(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 22

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 6/89

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(39)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 1665

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 25-6-1889 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From C. E. PLUNKETT, Esq., Treasury Deputy Collector, Nílgiris, and Inspector of Factories, Ootacamund, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the District Magistrate of Nílgiris), dated Ootacamund, 13th February 1889, No. 26.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of G.O., Judicial Department, dated 9th February 1882, No. 193, I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, during the past year.

2. By Government notification, No. 375, dated 14th September 1888, published at page 682, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th idem, I was appointed to be Inspector of Factories within the limits of the Municipality of Ootacamund, and there is only [illegible] factory within the meaning of the Act in these limits, viz., the Nílgiri bran[illegible] of the Murree Brewery Company (Limited), whose chief business is brewing bee[illegible]

3. In p[illegible]ance of official memorandum, Judicial Department, reference on C No. 1626 of [illegible]8, from the Acting Under Secretary to Government, the District Magistrate h[illegible] prior to my appointment as Inspector, served the resident manager of the said brew[illegible] with a notice under Rule III of the revised rules published in the *Fort St. Geor[illegible] Gazette* of 15th August 1882, page 429, intimating to him that it was intended to l[illegible]ng the brewery under the Indian Factories Act. Accordingly upon my appointm[illegible]t as above set forth and upon receipt of District Magistrate's instructions, No. 902, date[illegible] 20th September 1888, I proceeded to make my first inspection of the brewery on the 26th of that month.

4. I found the resident manager was Mr. J. W. O'Connor. The nature and amount of moving power was—

One engine and boiler, 20 horse power, but stated to be ordinarily worked at 10, for heating water, boiling beer, pumping out of wells, &c.

One engine, 8 horse power, for cutting fuel.

One 3 horse power boiler for raising water from well (pulsometer).

With regard to the labor employed, the manager declared his inability to give me the total number, as by far the larger portion was brought in by contractors, and he had no record of age, sex or number of the contractors' coolies. He maintained that there were no "children," that is, no one under the age of twelve years. As there were, however, four cases in which I felt doubt, I took the opportunity of putting them at once before the Civil Surgeon of the station, Dr. Dobie, who fortuitously came into the brewery at the time to see the manager who was ill, and did not accompany me through my inspection. Dr. Dobie thought that all the four children I put before him were more than twelve years old, and this settled the question.

5. I gave the following instructions under section 12 (*c*) of the Act and Rule X of the rules to the manager :—

(1) To keep registers of the labor employed in Forms D and E.

(2) To fence the malt mill on both sides.

(3) To put up a rail fence by the wheel of the engine used for heating water, boiling beer, &c.

(4) To conform in *all* particulars to the prescribed rules.

The manager, however, protested against the brewery being put under the Factories Act, but I told him I was not the officer to receive the objection, which he could make, if he wished, to the District Magistrate. He accordingly addressed the Acting District Magistrate, Mr. Fiddian, on the 1st October 1888, and after some correspondence, the Acting District Magistrate decided on the 27th October that the brewery was a factory within the meaning of the Act and ordered its registration as such. Accordingly on the 1st November 1888, I sent a written notice under Rule X to the manager, repeating the instructions I gave in person at my inspection of the 26th September.

6. My second inspection was made on the 7th December 1888. The manager was away at Hyderabad, and Mr. Greenslade was acting as Principal Agent. The malt mill and other rail fence I had ordered at my previous inspection was carried out, but the rail by the fly-wheel of the engine was hardly satisfactorily put, though it could be contended that it served the purpose for which intended. In other respects, however, I felt the same difficulty. I could not get at the total number of the labor employed. The reason that no record was kept of labor brought by the contractors was repeated. As respects registers D and E, it was maintained that, as no one under the age of 12 was employed, the registers were not required, and that for the same reason the monthly holidays under section 8 of the Act were not fixed nor reported under Rule XVII. A legible copy of the rules in English and Tamil was not hung up in a conspicuous place as required by Rule XXIII, nor was the register of hours of employment under Rule XVI properly set up. There was a notice of working hours in the office room, but it was not in the prescribed form, and that notice was intended evidently for the office establishment and not for the labor employed in the brewery. I accordingly sent a notice under Rule X to the manager, pointing out all the foregoing defects in detail and again reiterating the necessity for the Government rules being strictly complied with in *all* particulars.

7. These were my only two inspections for the three months of 1888 after my appointment as Inspector of Factories, and as this report relates to the year, I ought properly to conclude it; but as I feel that a correct opinion of the working of the Act as respects this brewery cannot be formed without the particulars of third inspection on the 17th January 1889, I beg leave to add the results of this inspection also in this report.

8. Two accidents had been reported—one on the 2nd January to a man named Vilaytham, of the Pallar caste, aged about 40. He and another man were engaged to sweep in all the spilt malt and feed the grinding machine with the same, and instead of taking a broom to do this, he used his hands, and he thus had three fingers of his right hand smashed. He was at once sent up to hospital, and he has since recovered, I believe.

9. The second accident was on the 7th January to a Canarese man, Melgherry, aged 25, who had his left hand broken by coming in contact with a shaft while it was in motion. He was engaged carrying a load of gunny bags, which was caught by the shaft as it was in motion, and the man, instead of letting go his load, grasped the shaft, which drew him up and crushed his hand. He was also taken to the hospital, where he too has, I believe, since recovered.

10. The first accident was purely owing to want of care on the part of the man who had his fingers smashed, but as respects the second, as it is one that may any day occur again—for what more natural, when a cooly, who is carrying a load, feels the load being pulled off him, to put his hand out to stop it—I gave order at my inspection of the 17th January, that while the shaft in question is in motion, the passage by which the man who met with the accident was going at that time is to be closed, and not to be used as a passage for ingress and egress by coolies carrying loads. It has since occurred to me that a better and more effectual means of preventing such an accident will be to box the shaft where it crosses this passage, and I will see about this at my next inspection.

11. I found not a single entry in registers D and E for all December and up to date in January, nor could I get at the total labor employed. Mr. O'Connor then

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sent for certain maistries, and from what they told him in my presence, he gave me the labor for 17th January 1889 as 111 adult males and 14 adult females, but whether this was accurate or not he had no idea. I found two boys whom I thought were under 12; one in particular I was of opinion was not more than 10, and Mr. O'Connor thought so too; the other was doubtful. They were both sent to the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Dobie, who certified under Rule XII that they were both over 12. I have my doubts whether the identical boys were taken to the Civil Surgeon, for my letter to him was sent through the manager, and instead of 2 boys, 3 were taken to the Civil Surgeon. I prosecuted the manager under section 15 (*d*) of the Act for failing to keep his registers D and E in the prescribed manner, as this was my third inspection with the same result, before the Sub-Judge and First-class Magistrate of Ootacamund, Mr. W. E. Clarke; but as the Civil Surgeon had certified that the boys who had been taken to him were over 12, and I could not produce evidence that the identical boys whom I had seen were not taken to the Civil Surgeon, the Magistrate concurred with the manager that there were no entries to be made in the registers D and E, and acquitted him.

12. In this connection I should like to be favored with instructions on the following point. The Act applies apparently only to children, that is, any one under the age of 12, but the forms of registers prescribed by the rules under it, viz., A and B, required to be kept by me, wants the number of persons ordinarily employed to be shown under the head, Adults—Male, Female; Children—Male, Female.

On two occasions, the manager emphatically declared that he could not give me the number of the adults and that there were no children. On the third occasion, I was given figures on the accuracy of which little reliance can be placed. If again I am told the same thing or refused, what power have I to insist on accurate information being afforded me? As far as I can see, I have no power. If so, how am I to fill up the labor columns in my registers A and B?

13. I should also like to be favored with orders as to the intention of Rule XXIII. The manager has hung up a manuscript copy of the rules in English and Tamil in so many loose sheets of paper. To a looker-on, these sheets of paper appear like a file of papers of some kind—may be waste—hung up for the sake of being kept together. I maintain that the copy of the rules and forms in both languages should be set up in the form of a placard or notice, so as to be seen and read in one view. The manager differs from me. Am I right, or not right?

No. 156.

Submitted to Government.

2. There is no obligation under the Act binding occupiers of factories to furnish Inspectors with particulars of adult laborers. Inspectors are therefore unable to keep correct registers in forms A and B in cases where occupiers, as in the present case, neglect or refuse to supply the information.

Nilgiris,
15*th February* 1889.

(Signed) L. R. BURROWS,
District Magistrate.

From C. E. PLUNKETT, Esq., Inspector of Factories, Nilgiris, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the District Magistrate, Nilgiris), dated Ootacamund, 27th March 1889, No. 49.

With reference to the Under Secretary's Memorandum, Judicial Department, reference on C. No. 635, of the 21st instant, I have the honor to subjoin the statement called for therein:—

Name of District.	Name of Factory.	Number of persons employed at the end of the year.				Machinery, whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.
		Adults.		Juveniles.			
		Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.		
Nilgiris	Murree Brewery Company, Ooty Branch.	Unknown—*vide* paragraph 12 of my letter, No. 26, dated 13th ultimo.				Yes	Good.

No. 258.

Submitted to Government.

27th March 1889.

(Signed) L. R. BURROWS,
District Magistrate.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU Garu, General Deputy Magistrate, Gumsoor Division, to the District Magistrate of Ganjam, dated Suráda, 5th January 1889, No. 678.

I have the honor to submit my report on the inspection of the sugar factory at Aska, belonging to Messrs. Minchin Brothers and Co., for the year 1888.

2. During the year under review, I inspected this factory three times, viz., 4th June, 1st August and 29th December 1888.

3. No children under the age of 12 years are employed.

4. The work-people are divided into two classes—the first class, consisting of mechanics, work by day only from sunrise to sunset with an interval of two hours; while the second class work both by day and by night in the manufacture of sugar. This class is divided into two sets who work alternately for six hours, from 8 to 2, 2 to 8. This is done every day, including Sundays and holidays.

5. During the sugarcane time this second class will be divided into three sets, who work in shifts of four hours from 8 to 12, 12 to 4, 4 to 8.

6. All dangerous portions of the machinery are, in my opinion, securely fenced.

7. All the requisite notices are hung up conspicuously.

8. The factory is very clean and well ventilated.

9. Only one accident was reported during the year. On the 9th November 1888, at about 7 P.M., a man named Madhavo, aged about 20 years, got his four fingers of his left hand cut through by the cogwheel of centrifugal. This was due to his own carelessness while on duty at centrifugal. He was treated in the Local Fund dispensary at Aska.

10. The entire factory is carefully supervised by Mr. Kollman, the manager.

11. I beg to append a statement showing the results of the inspections:—

Name of factory.	Date of inspection.	Number of persons employed.				Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.
		Adults.		Children.			
		Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.		
Sugar Factory, Aska	4th June 1888 ..	369	..	..	..	Securely fenced.	Clean and well ventilated.
	1st August 1888 ..	464	..	..	..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	29th December 1888.	471	..	..	..	Do. ..	Do. do

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No. 678.

Submitted to Government.

Chatrapur,
11th February 1889.

(Signed) H. L. HOWELL,
for *District Magistrate.*

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate, Godávari District, to the Magistrate, Godávari District, dated Camp, Tallapudi, — February 1889, No. 8.

I have the honor to report on the working of the Factories Act XV of 1881 during the year 1888.

2. The Government Workshop at Dowlaishweram is the only factory in the division coming within the scope of the Act. It was inspected by my predecessors thrice during the year. At the time of the first inspection by Mr. Hamnett on 20th June 1888, 149 males were employed; 3 boys seemed to be under twelve years of age. Certificates were ordered to be obtained as to their ages. At the time of the second inspection on the 2nd November by Mr. Moberly, 127 men were employed. On the 3rd December, the factory was inspected a third time by Mr. Moberly, when 131 men and 51 boys were employed.

3. There was proper ventilation and everything was in good order.

4. All dangerous machinery was properly fenced.

5. There were no accidents during the year.

6. The working hours were as usual from 6 A.M. to 12 noon and from 2 to 5 P.M.

7. The statement prescribed by Government in their order, No. 1760, dated 7th July 1885, is enclosed.

No. 6.

Submitted to Government. The Government Workshop at Dowlaishweram is the only factory coming within the scope of the Act in the district.

Prakkilanka,
20th February 1889.

(Signed) W. A. HAPPELL,
District Magistrate.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the number of persons employed at the end of the year 1888 in the Government Workshop at Dowlaishweram.

Number of district.	Name of factory.	Number of persons employed at the end of the year 1888.				Machinery, whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.	Remarks.
		Adults.		Juveniles.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Godávari district.	Government Workshop at Dowlaishweram.	152	..	42	..	Fenced ..	Good ..	22 Apprentices. 3 Fitter boys. 0 Carpenter boys. 17 Bellows boys. 42

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3

From L. M. WYNCH, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, Kistna, to the District Magistrate, Kistna, dated Guntúr, 22nd February 1889, No. 26.

I have the honor to submit my report under the Factories Act XV of 1881 for the calendar year 1888.

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

3. This factory was twice inspected by me on 6th August 1888 and 14th December 1888.

4. The registers prescribed by the rules were properly kept. A copy of the rules in English and Telugu and a label of working hours and holidays are posted up.

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

6. No prosecutions were ordered under the Act during the year.

7. One accident only occurred during the year under report on 19th May 1888, and it was duly reported under rule 22 of the rules framed under section 18 of the Factories Act, but this did not occur in the workshop premises. The accident was caused by the upsetting of a ballacat which had got washed up against the under-sluices at the head of the main canal; a bridge lascar named Soloman was washed through the sluices and drowned.

8. I enclose a statement showing the number of persons employed at the time of inspection and the state of the factory with reference to sanitation and ventilation.

9. I regret that the required number of inspections was not made again this year. I was out in camp till the beginning of April and also for the greater part of May, June and July, and when in head-quarters a great part of my time was taken up with the municipal work, as Bezváda was constituted a municipality from 1st April.

Enclosure.

Name of division.	Name of factory.	Number of persons employed.				Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.	Date on which examined.
		Adults.		Juveniles.				
		Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Head Assistant Magistrate's Division, Kistna.	Government Workshop, Bezváda.	244	..	6	..	Engines fenced. Machinery to be driven by 20 H. P. Engine will be fenced shortly.	Good ..	6th August 1888.
Do. ..	Do. ..	247	..	4	..	Fenced	Do. ..	14th December 1888.

No. 242.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

2. This is the only factory in the district falling under the Factories Act.

Masulipatam, 8*th March* 1889. (Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL, *District Magistrate.*

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Report on Railway Factories for the year 1888.

During the year under report, the number of factories maintained on the register remained the same as in 1887. They were inspected on the following dates:—

Perambúr Railway Workshops	21st March. 30th August.
Engineering Works at Trichinopoly	25th February. 20th August.
Negapatam Workshops	23rd February. 18th August.

2. A detailed statement of accidents reported during the year, together with a list of factories, is herewith submitted.

3. The number of accidents in the factories of the South Indian Railway shows a very satisfactory decrease when compared with that in 1887.

4. None of the accidents were serious.

Madras, 21*st March* 1889. (Signed) K. A. JOPP, Colonel, R.E., *Inspector of Railway Factories.*

Enclosure.

List of Factories.

Name of District.	Name of Factory.	Number of hands ordinarily employed.				Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.
		Adults.		Children.			
		Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.		
Madras	Perambúr Railway Workshops.	2,868	..	..	..	Sufficiently fenced.	Good.
Trichinopoly ..	South Indian Railway Engineering Factory.	256	..	21	..	Do.	Do.
Tanjore ..	South Indian Railway Locomotive and Carriage Shops.	1,929	..	..	..	Do.	Do.

No. 150.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government.

Madras, 21*st March* 1889. (Signed) K. A. JOPP, Colonel, R.E., for *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tinnevelly, 25th March 1889, No. 324.

With reference to G.O., No. 625, Judicial, dated 5th March 1883, I have the honor to submit the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881) in this district for the calendar year 1888.

1. Tuticorin Cotton Press Company (Limited.)
2. Cotton Press of Darley, Butler & Co.
3. Cotton Spinning Factory, Pápanásam.

2. During the year, there were three factories as marginally noted falling under the operation of the Act. The first two are situated in the Joint Magistrate's, and the third in the Head Assistant Magistrate's, division.

3. These factories were visited as given in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Name of Factory.	Date of inspection.	Number of times examined.
1	Tuticorin Cotton Press Company (Limited) ..	23rd May, 27th August, and 23rd November 1888.	3
2	Cotton Press of Darley, Butler & Co.	19th June, 27th August, and 12th November 1888.	3
3	Cotton Spinning Factory, Pápanásam	13th June, and 14th and 17th November 1888 ..	3

4. The number of hands employed in the three factories on the date of each inspection, and the condition of the factories with reference to sanitation and ventilation, is described below :—

Name of Factory.	Date of inspection.	Number of persons employed.				Machinery, whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and Sanitation.
		Adults.		Children.			
		Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.		
1. Tuticorin Cotton Press Company (Limited).	23rd May 1888 ..	99	8	..	..	Well fenced.	Good.
	27th Aug. ,, ..	69	14	..	..		
	23rd Nov. ,, ..	80	8	..	..		
2. Cotton Press of Darley, Butler & Co.	19th June 1888 ..	92	13	..	..	Do.	Fair.
	27th Aug. ,, ..	80	8	..	..		
	12th Nov. ,, ..	70	14	..	..		
3. Cotton Spinning Factory, Pápanásam.	13th June 1888 ..	351	105	..	..	Do.	Good.
	14th Nov. ,, ..	355	120	..	..		
	17th Nov. ,, ..	351	106	..	..		

5. The Joint Magistrate does not mention any omissions or neglect in the Tuticorin Cotton Presses. In the Cotton Spinning Factory at Pápanásam, the Inspector found that the machinery was all protected except the driving belts, for which he thinks no covering is necessary. On his second inspection he found that a wooden frame was necessary to a spoke wheel of the gin, to enable the coolies to move about in safety, as the space there was very narrow. In Form F the working hours were not shown. He does not state if he gave any orders, and has been requested to do so. In all other respects he reports that this factory complies with the rules and provisions of the Act.

6. No accidents occurred in the Tuticorin Presses. Two occurred in the Factory at Pápanásam, as given below :—

No.	Date of accident.	Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
1	29th August 1888 ..	R. Subbiah Naidu ..	Gentu ..	Male ..	13	Skin of right arm bruised by carelessly putting the arm between the tin rollers of ring frame.
2	11th November 1888.	Ragavelu Naidu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	27	Two fingers crushed by carelessly putting them on the lickerine of a carding machine.

These accidents were reported to the Inspector at once as required by the rules.

7. There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

8. Children were not employed in any of the two factories at Tuticorin. As to the factory at Pápanásam, the Inspector remarks as follows : "I understand the company do not propose to employ children, *i.e*, persons under 12 years of age. They have, however, a number of young hands on the date of my inspection. No less than 72 boys were employed, all of whom were furnished with certificates to the effect they were about 12 or over 12. Of those boys, almost 30 per cent. *looked* only 9 or 10. My opinion, of course, gives way to that of the medical officer who granted the certificate, but I have no doubt—though it probably cannot be proved—that a number of

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these boys were actually under 12, and certainly ought not to be doing more than 9 hours' work a day. The medical officer was requested to be more careful in granting certificates in future." I have pointed out that it was his duty to be satisfied on the point, and have asked for a special report.

9. A spinning mill called "The Coral Mills Company (Limited)" commenced working in Tuticorin within a few days of the close of the year, but was not brought on the register A. The Inspector says that the report required by section 14 has since been received, but is not complete. Its inspection will be attended to.

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., District Magistrate, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 27th March 1889, No. 800-M.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881) for the Calendar year 1888. The only factory in this district coming under the Act is the "Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company" situated in Tiruvannur desam, Panniankara amsam, Calicut taluk. The factory was opened in November 1888 for spinning only. The arrangements for weaving are not yet complete.

2. Extracts from the Registers A and B, submitted by the Special Assistant, Magistrate who inspected the factory, are herein enclosed. The manager has since been supplied with copies of the Factory rules, and care will be taken that the provisions of the Act are observed.

3. No accidents have occurred. The machinery is reported to be sufficiently fenced and the building to be clean and well ventilated.

Enclosure.

FORM A.

Register of Factories, Malabar District, General Duty Deputy Magistrate's Division.

Serial No.	Village and taluk in which factory is situated.	Name or description of factory.	Nature of business carried on.	Name of proprietors.	Name of resident, manager or occupier.	Number of persons ordinarily employed.				Nature and amount of moving power therein.	Dates of inspection during the year 1888.
						Adults.		Children.			
						Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.		
1	Tiruvannur desam, Panniankara amsam, Calicut taluk.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company limited factory.	Spinning.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Kallianji Muraji.	275	20	3	..	500 horse-power ..	22nd December 1888.

FORM B.

Register of Inspection of Factories, Malabar District, General Duty Deputy Magistrate's Division.

Number of factory in Register A.	Name and description of factory.	Name of occupier or manager.	Date of inspection.	Number of persons at work on date of inspection.				Remarks and order.
				Adults.		Children.		
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	
1	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company	Kallianji Muraji ..	22nd December 1888.	275	19	..	..	None of the registers required by the rules have been opened. No certificates have been granted in Form C in respect of children by any certifying surgeon. The notice in form F required by Rule XVI is not hung up; nor are copies of the rules in English and Malayalam. The manager says he has no copy of the rules and asks me to supply him with two copies in English and Malayalam to be hung up. The District Magistrate will be addressed and asked to supply them. The factory has been in working only for one month, which is stated to be the reason why the registers, &c., have not been opened. The machinery appears to me to be sufficiently fenced, and the building is clean and well ventilated and lighted. The manager is requested to open the necessary registers and have the children under 12 examined by the certifying surgeon as required within a month.

Calicut,
22*nd December* 1888.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Ag. Special Assistant Magistrate.

31st May 1889, No. 941, Judicial. 11

From Colonel A. T. ROLLAND, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th March 1889, No. 27.

I have the honor to forward the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Police as Inspector of Factories in the City of Madras for the year 1888.

Enclosure.

From S. D. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Factories, Madras, to Colonel A. T. Rolland, Acting Commissioner of Police, dated Madras, 27th March 1889, No. 1.

I have the honor to report that the factories in the City of Madras were visited by me during the calendar year as stated below :—

Name of factory.	Dates of inspection.	No. of times visited.
Gun Carriage Factory	7-3-88, 20-7-88, 18-12-88	3
Gun Powder Factory	12-3-88, 27-7-88, 15-12-88	3
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill	1-12-88, 3-3-88, 27-6-88, 28-7-88, 26-9-88, 5-12-88, 15-12-88.	7
Harbour Works	25-2-88, 1-3-88, 26-6-88, 28-9-88, 11-12-88	5
Napier Works	5-3-88, 19-7-88, 17-12-88	3
Public Works Workshops ..	6-3-88, 18-7-88, 14-12-88	3
The Arsenal	2-3-88	1
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mill	8-3-88, 24-7-88, 27-7-88, 15-12-88	4
Buckingham Mill	28-6-88, 26-7-88, 31-12-88	3
Carnatic Mill	28-6-88, 26-7-88, 31-12-88	3
Cement Works	5-3-88, 19-7-88, 17-12-88	3
Bee Hive Foundry	5-7-88, 27-9-88, 7-12-88	3

2. *Arsenal.*—The workshop in the Arsenal was removed in February to the Gun Carriage Factory.

3. *New Factory.*—Messrs. Oakes and Co. opened a factory styled the "Bee Hive Foundry" on the Second Line Beach, which was inspected and registered by me on the 5th of July. They do work chiefly for the shipping in the harbour and roads, and turn out mills for sugar-cane factories. About 115 persons are employed in this factory.

4. The table below shows the number of persons employed in the factories at the end of 1887 and at the closing of the year 1888. There has been an increase in labor in the "Harbour Works" and in the "Buckingham" and "Carnatic Mills." The Buckingham Mill has very near doubled its number, the addition being mainly in the throstle department.

Name of factory.	1887.				1888.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.
Gun Carriage Factory	424	2	..	..	373	2	56	..
Gun Powder Factory	35	1	..	..	26	1	..	..
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill..	437	13	..	..	473	7	..	..
Harbour Works	270	103	..	..	700	104	24	..
Napier Works	665	..	..	..	268	..	..	..
Public Works Workshop ..	290	1	..	..	227	3	..	..
The Arsenal	547	3	..	..	550	3	..	..
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mill..	502	12	..	..	495	21	..	..
Buckingham Mill	423	40	331	45	781	128	..	..
Carnatic Mill	523	20	292	39	645	23	..	..
Cement Works	255	86	..	..	262	129	..	..
Bee Hive Foundry	115	..	5	..	160	..	8	..

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5. *Children.*—The two last-named mills continue to employ children. A number of such hands shown in last year's report having attained age during the year, are now classified as adults. This explains the increase under this head in the Buckingham Mills. Sixty more children have been employed in the Carnatic Mill during the year. The children in both these mills are allowed the usual holidays. They were inspected by me at all my inspections. They are well taken care of.

6. *Accidents.*—I append a list of accidents during the year. Of these there were 57 against 59 in 1887. Statement A shows in detail the number in each factory, how they occurred and the extent and description of the injury in each case. It will be observed from this statement that the injury sustained in all but 17 (*a*) cases were trivial and only 2 (*b*) proved fatal. There has been a large number of accidents in the "Harbour Works," but they have nearly all been caused by trolly or skip-truck wheels passing over the men's toes. Of the 57 accidents reported, 26 were not in any way due to machinery.

(*a*) Marked thus.
(*b*) Marked thus.

7. *Improvements.*—The "Madras United Spinning and Weaving" Mills have opened out two large doorways on the eastern side of their two-storied building, and have erected steps leading up to these passages to facilitate escape in case of a fire.

8. The following table shows the state of the factories in regard to ventilation and sanitation:—

Name of factory.	Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.
Gun Carriage Factory	Yes	Good.
Gun Powder Factory	"	"
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill	"	"
Harbour Works	"	"
Napier Works	"	"
Public Works Workshop	"	"
The Arsenal	"	"
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mill	"	"
Buckingham Mill	"	"
Carnatic Mill	"	"
Cement Works	"	"
Bee Hive Foundry	"	"

From H. SEWELL, Esq., District Magistrate, South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cuddalore, 28th March 1889, No. 413—Indexed.

With reference to G.O., No. 625, dated 5th March 1883, Judicial, and paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 693, dated 9th February 1882, I have the honor to forward herewith reports * from the Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate, General Duties, Tirukoilúr, on the working of the Factories Act XV of 1881, during the calendar year ending 31st December 1888.

* Assistant Magistrate's letter, No. 5, dated 10th January 1889.
Deputy Magistrate's letter, No. 43, dated 7th February 1889.

2. The only factories falling within the definition of the Act which were in working order in this district during the year under report were those at Nellikuppam and Tiruvennanallúr.

The factory at Nellikuppam is situated in the Assistant Magistrate's division. This officer inspected it on two occasions and found the sanitary condition and the ventilation of the factory fairly good. He also noticed an offensive smell about the drainage channels. I have asked the District Surgeon to inspect the factory at an early date and to give his opinion on the following points:—

"Whether the bad smell from the drainage is likely to have had anything to do with the recent outbreak of cholera at Nellikuppam and whether he can suggest any practicable method of getting rid of the nuisance in question."

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3. Necessary steps will be taken on the receipt of his reply.

4. There were two accidents in this factory in the year under report. In the first case the injured person was sent to the hospital at Cuddalore and subsequently discharged. In the second case an individual met his death by being run over by a railway goods van. The accident was caused by his tumbling off a rope trace attached to the yoke of a pair of bullocks dragging an empty goods van. The vehicle passed over his right thigh and he died 20 minutes after the accident. The accident was due to his own carelessness. He was trying to sit on the trace as he would on the pole of an ordinary cart, and when the trace slacked he was bound to fall.

5. The factory at Tiruvennanallúr was twice inspected by the Deputy Magistrate, General Duties, Tirukoilúr, and once by myself. On the dates of inspection the sanitation was good. The sugar factory was not at work. The distillery alone was at work and is kept clean.

6. There was only one accident in this establishment. The fall of an empty cask caused a slight wound on the head of an individual which was cured by ordinary treatment at home.

7. I beg to state, for the information of Government, that more than 100 coolies are reported to have worked on 133 days in the above factory during the past year.

8. The statement showing the state of the factories with reference to sanitation and ventilation is herewith forwarded as called for in G.O., dated 7th July 1885.

Enclosures.

From J. WALKER, Esq., Assistant Magistrate, to the District Magistrate, South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 10th January 1889, No. 5.

I have the honor to submit my report on the working of the Factory Act for 1888.

2. The factory at Nellikuppam, belonging to Messrs. Parry and Co., was inspected during the year by me on the two occasions noted in the margin, and the result of the inspection is given in Statement B enclosed.

23rd May 1888 and 21st December 1888.

3. I found the sanitary condition and the ventilation of the factory fairly good, but an offensive smell was noticeable about the drainage channels. As no children under 12 years of age were employed in the factory, the registers in the forms D and E (rule 15) and the file of certificates in form C (rule 14) have not been kept during the year. A number of boys apparently over 12 years of age are employed about the premises, although not in connection with the machinery. These have been classed as adults in accordance with paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 1090, dated 21st May 1887, Judicial.

4. There were two accidents in the year under report. In the first case the injured person was sent to the hospital at Cuddalore and subsequently discharged. In the second case an individual met his death by being run over by a railway goods van. This was the subject of my report, reference No. 103, dated 26th May 1888. A statement showing the details of each case is also forwarded.

5. There were no prosecutions in the year.

From M.R.Ry. KUNCHI SUBBA ROW Pantulu Garu, Deputy Magistrate of South Arcot, to the District Magistrate of South Arcot, dated Tirukoilúr, 7th February 1889, No. 43.

I have the honor to submit my report on the working of Factory Act in this division for 1888.

Years.	No. of days in which more than 100 coolies worked.
1886	180
1887	152
1888	133

2. Of the two factories in this division the Sugar factory and Arrack distillery of Messrs. Parry and Co. at Tiruvennanallúr alone is a registered one. More than 100 persons are employed there. In the year under report they were so employed in 133 days.

3. An adult male or female cooly attends to work from 7 till 12 A.M. and again from 2 to 7 P.M., working altogether 10 hours a day.

4. When coolies are employed both day and night the following arrangement is followed: A cooly works from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. and then goes home. He returns to work again at 7 P.M. and works till 1 A.M. Likewise the relieving cooly attends to work at 1 and works till 7 P.M. and he again attends to work at 1 and works till 7 A.M. Thus each cooly works 12 hours a day.

5. The coolies are generally well fed and clothed. As a rule children are not employed.

	Male.	Female.
Adult	1½ to 4 annas	1¼ to 1¾ annas.

6. All the coolies are employed on daily wages.* Once a fortnight, they are paid regularly. Their wages are not unreasonably withheld.

7. As they lose livelihood, the coolies are not in favor of enjoying good many holidays. They enjoy 6 days for Pongal, 3 days for Dipavali in a year, and the Muhammadan coolies enjoy additionally 3 days for Moharam and 2 days for Ramjan Khutbas. All these work on Sundays and Christmas holidays.

8. Sugar-cane season begins from 1st March and it is over by 15th May.

9. I have inspected the factory twice in the year. I beg to send two extracts from the registers—one showing the state of the factory and the other exhibiting the particulars of the accident.

10. There was only one accident in the whole year under report. Fall of an empty cask caused a slight wound on the head of one Vazeerkhan and the wound was cured by ordinary treatment at home.

11. The factory at Eruveliput was not at work during the year under report.

Statement showing the number of persons employed on the dates of inspection and the state of the Factories with reference to sanitation and ventilation during the year 1888.

Name of district.	Date of inspection and by whom.	Name of factory.	Number of persons employed.				Machinery, whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.
			Adults.		Children.			
			Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.		
South Arcot.	23rd May 1888.	Sugar manufactory and refinery and spirit distillery at Nellikuppam.	362	30	..	..	Fenced	Ventilation and sanitation fair, but a bad smell from the drainage channels is noticeable.
..	21st Dec. ,,	Do. do. ..	447	15	..	..	Fenced	Do. do.
..	8th June ,,	Sugar factory at Tiruvennanallúr.	36	11	..	..	Fenced to some extent. Square boilers are sufficiently fenced.	Ventilation good, greater attention not paid to sanitation as sugar factory is not at work. Sanitation in the distillery which is at work is good.
..	2nd Aug. ,,	Do. do. ..	51	19	..	..	Important machines are fenced.	Fair. Distillery alone is at work. It is kept clean.

From B. H. CHESTER, Esq., Deputy Magistrate of Bellary and Inspector of Factories, to the District Magistrate of Bellary, dated 7th January 1889, No. 9.

I have the honor to report on the working of the Factories Act XV of 1881 during the year 1888.

2. As directed by you, I made a thorough inspection in July and August of all the cotton presses, distilleries and other places where a large amount of labor is employed, to ascertain whether any of them should be brought under the Factories Act. As a result, Messrs. Dymes and Company's cotton press and thea Arsenal have been classed as factories. Thus, with the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), there are altogether three factories in my division.

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3. *Messrs. Dymes and Company's cotton press in Bellary* works from April to September or October according to the season. The average number of employes (excluding the permanent establishment) is 42 men, 60 women and 1 or 2 children. The establishment consists of 11 persons besides an Agent and an Engineer. The Engineer has to look after cotton presses at Adóni and Tadpátri, so that he is in one place for little more than a week or so in a month. The machinery is fenced where necessary, and I have been informed that no accident has happened during the last two or three years. The wages of the men vary from 3 to 5 annas per diem, and of the women 2 to 2½ annas. Children when employed get 2 annas a day. The work hours are from daylight to sunset with a short interval for meals. As this press keeps open only in the busy season, work is practically continuous, even Sundays being working days. On the 2nd August, date of my visit, there were actually present 44 men and 60 women in addition to the establishment. On the 5th September 1888, notice was given that this cotton press would be classed as a factory. It soon after stopped work for the year, so that I have not been able to inspect it again.

4. The *Arsenal* employs only men. There were 170 present on the date of my inspection and 29 absent. There is a small engine of 4 horse power (nominal). Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents. The sanitary arrangements are all that could be desired and the ventilation good. The arsenal has the same holidays as similar Government factories elsewhere.

5. *The Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).*—This factory was inspected thrice during the year—once by Mr. J. H. Munro, Assistant Collector, and twice by myself. The number of hands employed at each inspection was as follows:—

Date.	No. of men.	No. of women.	Children.
20th June	247	114	34
6th August	327	126	31
15th December	300	120	27

All the work-people looked beautiful and strong.

6. There were no accidents during the year.

7. The machinery continues to be securely fenced, and every precaution is taken to prevent accidents in the work-rooms.

8. The provisions of the Act as to certificates, notices, &c., are carefully observed.

9. The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are good.

10. There was no prosecution under the Act during the year.

11. I think it very desirable that a professional examination should be made every year of the boilers in use. Even the Engineer in charge would feel better satisfied if one unconnected with the mills were to test and certify to the good condition of the boilers. I understand that the usual fee for each inspection is Rs. 50, and this ought, in my opinion, to be borne by the Company. I beg to be informed whether I may obtain such professional assistance, and, if so, whether the fee is to be paid by Government or the Company. Section 4 (*a*) of the Factories Act contemplates the employment of such assistance.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted, with copy of the appended statement, to Government.

Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s cotton press at Adóni is reported to have been registered as a factory under the Act in the month of September 1888. The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Purniah Pantulu, who was then in charge of the Adóni division, appears to have omitted to make the necessary inspection thereof before the close of the year 1888. Work in these presses only goes on from about April 1st to July 1st, and it is useless to inspect a press when the machinery is idle and no one employed but a caretaker.

(Signed) A. KRISTNASAWMI MUDELLIAR,
for *District Magistrate.*

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Name of the district.	Number of factory in Register A.	Locality where situated.	Name of factory.	Number of persons employed on dates of inspection.			Dates of inspection.	Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and sanitation.
				Adults.	Children.				
				Men.	Males.	Females.			
Bellary ..	1	Bellary ..	Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mill.	247	34	..	1888. 20th June.	Kept with care ..	Good.
				327	31	..	6th August.		
				300	27	..	15th December.		
Bellary ..	2	Bellary ..	Arsenal, Bellary ..	170	..	..	8th October.		

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From M.R.Ry. V. JAGANNADHA ROW, Deputy Magistrate of Vizianagrum Division, to the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagrum, 4th February 1889, No. 28.

I have the honor to submit my report on the working of the gunny factory at Chittivalsa belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for the calendar year ending the 31st December 1888.

2. During the year under report, the factory was thrice inspected by me on the following dates :—

I.—On the 9th August 1888 between 2 and 3 P.M.
II.—On the 11th August 1888 between 8 and 9 A.M.
III.—On the 8th December 1888 between 8 and 9 A.M.

On these three occasions Mr. Innes, the Manager of the factory, was present with me at the time of inspection.

3. In this factory jute is cleaned, twined and woven and eventually made into gunny bags. The engine is worked by steam and its moving power is 77 (nominal) and 220 (actual) horse power.

4. The factory was closed on Sundays and 8 English and 9½ native holidays during the year. There was no change in the working hours during the year under report, as they were the same as those in the previous year, viz., from 5½ A.M. to 6½ P.M., with a recess between 12 A.M. and 1½ P.M. in the months of November to March, and 12 to 2 P.M. from April to October. On Saturdays the engine stops at 4½ P.M., allowing an interval of half-an-hour at noon.

5. The average number of persons employed during the year was 688. The number at work on the dates of inspection is given below :—

Month and date.	Males.		Females.	
	Above 16.	12 to 16	Above 16.	12 to 16.
9th August	336	261	75	8
11th do.	336	261	75	8
8th December	340	262	96	15

No children under twelve years were employed in the factory.

6. The factory is usually whitewashed and cleaned once a year. The whitewashing for the year 1887 was commenced on the 27th November and completed on the 31st January following, and for the year under report, it was begun on the 13th November last and was completed in January last.

7. The latrines were being cleaned as usual by hot water that was let out from the engine, and this arrangement is stated to answer the purpose well.

8. The rooms of the building are properly ventilated. In the preparing room, however, there is much dust, but the workmen are accustomed to work in it with a cloth over their mouths.

9. The temperature in the working room on the dates of inspection was as follows :—

On the 9th August 1888 .. .. 98°
„ 11th „ „ .. .. 90°
„ 8th December „ .. .. 80°

10. The machinery has been protected either by iron rails or by iron and wooden shields, so as to prevent all chances of accident, and it was also fenced wherever it was necessary or possible. The calender rollers have been protected with small guide rollers for the purpose of conducting the cloth to the in-running side of the upper calendering rollers. These are now worked safely and with ease.

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11. Two accidents were reported during the year 1888 :—

(1) On the 17th July 1888 at 8 A.M., one Muleti Ramaswami, a man of twenty years old, got his middle finger of his left hand cut while cutting wood at the circular saw.

(2) On the 27th August last at 9 A.M., one Dumpa Ramudu, a man aged about twenty-eight years, received a cut on the back of his head as he became sick and fell down suddenly.

Both these men were treated in the dispensary at Bimlipatam and they returned to duty on the 10th and 31st August, respectively.

12. Certificates of age were granted to all young persons employed in the factory, in the Form C appended to the rules, by the civil apothecary at Bimlipatam, who was appointed Certifying Surgeon under Section V of the Factories Act, 1881 ; and a file of these certificates is maintained as required by Rule XIV.

13. Registers D and E are not maintained, as no children below twelve years are employed in the factory.

14. A notice of daily working hours and a list of holidays have been set up in a conspicuous place in the factory, and printed copies of the rules with Telugu translations have been posted on the outer walls of the office room.

15. Many of the young persons employed in the factory were inspected by me, and found cheerful and healthy.

16. Registers A and B, which are required to be kept in my office under Rules 2 and 9, have been properly maintained.

17. A statement, showing the number of persons employed on the last working day of the year, is appended, as required by paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 7th July 1885, No. 1760, Judicial Deprtment.

No. 360.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government.

2. This is the only factory in the district falling within the scope of the Act.

3. The two accidents mentioned in paragraph 11 of the report were not of a serious type.

Vizagapatam,
6*th April* 1889.

(Signed) T. RAMAMURTI PANTULU, Dy.,
for *District Magistrate.*

Order—dated 31st May 1889, No. 941, Judicial.

From the foregoing reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act during the year 1888, it appears that the year in question closed with 28 factories falling under the operation of the Act, against 24 at the close of the preceding year. The marginally-noted establishments appear for the first time in the annual list which is appended to these Proceedings, while on the other hand the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, which was closed for work

Bellary.—The Arsenal.
Bellary.—Messrs. Dymes and Co's. Cotton Press (Bellary Town).
Madras.—The Beehive Foundry.
Calicut.—The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company.
Nilgiris.—The Murree Brewery Company (Ootacamund Branch).

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on the 4th June 1887, has been omitted from this list. Not only was the establishment of this factory reduced to 36 hands in 1887, and in the year 1888 to 27, but it appears from paragraph 5 of the report of the Inspector of Factories, Madras, for 1887, that the hands retained are employed merely in cleaning the machinery and keeping it in repair. The place therefore has ceased to be a factory and should be removed from the Inspector's register. In addition to the 28 factories included in the list, it is stated in the endorsement of the District Magistrate, Bellary, that Messrs. Dymes and Co's. Cotton Press at Adóni was registered as a factory in September 1888, but none of the prescribed information is given regarding it and it is doubtful whether the registration was correct. If it is the case, as stated by the District Magistrate, that this Press is at work for only three months in the year, it does not fall within the definition of a factory as given in section 2 of Act XV of 1881, and it cannot be retained on the register. Further inquiry on this point should be made.

G.O., dated 10th May 1888, No. 1090.

2. The character of the reports, submitted by the several inspectors of factories, is on the whole satisfactory; but the Government regret to observe that in a considerable number of cases the minimum number of inspections required by Rule VII of the rules framed under section 18 of the Act, has not been made. The factories which have thus been insufficiently inspected are noted in the margin. The Ootacamund Branch of the Murree Brewery Company was only brought on the register in September 1888, and the Arsenal, Madras, was, it is observed, moved to the same premises as the Gun Carriage Factory in February 1888, and was, therefore, perhaps inspected more than once, though the fact is not stated. But the failure to inspect in the other cases noted is unexplained, and the District Magistrates of Kistna, Malabar and South Arcot will call on the inspectors concerned for explanation. A similar explanation will be submitted by the Inspector of Railway Workshops. The particulars as to inspection of Messrs. Dymes' Press and the Arsenal at Bellary are insufficient, and no details are given as to the inspection of the Cotton Press at Adóni. In the same district report, the form prescribed in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 7th July 1885, No. 1760, is incomplete, and it is not furnished in the Vizagapatam report. This form should in future be adopted in the Malabar district report instead of that now used, and the report of the Inspector for the Town of Madras might be abbreviated by the three statements, which he gives, being thrown into one.

	Number of times inspected.
Ootacamund Branch of Murree Brewery Company	2
Public Works Workshop, Bezváda ..	2
Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company	1
The Arsenal, Madras	1
Nellikuppam	2
Tiruvennanallúr	2
Perambúr Railway Workshops, Engineering Works at Trichinopoly, and Negapatam Workshops	2

3. The most noticeable feature in the year's working was the great fall in the number of children employed. At the end of 1888, there were only 140 children at work as compared with 744 in 1887. The chief cause of this change was the entire disuse of child labor in the Carnatic and Buckingham Mills, which in the previous year had alone employed 707 children. The remark of the Inspector of Factories for the Town of Madras that " sixty more children have been employed in the Carnatic Mill during the year " is not understood and should be explained. No explanation is given by the inspector of the causes which have led to the discontinuance of the employment of child hands, but the result is regrettable. The Government also observes that the information given in some of the district reports regarding the number and employment in them of children is insufficient. The term " juveniles " which has repeatedly been disapproved by Government, reappears in the reports from Kistna, Godávari and the Nílgiris. In the report on the Public Works Workshop, Bezváda, the term " juveniles " seems to be applied to children as defined in the Act, but there is nothing in the report to show that the inspector mustered the children as required by Rule VII of the rules framed under the Factories Act. A similar omission

is observable in the report from the Godávari district, which mentions that at the first inspection of the Government Workshop, Dowlaishweram, three boys, who appeared to be under twelve years of age, were ordered to be sent to the Medical officer for certificates of age, but omits to state whether effect was given to this order or how matters stood at subsequent inspections. A copy of the special report called for by the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, regarding the large number of children at the Pápanásam factory, with whose certificates of age the inspector of that factory expressed himself as not satisfied, should, on receipt, be submitted.

4. The number of accidents in factories for the year 1888 was 89, against 112 in the preceding year. The decrease in number is satisfactory, although the number of fatal accidents during the last year exceeded those of previous years. One only, however, of the deaths in question was in any way connected with machinery, namely, that at the Buckingham Mill, which was the result of fracture of the skull caused by the bursting of a serpentine fan. The remaining two fatal accidents were of a nature which might occur anywhere. In the second case, the driver of an empty goods waggon drawn by bullocks at the factory at Nellikuppam, slipped from the rope-traces on which he was seated and was crushed by the waggon-wheel. The third death occurred in connection with the works which were being carried on at Bezváda at the under-sluices of the main head of the canal, where by the upsetting of a ballacat a bridge lascar was washed through the sluices and drowned.

Of the less serious accidents, the greatest number (24) was reported from the Madras Harbour Works. It is satisfactory that the number of accidents at the South Indian Railway factories fell from 28 in the previous year to 13 in the year under review.

5. Two inspectors, those of Ootacamund and Bellary, raise questions regarding the powers of inspectors under the Act. The former officer inquires what power he has to insist on being supplied with accurate information regarding the number of adult workmen employed or regarding other points at the Ootacamund Branch of the Murree Brewery Company. The Government observes that section 4 of Act XV of 1881 empowers an Inspector of Factories to enter any factory and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as he may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act. It is, therefore, open to the inspector, if other evidence is not procurable, to satisfy himself by personal inspection as to the number of persons employed, and if he suspects that offences relating to the employment of children are being committed, endeavors should be made to procure such evidence as will lead to a conviction. But the Act does not impose a penalty on owners or managers of factories who neglect to supply information. The second suggestion, which emanates from the Inspector of Factories, Bellary, is that there should be an annual examination of boilers, for which professional assistance should be secured. He refers to section 4, sub-section (*a*) of the Act as countenancing this view. The Government has on previous occasions dealt with a similar suggestion, and it is sufficient now to observe that Act XV of 1881 is not a Boilers' Act, and that no Act similar to those which exist in other Presidencies for the inspection and examination of boilers is in force in Madras.

G.O., 26th August 1884, No. 2177.

(True Extract.) H. C. Bowdler, Captain
Under Secy. to Govt.
for Chief Secretary

To all District Magistrates.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Exd. W. H. French.

13-5-0

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APPENDIX.

No.	Situation. District.	Situation. —	Name of Factory.	Number of hands employed.		Number of accidents.	Machinery whether fenced or not.	Ventilation and Sanitation.
1	Bellary	Bellary	Messrs. A. Sabapati Mudaliar and Co.'s Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Adults	420		Kept with care	Good.
				Children	27		Do.	Do.
2			The Arsenal	Adults	170		Fenced where necessary	Do.
3			Messrs. Dymes and Company's Cotton Press.	Do.	194	1	Securely fenced	Clean and well ventilated.
4	Ganjam	Aska	Manchin Brothers' Sugar Factory	Do.	471		Fenced	Good.
5	Godávari	Dowlaishweram	Government Workshop	Do.	194		Do.	Do.
6	Kistná	Bezváda	Government Workshop, Public Works Department.	Children	247	1	Do.	Do.
				Adults	4		Sufficiently fenced	Do.
7	Madras	Perambúr	Railway Workshop	Do.	2,868	9	Fenced	Do.
8			Gun Carriage Factory	Children	375	1	Do.	Do.
				Adults	66		Do.	Do.
9			South India Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Children	480	5	Do.	Do.
				Adults	804	24	Do.	Do.
10			Harbour Works	Do.	24	1	Do.	Do.
11			Napier Works (Massey and Co.)	Do.	268	6	Do.	Do.
12			Public Works Workshop	Do.	230		Do.	Do.
13			The Arsenal	Do.	553	2	Do.	Do.
14			Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Do.	616		Do.	Do.
15			Buckingham Mill	Do.	909	7	Do.	Do.
16			Carnatic Mill	Do.	673	12	Do.	Do.
17			Cement Works	Do.	391	1	Do.	Do.
18			Beehive Foundry (Oakes and Co.)	Children	150		Do.	Do.
				Adults	8			
19	Malabar	Panniankara in Calicut taluk.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company.	Adults	294		Sufficiently fenced	Clean and well-ventilated.
20	Nilgiris	Ootacamund	Murree Brewery Company, Ootacamund Branch.	Not known.			Fenced	Good.
21	South Arcot	Nellikuppam	Messrs. Parry and Co.'s Sugar Manufactory and Spirit Distillery.	Adults	462	2	Do.	Fair; but bad smell from the drainage.
22		Tiruvennanallúr	Do.	Do.	70	1	Important machines are fenced.	Kept clean, sanitation fair, distillery alone at work during the year.
23	Tanjore	Negapatam	South Indian Railway Locomotive and Carriage shops.	Do.	1,929	5	Sufficiently fenced	Good.
24	Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	Tuticorin Cotton Press Company	Do.	88		Well fenced	Do.
25			Cotton Press of Darley, Butler and Co.	Do.	84		Do.	Fair.
26		Pápanásam	Cotton Spinning Factory	Do.	457	2	Do.	Good.
27	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	South Indian Railway Engineering Factory.	Do.	266	8	Sufficiently fenced	Do.
				Children	21		Well fenced	Do.
28	Vizagapatam	Chittivalsa	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s Gunny Factory.	Adults	713	2		

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MAY.

Indian Factories Act.

Reviewing the reports on the working of the — during the year 1888.

(1)

Written orders

Comr. to
Govt. to
Supdg. Engineer
Supdg. Engrs:
for information
for information

19.6.89
Recd 21.6.89

Revenue
Dept

Ch. Insp. Fys
26/6/89