos. 329 and 330, dated 9th February 1883.
G.O., No. 625, dated 5th March 1883.

2. The factory to the west of Palladam has been registered under the Act, and a register in Form A is maintained in this office. My predecessor, Mr. Welsh, has inspected the factory on three occasions, and an extract from the register of inspections is submitted for perusal.

3. As the proprietor does not employ children, Forms C, D and E are *nil*. No accidents have hitherto been reported by the proprietor as required by Rule 22 of the Rules framed under the Act. I presume that registers of workers and of the hours of work are properly maintained

in the factory, as the subject has been noticed by Mr. Welsh on his last inspection. I have, however, called upon the Sub-Magistrate to report at once if the registers are properly kept up. As for other particulars, I beg to refer you to this office letter, No. 175, dated 14th November 1882.

From E. C. RAWSON, Esq., Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Head Assistant's Division, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 20th March 1883, No. 54.

I have the honor, with reference to your endorsement, No. 192, dated 10th March 1883, to submit my report on the only factory registered in the Coimbatore Taluk, Messrs. Stanes and Co.'s Coffee Works. Copies of the two Registers A and B prescribed by the rules to be kept by the Inspector are herewith submitted. Form A shows the nature of the factory and the highest number employed on a day in the year 1882. Form B shows the number employed on the date of inspection.

2. I inspected the factory once during the time I was in charge. The occasion of my inspection, 25th October 1882, not being in the working season, there were very few persons employed on that date and there were no children, and I have had, therefore, no remarks to enter in the register. I, however, explained to the manager the important provisions and rules of the Act. I furnished the keeper of the factory with a printed copy of the Rules and Forms to be placed by him in the factory under the rules and instructed him to maintain the registers in Forms D, E, and F.

3. The machinery in the factory is securely fenced, is worked by skilled Engineers, and is carefully managed.

4. No accident was reported to me during the period under report.

5. As regards ventilation, the working apartment consists of a spacious building freely ventilated on all sides, and was kept as clean as can be desired.

6. There are two other factories in the Coimbatore Town, one belonging to Messrs. Stanes and Co., and the other to Karumjee Set and Co. These have not been registered. Both of them are cotton presses. The former is worked by steam machinery and the latter by manual labor. The number employed in each of them simultaneously are less than 100, and they, therefore, do not come under the Act. In neither of these are children employed.

From A. THOMPSON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Magistrate, in charge of District Magistrate's Office, Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 1st April 1883, No. 882.

With reference to G.O., dated 9th February last, No. 329, I have the honor to submit a copy of a report sent by me as Senior Assistant Magistrate, on the Aska Factory, which is the only one in this district falling under the operation of Act XV of 1881.

2. The sanitary arrangements of the factory appeared to me to be free from objection.

3. Messrs. Minchin Brothers replied to my letter mentioned in paragraph 3 that they were under the belief that the children therein referred to were above twelve years of age, but that they would immediately discharge them, in preference to subjecting themselves to the conditions imposed by the sections of the Act VI to XI.

4. The attention of Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co. has been called to the omissions to comply with the requirements of the law, noticed in paragraph 5 of the enclosed letter.

5. There are also factories near Parlàkimedi owned by Messrs. Young and Voss, but as these are merely indigo factories, they do not fall under the Act.

ENCLOSURE.

From A. THOMPSON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Magistrate, Ganjam, to the District Magistrate, Ganjam, dated Aska, 17th March 1883, No. 78.

I have the honor to report that yesterday, March 16th, I inspected the factory at Aska belonging to Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co.

2. The machinery appears to me to have all its dangerous portions securely fenced as required by Section 12 of the Factory Act.

3. Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co. employ no person whom they believe to fall under the definition of a child contained in Section 2, but as when I went over the factory, I found twelve persons at work, who appeared to me to be under the age of twelve years, I sent them to the Local Fund Apothecary, with the request that he would inform me what he considered to be the age of each; he considered eight of them to be thirteen or fourteen years old, two to be twelve years, and two to be eleven years. I accepted his opinion as to the first eight, but as I am decidedly of opinion that the other four are under twelve, I have written to the firm pointing out that if they continue to employ these four children, Sections 6 to 11 of the Act will have to be strictly complied with.

4. On the day of my inspection the total number of work people employed was 657 males and 61 females. These work people are divided into two classes, one class consisting of 475 males and 61 females; works by day only from 6-30 A.M. to 6-10 P.M., with an interval of two hours, while the second-class work both by day and by night. This class is divided into three sets, who work in shifts of four hours from 8 to 12, 12 to 4, 4 to 8.

5. The register kept in Form F gives the hours of labor of the day workers only and not of the workers by day and by night as it ought to do. No copy of this register is set up in a conspicuous part of the factory as required by Rule XVI, as the firm considered that this rule applied only to children; but this view is clearly wrong, as the notice required by this rule is distinctly stated to be in addition to the notice required by Section 7 relating to children.

6. The ventilation of the factory is remarkably good.

7. Five accidents have been reported to me during the year 1882, the details are as follows:—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
			YEARS.		
1. Bira Nayako, 20th May 1882.	Dandasi ..	Male..	30	Severe cut on the lower part of the leg.	The accident was caused by a trunk passing over his leg.
2. Doya Sava, 23rd May 1882.	Gudia ..	Male..	15	Bruised on left shoulder.	The accident was caused by his falling off a cart, and one of the wheels passing over him caused by his own carelessness.
3. Cassa Bissoyi, 29th July 1882.	Ooriya	Male..	35	Deep cut on the tips of fingers of right hand.	The accident happened through the man's being new and ignorant. The big pan is fitted at bottom with a slide valve for letting out the sugar. This valve was open and the sugar was running out when the cooly in question rested his hand on the open valve. The coolies below called out to the panmen above to shut it as the truck below was full, but he not understanding what was being done left his hand where it was and so got it jammed and the tips of his fingers almost cut off.
4. Puro Rowtu, 13th July 1882.	Ooriya	Male..	28	Slight scalding of lower portion of the body and legs.	The accident was caused by a portion of the boiler giving way while under pressure of steam.
5. Cusima, 19th July 1882.	Reddiki ..	Male..	19	Deep cut in right hand between thumb and forefinger.	The accident was caused by carelessly letting go a tin can with which he was liquoring the sugar in the centrifugal machine. In trying to recover it from out of the drum his hand was cut by the sharp edge of the tin.

From J. HEWETSON, Esq., Assistant Magistrate, Vizagapatam, to the Acting District Magistrate of Vizagapatam, dated Vizagapatam, 21st March 1883, No. 56.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Chittivalsa Factory, as directed in G.O., No. 329, Judicial, dated 9th February 1883.

2. The number of hands employed is 1,036; men 489, women 204, young persons 343. No children are now employed in the factory.

3. No accident occurred between your visit last October and the end of the calendar year. One has occurred since by a man getting his feet crushed between the foot-board and table of the Hydraulic Press. The foot-board was so placed as to

prevent the man's feet slipping down between the foot-board and the machinery. The man in question stood with his feet projecting over the board and the machinery came down on them and crushed them both. The man is not seriously hurt, and the foot-board has been set back so as to render a repetition of the accident impossible. The arrangement for fencing the machinery and for ventilation and sanitation remain the same as those described in your last report. The remarks made in that report appear not to have been communicated to the Manager. As regards temperature the result appears to compare favorably with that obtained in similar buildings in England.

No. 319.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government, with reference to their Order, dated 9th February 1883, No. 329, Judicial.

2. The remarks made in the District Magistrate's last report are now communicated to the Manager of the Factory.

VIZAGAPATAM,
2nd April 1883.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Acting District Magistrate.

From A. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., District Magistrate of South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cuddalore, 10th April 1883, No. 34.

With reference to G.Os., dated the 9th February last, No. 329, and the 5th ultimo, No. 625, Judicial, respectively, I have the honor to state that the factories in this district were inspected once only from July 1882 to the end of December 1882, viz., in October, and that the result of the inspection has been already reported and is embodied in the Proceedings of Government containing the former of the Government Orders quoted above. I presume it is unnecessary, under these circumstances, to repeat what has been already reported and recorded.

From H. G. JOSEPH, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge, Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 14th April 1883, No. 1385.

With reference to Government Orders, marginally noted, I have the honor to submit my report on the Screw Cotton Press, situated in the Trichinopoly Municipality, for the half-year ending 31st December 1882.

G.O., No. 1246, dated 8th September 1882.
" " 329, " 9th February 1883.
" " 625, " 5th March 1883.

2. This Cotton Press is the only one in the district which may possibly fall within the operation of the Indian Factories' Act XV of 1881, as more than one hundred hands are employed in the factory although only occasionally.

3. According to Section 2, a factory, to fall under the Act, should be worked for not less than four months in one whole year. This Press, which was started in the beginning of 1882, did not work for more than 56½* days up to the end of December 1882, a period too short to bring the Press under the Act. As, however, it is likely to be worked for a longer period in subsequent years, as its existence became better known to the cotton growing parts of this and the neighbouring districts, I thought it proper to take it as one falling under the Act, and to submit this report accordingly.

	Days.
* April	
August	8½
September	18
October	10½
November	14½
December	3
	2
Total ..	56½

4. The factory is owned by Messrs Framjee and Co., traders in cotton, and the bales worked in the press during the half-year under review are mostly their own. They purchase cotton in this district and in the Tiruchengód Taluk of the Salem District, and get them all made into bales in this press.

5. There are two Screw Presses in the factory, a small and a large one, worked by fifteen and sixty hands respectively. There is besides, a cotton-cleaning machine, and this is worked by six coolies. There are two men employed for weighing cotton and two for cutting cotton borahs * received from upcountry. Besides these, about a dozen children are employed for shacking cotton into the cleaning machine and for carrying about the cotton and for other sundry works. None of these are less than ten years old. It is the occasional increase of this kind of coolies that brings the number up to 100.

* Unpressed bales.

6. No steam power is used in this factory. The building is well ventilated and kept clean. In the room where the cleaning machine is worked, fluff flies about rather freely, but this cannot be helped.

7. Coolies in the factory work from 6 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., an hour of recess being allowed from 12 to 1 o'clock for meals.

8. *Wages.*—Small coolies get 1½ annas a head, the female head-cooly for the gang is paid 2 annas, all other men receive 4 annas a-day. Four of the men coolies, who are employed on tamping down and packing cotton boxes before they are put into the Press, are paid 5 annas. One or two men get 3 annas.

9. The wages are paid every week and no work is carried on on Sundays.

10. Surgeons' certificates are not taken for employing children. I am in doubt as to whether I could insist upon this being done, because the factory, for the reasons stated above, does not in its present stage fall strictly under the operation of the Act.

11. The total number of bales turned out by the press for the half-year under review is 2141, of which 1841 belong to the owners of the factory, while 300 were brought by other traders. The Agent charges Rs. 4 for pressing a bale.

12. There were no accidents since the factory was started.

13. The press is worked under the immediate control of a Superintendent, who is said to be the Agent of the Firm.

From Colonel W. S. DREVER, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th April 1883, No. 17.

I have the honor, in submitting Major Heming's interesting report on Factories for the past official year, to state that in my opinion a formal inspection, once a year, of the eminently ably conducted Crown Factories marginally noted, would satisfy legal requirements, while an inspection twice per annum of the other mills would quite suffice.

Gun Carriage, Public Workshops, Gunpowder Mills, Arsenal.

ENCLOSURE.

From Major D. HEMING, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Factories, to the Commissioner of Police, dated Madras, 12th April 1883.

I have the honor to report that the factories in this town were visited by me during the past official year as stated below.

Names.	Dates of Inspection.	Number of times examined.
Buckingham Mill	26th May 1882	3
	28th June 1882	
	21st September 1882 ..	
Madras Limited Mill ..	8th and 25th May 1882 ..	7
	28th June 1882	
	21st September 1882 ..	
	7th December 1882 ..	
	7th February 1883 ..	
	31st March 1883	
Southern India Mill ..	3rd and 20th May 1882 ..	6
	20th and 28th June 1882 ..	
	29th September 1882 ..	
	31st March 1883	
Massey's Iron Foundry* ..	13th August 1882 ..	1
Cement Works*	27th September 1882 ..	2
	26th October 1882 ..	
Gun Carriage Factory ..	29th May 1882	3
	29th June 1882	
	31st January 1883 ..	
Public Workshops* ..	30th May 1882	2
	28th June 1882	
Gunpowder Factory* ..	1st June 1882	2
	29th June 1882	
Arsenal*	31st August 1882	1

* Those marked with an asterisk have not yet been a full year on the register.

May I take this opportunity to solicit the modification of Rule 7, which imposes upon Inspectors the necessity of visiting every mill at least three times a year. I would propose to reduce this margin to twice a year in the case of private mills, and to a single visit for Crown Factories. In advocating this change, I am prompted not only by the results of my own short experience, but by the expressed opinion of Mr. Meade King, who, writing to me from Poonah shortly after his visit to Madras, said: "I see that Rule 7 requires an inspection of every mill to be made at least three times a year; I have suggested to the Bombay Government that in the absence of irregularities, or suspicion of such, millowners or their agents should not be troubled oftener than twice a year." I may add that, after inspecting our Powder Mills, he remarked that a visit from the Inspector once in fifteen months would be sufficient supervision for an establishment of that nature; and seeing that all the Crown Factories are superintended by experienced Artillery Officers, I venture to submit that my inspection of their machinery once in twelve months would, under ordinary circumstances, be amply sufficient for the purposes of the Act.

The following Table will afford the information called for by Government in their Order, dated 9th February 1883, No. 329:—

Name of District.	Name of Factory.	Number of hands employed.	Number of Accidents.	Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and Sanitation.
Madras ..	Buckingham Mill	567	5	Yes	Good
Do. ..	Madras Limited Mill	491	8	Yes	Good
Do. ..	Southern India Mill	469	2	Yes	Good
Do. ..	Massey's Iron Foundry	168	2	Alterations going on.	Good
Do. ..	Cement Works	199	*Nil.*	Fencing in progress.	Ventilation imperfect.
Do. ..	Gun Carriage Factory	419	9	Yes	Good
Do. ..	Public Workshops	327	*3	Yes	Good
Do. ..	Gunpowder Factory	112	4	Yes	Good
Do. ..	Arsenal	641	*Nil.*	Yes	Good

* One fatal. Death resulted from tetanus arising from injuries to the hand received while lifting some iron plate castings.

The obliging readiness with which Managers have invariably complied with my propositions, and their manifest desire to avoid any infringement of the law has, up to date, I am glad to say, reduced Section 15 to the condition of a dead letter.

Fencing.—With reference to Mr. Meade King's remarks regarding the fencing of machinery, I beg to state that all the suggestions made by him during his inspection of the Gun Carriage Factory were carried into effect by the Superintendent without delay.

The absence of the guards from the two mule quadrants at the "Buckingham Mill," to which also reference was made, is to be ascribed to their temporary removal to the blacksmith's shop for repair. All the mule quadrants at the "Southern India" are now provided with guards, and the Manager of the "Madras Limited Mill" is in daily expectation of the arrival from England of pneumatic fans upon the latest principle for his grinding machines.

I consider the machinery in all the Crown Factories and Cotton Mills to be now adequately fenced. "Massey's Iron Foundry" being in process of extension, some alterations in its machinery have taken place since its registration. The wheels which drive the sand-grinder are unguarded, but as this machine is shortly to be removed into a new shed, I have allowed it to continue in its present condition, which, from the nature of its position, I do not consider to be seriously dangerous.

I have recently pointed out certain spots at the Cement Works where fencing is required, but the danger from the machinery here is, I think, more apparent than real; the chief evil to be apprehended at this establishment may be thought to lie in the large amount of fine chunam dust which loads the air of the grinding shed. I see no way to remedy this without having recourse to expensive machinery by which a continuous current of air could be propelled through the building. The Manager, however, states that no ill-effects have ever been experienced by his workmen, many of whom have been with him for the last six years. Most of the people employed in the grinding-shed wear some protection for the mouth.

Ventilation.—Strict attention is paid to the subject of ventilation both in the "Buckingham" and the "Madras Limited" Mills, in each of which establishments the temperature is kept as low as is found consistent with the effective manipulation of the threads. The "Southern India Mill" has of late much improved in this respect though it is still behind the others.

I found the general temperature at the "Buckingham Mill" to be somewhat in excess of that maintained at the "Madras Limited;" the highest figure attained by my Thermometer in the former being 92° against 90° in the latter. These readings were taken a few days ago in the centre of the hottest rooms between 5 and half past 5 P.M. The Manager of the "Buckingham Mill" states that the marking of his Thermometer varies from 82° to 92°; the range of the "Madras Limited Mill" is given at from 82° to 93,° but both these mills are cooler than the "Southern India," in whose hottest room my Thermometer marked 95.° The variations here are from 85° to 95°.

The perfect ventilation of a Cotton Spinning Mill is not easy of attainment, for while it is desirable on the one hand to admit fresh air for the benefit of the operatives, it has to be remembered on the other, that any strong current is apt to break or entangle the threads, (roof-ventilation is possible only in the topmost rooms), and a temperature below 85° or 90° is prejudicial to the torsion. Mr. Bowman in his work upon the structure of the cotton fibre, page 55, says: "Associated with the seed, and also to some extent with the fibre itself, there is a peculiar waxy oil * * The presence of this oil to a more or less extent in the cells and on the surface of the cotton fibre as an oily wax, is probably one of the causes why an elevated temperature, which is essential especially to fine spinning, is necessary in the manufacture of cotton into yarn. As the temperature falls, the oily wax tends to become stiff and gummy, and prevents the proper drawing of the fibre." The best spinning heat in this country according to one authority is 90° Fahrenheit and in the opinion of another from 80° to 85°, but of course much depends upon the nature of the cotton. None of the spinning mills employ sizing.

Children.—I am glad to say that the treatment of the children in the "Buckingham" and "Southern India" Mills appears to be marked with care and humanity. "Rayapuram" has ceased to employ "child" labor although it has many hands which would fall within the category of "young person" as defined by Mr. Meade King.

The system of distinguishing half-time children by a string necklace, which Mr. Meade King observed and commended at the "Buckingham Mill," has been adopted by the "Madras Limited" also.

Sanitation.—With regard to sanitation, the "Buckingham Mill" is whitewashed every twelve or fourteen months. It is provided with several water-taps under which the hands are allowed to bathe, and it has its own latrines.

The "Madras Limited Mill" has not been whitewashed since it commenced work in March 1875, but in spite of this, it presents a tidy appearance and is in fact, like the "Buckingham," a very clean and well kept mill. There is a large tank on the premises to which access is allowed for bathing purposes, and I am told that it is freely resorted to by the operatives; this mill also has its own latrines. Work is stopped and the mill cleared every alternate Sunday for a general clean-out.

The "Southern India Mill," established in March 1873, has, during the ten years of its existence, been once whitewashed inside and out: the work-people have opportunities of washing themselves, and there are latrines on the premises.

I have waited for the preparation of this report to introduce to the notice of Government an improved form of Inspector's Register, proposed by Mr. Meade King as a substitute for Forms A and B, as well as a combined register and certificate-book, comprising all the essentials of Forms C and D for the use of Factory Managers. I consider both to be worthy of adoption. The Managers of the two mills where child-labor is employed, agree with me in holding the latter form to be superior to those now in use. Specimens of both the amended forms are attached. It is the practice at the "Buckingham" and "Southern India" Mills to send all children requiring an age-certificate to the Certifying Surgeon, in the charge of some responsible person from the factory. The certificates at these mills never find their way into the hands of the children.

Since reporting (4th October 1882) upon Mr. Meade King's proposed alterations of the Act, I have discussed the question of the intermediate class (between the child and the adult, Section 2) with the Managers of our three cotton-mills, and, although I have subscribed to the measure and still consider it to be as a broad principle unassailable, I feel bound in justice to the millowners to make known the marked dissatisfaction with which they regard the contemplated change.

No objection will be encountered to the extension of the proposed relief to the women, who, as a rule, are apportioned the lightest and simplest work in the mill, viz., cotton-picking.

The establishment of the "young person" class is deprecated on the following grounds:—

I. The loss which would be sustained by arresting the machinery during working hours.

II. The disturbance occasioned in the factory by the advent and exit of a large concourse of operatives while the rest are at work.

III. The difficulty of preventing full-time hands from entering or leaving with the crowd.

The second and third objections do not seem to me to be insuperable, but I consider that the first rests upon a more solid basis. It is represented that the number of hands which the "young person" category will include is in all our mills so large (in one it amounts to three-fourths of the entire establishment) that the diminution of the working power caused by their late arrival and early departure would be very serious, and especially so during the long day-light of Summer and early Autumn when the mills are making their best outturn.

It is urged also that the hour's interval at noon, although a beneficial provision in factories where the work of each individual is strictly continuous, cannot be considered so imperative under a system where the workmen in addition to their short rest when the machinery stops in the middle of the day* are allowed to go into the mill-yard to eat or bathe whenever they please. I am assured that it is usual for all the hands to avail themselves of this indulgence three or four times a day and sometimes even more frequently; the only restriction being that not more than one or two may be absent together from the same machine. I myself have frequently observed them washing or eating in the mill-yard while work was in progress, and this recreation was not snatched by stealth, but was taken with the evident knowledge and sanction of the overlooker. But in framing a protective enactment, the legislator is of course quite as much concerned with the future as with the present, and unfortunately cannot rely upon a series of model mills or a succession of kindly Managers.

* The midday stoppage of the machinery varies from ten minutes at Rayapuram to half an hour at the Buckingham Mill.

I think that the result of the measure will be an endeavour on the part of the millowners to work "young persons" by relays; one set from daylight till noon and another from noon till dusk: or they may work for spells of eight hours with the assistance of the electric light. Their pay, if they are not employed on piece-work, will of necessity be but half that of full-timers, and it remains to be seen whether the wages offered will prove sufficiently remunerative to attract them. I do not think that any attempt will be made to replace the "young persons" by adults; the work on which they are employed is, I believe, considered too light for a full grown man, and the young hand is more easily trained to it; female labor will not be resorted to as the women fall under the same restriction as the "young persons." But in whatever way they may meet the change, there is no doubt that the Managers, one and all, consider the proposal to be prejudicial to their interests, and agree in declaring its adoption under their present system to be extremely difficult if not impossible.

In submitting my opinion upon this provision, I confined myself to its aspect from my own point of view and from the side of the operatives. Had I suspected that the proposal would have been so unfavorably received by the employers I should, while still advocating it, have so far qualified my support as to endeavour to display the sentiments and arguments of the latter in the same prominent light under which I have now, though perhaps too late, attempted to exhibit them.

From W. LOGAN, Esq., District Magistrate of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 20th April 1883, No. 1377.

Adverting to G.O., dated 9th February 1883, No. 329, I have the honor to submit, herewith, copy of the report of the Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, on the

working of the Factory Act in his division. It will be observed from it, that Mr. Austin proposes to remove, from the list of Factories, the seven establishments which were treated as factories by Mr. Cumming in the previous year. The reasons for this view are stated in his report.

2. The question raised by Mr. Austin is one of general importance on this coast; and an authoritative ruling of Government would seem to be much required,—else we may have the Inspectors of Factories alternately putting establishments on the list and removing them from it according to their particular views of the proper interpretation to be put on the law.

3. The whole difficulty lies in the interpretation of what is a "factory" or, to narrow it down still more (since "factory" is explained in Section 2 of the Act), of what is a "process," a word which is used in the definition of "factory."

4. Most of the establishments in this district employing machinery are coffee-garbling works—and the coffee in passing through those works seems to me to be subjected to several "processes."

5. It is first of all dried in the sun, then it is put through the peeling, winnowing, and sizing machinery. Finally, it is hand-picked, sorted, and packed. This last "process" (viz., hand-picking, &c.,) is performed by a large number of women who often bring their children to help them, and who are paid according to the amount of work turned out.

6. Now, the "machinery" referred to in the Act must, in order to bring the establishment on the factory list, be "used in aid of such process."

7. And again the scope of the Act is limited by the further requirement that not less than 100 persons shall be employed simultaneously "in manual labor in or incidental to, such process."

8. It becomes therefore a pertinent question to ask, What is a "process?" For if no machinery is used, the place were the "process" is carried on is not a "factory," and, further, if machinery is used in the "process," the place is not a "factory" unless 100 persons are employed.

9. If the drying, peeling, winnowing, sizing, hand-picking, sorting, and packing are viewed as so many stages of one "process," viz., the curing of coffee, then it is clear the establishments now on the list have been rightly included.

10. But if, on the other hand, these stages in the curing of coffee are regarded as so many "processes," then the question of whether the establishment ought or ought not to be on the factory list, resolves itself into a simple question of the number of hands employed in each such "process" in which machinery is used.

11. And if this latter view is the correct one, then it is clear that all the establishments now on the list ought to be removed from it, since none of them employ 100 persons in any "process" in which machinery is used.

12. My own view of the law is in favor of regarding the operations in a coffee-garbling establishment as so many "processes" and not as so many stages in one "process" only, and so I would hold that Mr. Austin's view is correct and Mr. Cumming's wrong.

13. But if this does not meet with the approval of Government, I would at least suggest that the forms appended to the Factory Rules (Nos. C., D., and E.) should be either amended or made inapplicable to the portions of such works where task-work is exacted, and where the people so tasked can come and go at pleasure, doing as much or as little as they chose, and bring with them as many or as few of their children as they choose to assist them with their tasks. At present it is found impracticable to maintain such registers.

14. If the portions of such premises where machinery is used for any of the "processes," were carefully fenced off, nothing further would, in my opinion, be required. The threat of putting the whole of an establishment on the "factory list," unless this fencing were maintained, would, I think, be sufficient to compel the owners to put up and maintain such fences.

15. I enclose a report on the Calicut Factories. Those in Cochin have not been inspected lately.

Enclosure.

From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Joint Magistrate of Malabar, to the District Magistrate of Malabar, dated Tellicherry, 14th March 1883, No. 372.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 816, under date 2nd March, on G.Os., Nos. 329 and 330, dated 9th February 1883, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. My predecessor, Mr. Cumming, in his letter to you, dated 23rd September 1881, No. 666, furnished a list of seven establishments which he held to be factories. In only four of these, machinery was said to be in use. None of these establishments were inspected by Mr. Cumming. I have now made a personal inspection of the four in which machinery is used, and have arrived at the conclusion that they are not factories within the meaning of the Act. The four in which machinery is used are—

1. Basle Weaving Mission .. .. Cannanore.
2. Messrs. Hinde and Co.'s Coffee Works .. .. .. } Tellicherry.
3. „ Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Coffee Works .. .. }
4. „ Alstons and Co.'s Coffee and Bone-crushing Works. }

In the first (Basle Weaving Mission) only hand-looms are used. In the other three, machinery worked by steam is made use of, but in no case does the number of hands employed in connection with the machinery exceed eighteen men and boys.

3. The work turned out at these establishments may be roughly divided into two classes, (1) that done by machinery, and (2) that done wholly by hand. The machinery is used in the case of coffee works solely for shelling the coffee. The rest of the work consists in garbling, sorting, and packing, but the garbling, sorting, packing, &c., is not incidental to the process carried on by machinery, but subsequent to and in no way connected with it, and might be carried on equally well at some other place. The same remark applies to the bone-crushing. Moreover the work done by most of the hands is task-work. They have so much to do and may do it in a longer or shorter time at their own pleasure. They come when they please and stay away when they please, at the loss of their daily wages when they absent themselves.

4. My own impression is that such establishments were never intended to be classed as factories. I find, on inquiry, that only one serious accident is known to have happened in any of these places. This occurred at the works of Messrs. Alstons and Co , where a girl, who had no business there at all, followed her brother into the machinery room and was caught in the machinery and lost her arm. Of course those places where no machinery is used cannot be considered as factories. I propose, therefore, if you agree with me, to strike off all these so-called factories from our list. Our returns will thenceforth, at least for the present, be *nil*.

From H. P. GORDON, Esq., Magistrate of Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bellary, 30th April 1883, No. 1328.

I have the honor to report on the working of the Factory Act in this district, for the calendar year 1882.

2. The factories in this district are all Cotton Presses and are six in number. They are as follow:—

—	Name of Factory.	Maximum number of hands employed on one day.
At Bellary	Arbuthnot and Co.	100
	Dymes and Co.	135
	Harvey and Sabapathy	118
At Adoni	Dymes and Co.	120
	Brunton and Co.	100
	Harvey and Sabapathy	108

3. The above have been registered under the Act, as employing more than 100 hands on a day.

4. The working season extends from April to July (both inclusive) and in some cases into August.

5. Another press (Brunton's Press) was not registered, as it employed only some eighty persons.

Objections were at first raised to the registration of the presses, on the ground that persons engaged in loading bandies, &c., at the press should not be included. In the absence of the Inspector, I overruled this objection on reference to Section 2 of the Act. On appeal, Government in their Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 1169, of 2nd September 1882, declined to interfere with my order.

6. No accidents were reported during the year. There is but little danger attending the machinery in these factories. The engines are in charge of trained men, and others are not ordinarily admitted to the engine-room. The machinery of the presses themselves is not such as requires fencing, or is likely to cause danger to those engaged in their vicinity.

7. The ventilation of the presses is good. The great mass of the hands is often employed in the open air.

8. The Civil Surgeon in Bellary and the Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Adoni were appointed Certifying Surgeons under the Act. All the press-owners have fixed the four Sundays in the month as holidays for children, with reference to Section 8 of the Act. It seems probable that in consequence of the restrictions of the Act the employment of children will be discontinued. Some of the Factory Agents have intimated their intention of adopting that course.

9. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year under report.

Annual Report on the operation of the Factories Act, No. XV of 1881.

The accompanying extracts from Form A give the description of, and detail connected with, the Railway Workshops, which at present fall within the scope of Act XV of 1881.

2. The Perambúr Workshops were inspected four times, the Negapatam Shops three times, and the Egmore Shops three times.

3. The following accident only has been reported during the year under Section 18:—

Date and hour—16th December 1882, 10-20 A.M. *Workshop Number*—1685. *Name*—Moothen. *Caste*—Hindu. *Sex*—Male. *Age*—40. *Nature of Injury*—Finger and greater portion of palm of right hand crushed and almost severed from the body at the wrist joint. *Remarks*—Man was caught in coy-wheels of drilling machine he was in charge of; man sent to General Hospital.

4. At none of the above factories are children employed, and in all of them the machinery has been well fenced where necessary.

5. The hours of work at these factories are under twelve hours; all are closed on Sundays.

6. No orders have been passed under Section 12 (C) of the Act at any of these factores.i

7. The requisite printed notices have been conspicuously exhibited in all three factories.

(Signed) C. J. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Inspector of Railway Factories.

No. 139.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government in the Judicial Department with reference to their Proceedings, No. 329, dated 9th February 1883.

Madras, 25*th May* 1883.

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

ORDER—dated 6th June 1883, No. 1504, Judicial.

The foregoing reports, which cover the working of the Factories Act from July to December 1882, and the results of which are tabulated in the appended statement, will be recorded. The full reports which were made at the close of the past year covered in many cases the working of the Act for some part of the same period as that now reported upon, and a lengthy report is therefore unnecessary on the present occasion.

2. The reports show generally that the factories in this Presidency are in a satisfactory condition; accidents have been few; machinery is generally well and sufficiently fenced; and ventilation and sanitation appear to be generally good. As regards the employment of child-labor, the working of the Act will continue to need careful observation; as matters stand at present, it may reasonably be regretted, in the interest of the labor classes, if the restrictions exercised under the Act lead to the dismissal in many cases of the children now employed in factories, but the rapid development of manufacturing industries in Southern India will in future doubtless necessitate a continued supervision by Government over the employment of child-labor. Attention should be given in the reports on the working of the Act during the current year to this matter.

3. The Government agree with the District Magistrate of Malabar in his view of the law as expressed in paragraph 12 of his report. As the question of amending the present Act is, it is believed, now before the Government of India, the reports now submitted will be forwarded for the information of the Governor-General in Council, and special attention will be drawn to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not of opinion that the rules framed under the Act have yet been sufficiently long in force to enable him to judge of the expediency of, or the direction in which they require, alteration, and they will therefore remain unchanged until the receipt of the next annual reports.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the District Magistrate, Kistna.
" " Tinnevelly.
" " Coimbatore.
" " Ganjam.
" " Vizagapatam.
" " South Arcot.
" " Trichinopoly.
" " Malabar.
" " Bellary.
" Public Works Department.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Board of Revenue.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Commissioner of Police.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 6th June 1883, No. 1504-A, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department, in continuation of endorsement, No. 330, dated 9th February 1883.

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

STATEMENT.

Name of District.	——	Name of Factory.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Accidents.	Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and Sanitation.
Kistna	Bezváda ..	Department of Public Works Workshop.	..	None ..	Properly fenced.	..
Tinnevelly ..	Tuticorin ..	Cotton Press Company (Limited).	100	Do. ..	Do. ..	No defects.
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	Messrs. Stanes and Co.'s Coffee Works.	510	Do. ..	Well fenced.	Well ventilated and kept clean.
	Palladam ..	Krishnalal Mogalal Seit's Cotton Pressing Company.	96	Do. ..	No fencing necessary.	Do.
Ganjam	Aska	Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co.	718	Five ..	Dangerous portions securely fenced.	Remarkably good.
Vizagapatam ..	Chittivalsa ..	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s Factory.	1,036	One ..	..	..
South Arcot* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	Messrs. Framjee and Co.'s Screw Cotton Press.	Above 100	None ..	..	Well ventilated and kept clean.
Madras	..	Buckingham Mill	567	5	Yes ..	Good.
		Madras Limited Mill	491	8	Do. ..	Do.
		Southern India Mill	469	2	Do. ..	Do.
		Massey's Iron Foundry ..	168	2	Alterations going on.	Do.
		Cement Works	199	Nil. ..	Fencing in progress.	Ventilation imperfect.
		Gun Carriage Factory	419	9	Yes ..	Good.
		Public Workshops	327	3	Do. ..	Do.
		Gun Powder Factory	112	4	Do. ..	Do.
		Arsenal	641	Nil ..	Do. ..	Do.
Malabar	Calicut ..	Karaparamba Coffee Works, Messrs. Pierce, Leslie, and Co.	..	None ..	Sufficiently fenced.	Do.
		Plantation House Works, Hinde and Co.	610	None ..	Do. ..	Very good.
		Mammally Coffee Works, Ouchterlony Trust.	550	Two ..	Well fenced.	Do.
		Kallai Works, Arbuthnot and Co.	80	One ..	Sufficiently fenced.	Sufficient.
		Mission Tile Works	164	None ..	..	Good.
		Calicut Coffee Works, Messrs. Parry and Co.	..	Do. ..	Sufficiently fenced.	Very good.
		Stanes and Co.'s Works ..	500	Do. ..	Do. ..	Good.
Bellary	Bellary ..	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. ..	100	Do. ..	Not necessary.	Do.
		,, Dymes and Co. ..	135			
		,, Harvey and Sabapathy.	118			
	Adoni ..	,, Dymes and Co. ..	120	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
		,, Brunton and Co. ..	100			
		,, Harvey and Sabapathy.	108			
Madras	Tiruvallúr Village, Saidápet Taluk.	Perambúr Railway Works ..	2,422	..	..	..
Madras	Egmore ..	South Indian Railway Locomotive and Carriage Shops.	250	..	..	..
Tanjore	Negapatam ..	Do. do. ..	1,233	..	..	..

* Already embodied in G.O., dated 9th February 1883, No. 329.

Exd. A. F. Aaron and others.

Re 1752 Wdy 22nd June 83

B

Communicated to Offices of the P.W. Dept concerned.

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P.W.C. No 5161

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

8.S.C

Re 1752 Wdy 22-6-83

Issued

Recd. 19/6/83 Encl.

G.O., &c., 6th June 1883,
Nos. 1504, 1504-A.

7. S.C

JUNE.

Factories Act.

Reviewing the reports on the working of the — from July to December 1882. Copy to the Government of India.

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