(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 52

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 5/92

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 1998	பலவகை
நாள் : 2 . 8 1883	199 .

மடிக்கவோ தூண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

1999

GOVERNME MADRAS.

JUDICIAL ARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 22nd July 18 . 1315, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to certain with instructions, letter from the Govern- ment of India requesting that an annual r n the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Madras Presidency during the calen ar may be compiled and submitted to the Government of India.

READ—also the following papers:—

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., A Principal Assistant Magistrate, Vizia- nagrum, to the District Magis Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagrum, 21st February 1893, No. 20.

I have the honour to submit my on the working of the Gunny Factory at Chittivalasa for the year 1892 in the prescribed in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated the 19th December 1891, No. 2568, J

2. The factory belongs to Messrs hnot and Co. During the year under report it was inspected twice, once d once by the General Duty Deputy Magistrate, the then officer in charge vision, and the dates of inspection were as under:—

(1) On the 11th Ap tween 7 and 8 A.M.
(2) ,, 14th Dec 92, between 8 and 9 A.M.

On each occasion, the manage actory was present at the time of inspec- tion.

3. In the factory jute is clea ned and woven, and eventually made into gunny bags. The engines are v by steam with 77 nominal and 220 actual horse power.

4. The factory was closed o glish and 9 Native holidays besides Sundays during the year. The working from April to October are 10 hours and 40 minutes and from November to M 11 hours per diem, except on Saturdays when the machinery is stopped at 4-30 allowing an interval of half-an-hour at noon.

5. The factory is generally wh washed and cleaned once a year. The white- washing for the year 1892 was comm nced on he 24th November 1892 and completed on the 26th January 1893.

6. The latrines were kept clean by being washed every day with hot-water from the engine.

7. The ventilation of the building is goo

8. The temperature in the working roo on the dates of inspection was as follows:—

On the 11th April 1892	85°
,, 14th December 1892	70°

9. There were seven accidents du

Names of persons.

1. Dukka Andanna	..
2. Challa Narsu	..
3. Jeeru Chinnia	..
4. Alamanda Polu	..
5. Pandiri Thammadu	..
6. Madabothula Appadu	..
7. Sontana Ramudu	..

10. The machinery has been prop

11. Certificates of age were grai
all doubtful cases of adults before thei
up and examined by me at the inspecti

12. Registers C and D are not n
employed in the factory.

13. A notice of daily working ho
an open place in the factory, and print
have been posted on the outer walls of

14. Register A, which is required
properly maintained.

15. The number of operatives in t

Submitted to Government.

2. There were 7 accidents during

VIZAGAPATAM,
7th March 1893.

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., I
Secretary to Government, dat

With reference to your telegram d
herewith the statements called for, pr
22nd July 1892, No. 1315, Judicial.

ear as detailed below :—

Date of injury.	Date of return to duty.
23rd Jan. 1892.	8th Feb. 1892.
27th Feb. "	31st March "
16th June "	4th July "
30th " "	1st " "
6th July "	1st Sept. "
28th " "	12th " "
6th Oct. "	25th Oct. "

rious.

d and protected.

e civil apothecary at Bimlipatam in
n into the factory. They were called

as no children below 12 years are

list of holidays have been set up in
of the rules with Telugu translations
room.

my office under Rule 2, has been

during the year was 723.

nt they were not of a serious nature.

ed) W. A. WILLOCK,
District Magistrate.

istrate, Vizagapatam, to the Chief
atam, 5th May 1893, No. 1316.

ltimo, I have the honour to submit
he forms prescribed in G.O., dated

FORM I.

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

Name of District (or Presidency Town)—Vizagapatam District.

Serial number of factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.							Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts or (2) by midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying week days or (3) whether factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.				
					Adults.			Children.			Total columns 8 and 11.			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By medical officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	Gunny Factory, Chittivalsah.	Jute Spinning and Weaving.	Steam.	220 Horse power.	642	81	723	..	..	..	723	Midday stoppages.	On Sundays.	..	Persons absent from work beyond 21 days 3	4	7	..	2	..	..	2

From Colonel H. W. H. COX, Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th March 1893, No. 29

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1892 of the Deputy Commissioner of Police as Inspector of Factories in the City of Madras

—

Enclosures.

From S. D. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Inspector of Factories, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, dated Madras, 15th March 1893, No. 85.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Factory Act during the calendar year 1892.

2. There are in all sixteen registered factories in the city. Four of them, marginally noted, were brought on my register during the year. Besides these registered factories there are others, which do not fall within the scope of the Act, as the number of operatives employed in each is below the required number; however, they are also being visited and will in time be brought on the register.

1. Government Printing Press.
2. Lawrence Asylum Press.
3. Basin Foundry.
4. Reliance Foundry.

3. The registered factories were visited by me during the year as shown in appendix.

4. *Accidents.*—There were 65 accidents this year against 51 last year. Form I shows the number in each factory. Of these, one proved fatal, and eight others somewhat of a serious nature, such as fractured arms and legs and the loss of fingers. Mr. L. L. Wickham, Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, lost three fingers of his left hand while working at what they call a "General Jobber." An inquest was held in the fatal case and the verdict was "Death from concussion of the brain caused by the end of a leather strap of machinery striking him on the head accidentally."

5. The operatives employed in the mills are in good condition. They are, I consider, well paid and earn as a rule more than the ordinary labourers. For instance, jobbers get from Rs. 20 to 25, mechanics Rs. 15, spinners Rs. 15, roller coverers Rs. 10 to 12, men in the engine and blow rooms Rs. 8 to 9, pieces Rs. 7, and those in the card Rs. 7, per mensem.

6. Children in the throstle-bobbin and reeling departments earn from Rs. 4 to 6 per mensem.

FORM I.

STATEMENT accompanying Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act.

Presidency Town, Madras.

Serial number of factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year.
					Adults.			Children.			Total columns 8 and 11.			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Inspector of Factories.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Gun Carriage Factory, New Town, Madras.	Ordnance and miscellaneous works for army service.	120 Horse-power boilers. 8 120 Horse-power steam engines. 8		1,373	2	1,375	..	..	..	1,375	Continuous work from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Sundays and holidays.	..	..	1	1	3
2	Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill, Rayapuram.	Spinning yarn.	80 Horse-power engine. 1 36 Horse-power engine. 1		711	12	723	..	..	..	723	Midday stoppage..	Sundays and festival days.	..	1	5	6	4
3	Harbour Works, North Beach.	Making and depositing concrete blocks.	40 Horse-power stationary engines. 2 8 Horse-power travelling cranes. 3 10 Horse-power titan cranes. 3 12 Horse-power wave-breaker. 1 Loco-engines drawing 200 tons. 4 Loco-engines drawing 150 tons. 2 1 Slotting machine; drilling machine. 2		334	2	336	..	..	..	336	Do. ..	Sundays and commercial holidays.	..	1	7	8	3
4	Napier Works, Korookoopet.	General engineering.	Engine and boiler, 80 horse power.	1	290	..	290	..	..	..	290	Do. ..	Do. do.	..	1	..	1	3
5	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras.	Miscellaneous kinds of work.	10 Horse-power stationary engines with boilers.	3	433	2	435	..	..	..	435	Do. ..	Sundays and Government holidays.	..	1	5	6	3

3/1894

FORM I—*cont.*

Statement accompanying Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act—*cont.*

Presidency Town, Madras—cont.

Serial number of factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year.
					Adults.			Children.			Total columns 8 and 11.			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Inspector of Factories.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	19
6	United Spinning and Weaving Mill, Chulay.	Spinning cotton twist.	Compounding engine of 300 nominal horse power.	1	687	36	723	50	2	52	775	Adults by midday stoppage and children by shifts.	Sundays or on varying week days.	1	1	2	4	3
7	Buckingham Mill, Perambore.	Cotton spinning.	Steam engine, 700 horse power. Steam engine, 500 horse power.	1 1	1,248	93	1,341	275	34	309	1,650	Stoppage	Sundays and festival days.	..	..	6	6	3
8	Carnatic Mill, Perambore.	Cotton spinning.	Steam engine, 1,000 indicated horse power.	1	1,223	51	1,274	86	..	86	1,360	Shifts	Do. do.	..	2	17	19	3
9	Cement Works, Korookoopet.	Manufacture of cement, shell lime, bricks and tiles.	Horizontal engine, 30 horse power. Horizontal engine, 20 horse power. Horizontal engine, 8 horse power.	1 1 1	141	51	192	..	..	..	192	Stoppage ..	Do. do.	..	..	2	2	3
10	Bee Hive Foundry, Popham's Broadway.	Iron and brass foundry.	Horizontal engine of 12 horse power supplied with steam from a vertical boiler of 12 horse power.	1	157	..	157	..	..	..	157	Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	2	2	3
11	Simpson and Co., Mount Road.	Coach building.	Steam engine, 10 horse power.	1	242	..	242	15	..	15	257	Do. ..	Sundays and commercial holidays.	..	..	2	2	3
12	Paddy Grinding, Cleaning and Oil Manufactory, Trivatore High Road.	Paddy grinding and cleaning and manufacturing oil.	Steam engine, 20 horse power. Steam engine, 12 horse power. Steam engine, 8 horse power. Boiler and engine, 14 horse power. Boiler and engine, 12 horse power.	1 1 2 1 1	160	..	160	..	..	..	160	Do.	Sundays and festival days.	..	..	1	1	3
13	Reliance Foundry, Yagatha Covil Street.	Iron and brass founding.	Engine and boiler, 6 horse power.	1	245	..	245	..	..	..	245	Do.	Sundays and other holidays.	..	..	7	7	3
14	Government Printing Press, Mint Buildings.	Printing, binding and type founding.	Horizontal engine, 8 horse power.	1	847	6	853	..	..	..	853	Do.	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	2
15	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road.	Printing, binding and type founding.	Fixed under type compound steam engine, 12 horse power.	1	351	..	351	..	..	..	351	Do.	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	2
16	Basin Foundry, near Buckingham Canal, Tondiarpet.	Iron founding.	Steam engine, 12 horse power. Steam engine 8 horse power.	1 1	65	5	70	..	..	..	70	Do.	Sundays and festival days.	..	..	..	..	1
			Total ..	..	8,507	260	8,767	426	36	462	9,229			1	7	57	65	45

1892

From J. STURROCK, Esq., District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated Coimbatore, 23rd March 1893, No. 371-Magte.

I have the honour to submit herewith copies of the reports received from the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Coimbatore and Pollachi on the working of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891, together with copies of the statements prescribed in para. 2 of G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, Judicial Department.

2. The marginally-noted two companies are the only factories in the district that come under the purview of the Act.

(1) The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mill Company (Limited).
(2) The Tirupúr Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Company.

3. Factory No. 1 was inspected thrice by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and twice by the Medical officer. Factory No. 2 was registered only on the 13th October last, and hence it was inspected only once during the year under report. The remarks of the inspecting officers have been duly communicated to the Managers of the Factories. The defect pointed out by the Medical officer at his first inspection of Factory No. 1 has been rectified. The defects noticed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pollachi as regards Factory No. 2 will be rectified in due course as it was only recently registered as noted above.

4. The sanitary condition of the factories and sanitary arrangements in connection with them are good and indeed excellent as regards Factory No. 1, but there is no latrine in Factory No. 2. Steps have been taken to have one constructed.

5. The general health of the operatives, especially of the women and children, was good.

6. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates have not reported as to the wages of the operatives as compared with other classes of labourers, though the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Coimbatore has stated that their work is suitably compensated with wages. Their attention is now drawn to the views of the Government of India (as regards furnishing this information) recorded in Government Order referred to in para. 1.

7. The maximum number of women and children employed on any day during the year was 151 and 186 in Factory No. 1 and 23 and *nil* in Factory No. 2. Two boys and a girl, who were found in No. 2 by the inspecting officer, have been dispensed with for want of medical certificates in form B. No children under the age of 9 were employed in any of the factories.

8. The machinery is properly fenced in both the factories, but the big fly-wheel in Factory No. 2 requires to be securely fenced.

9. There were no accidents during the year under report.

10. There were no prosecutions under the Act.

11. The other provisions of the Act have been duly complied with.

ENCLOSURES.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., District Magistrate in charge of Head Assistant Magistrate's Division, Coimbatore, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, dated 20th March 1893, No. 35.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Company Factory, Tirupúr, for the year 1892.

2. The factory is the only one that has been placed in the register under the Factories Act only on 13th October last.

3. The factory was inspected only once during the year under report.

4. There were only three children without the required medical certificate in form B. It is since reported that those children have been dismissed. Hence no children are now employed in the factory.

5. There is a good supply of water kept for drinking purposes. The river being near, the coolies go there to wash. Ventilation and accommodation are good. There was no latrine at the time of inspection. The agent was asked to put up one as soon as possible.

6. The working hours are from 7 to 6 with an interval of one hour from 12 to 1 for food and rest.

7. No prosecutions were ordered during the year for offences under this Act.

8. There were no accidents during the year.

9. The manager has been requested to put up copies of the rules in a conspicuous place. The requirements of the Act in other respects are complied with.

FORM I.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Factories in the Head Assistant Magistrate's Division, Coimbatore, for 1892.

Serial number of factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.						Total of columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying work days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under section 5 B (2) (c) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.			Number of inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
					Adults.			Children.						Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers	By other officers (if any)	Total.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Company of Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras, Tirupur.	Cotton Freeing.	40 horse power steam.	40 horse-power.	22	31	53	.	.	.	53	7 to 12 A.M. and 1 to 6 P.M.	General Holidays and Sundays.	.	.	.	.	One.	.	.	.	One.	.

From M.R.Ry. T. V. NARAYANASAMI AIYER, Avargal, Deputy Magistrate, Coimbatore, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 1st March 1893, No. 64-Mis.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Factories Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891, together with the statements prescribed in G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315, Judicial.

2. The only factory in my division falling within the scope of the Act is "The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mill Company (Limited)," situated in Coimbatore town.

3. I inspected the factory twice during the year, and my predecessor, Mr. Todhunter, inspected it during the early part of the year once, making in all three inspections during the year as required by rule 8.

4. The number of children, 233 and 187, worked on the 8th April and 24th December 1892, respectively, consists of 2 batches of half the children, one batch working in the morning, and the other and different batch in the evening. The number examined, 110 and 87, are the children of one batch present at inspection.

5. The factory has been inspected by the medical officer twice during the year. The defect noticed by him at his first inspection in regard to the keeping of register C has been rectified, and the other remarks made by the inspecting officers are duly noted in the accompaning statement No. II. No children under the age of 9 are employed in this factory, and the children allowed to work half a day as required by clause 3, section 7 of the Act. The other provisions of sections 7, 8 and 9 are duly complied with .

6. The machinery is properly fenced, and no accidents of any nature happened during the year.

7. The ventilation and sanitation of the factory are in excellent condition, and the factory owners have recently erected a durable latrine for the use of the operatives.

8. No prosecution during the year has been ordered for the offences under the Factories Act.

9. Only males are employed about the machinery, and the women and children are being employed at other places.

10. The general condition of the operatives are healthy, and their work is suitably compensated with wages.

11. A file of certificates in form B is being properly kept in the factory.

12. On the publication of the new rules framed under Act XI of 1891, I gave notices to the managers of all seven factories in my division of my intention of placing them in my register of Factories, Form A. Six of them took objections to the same, and I finally decided that they did not fall under the scope of the Factories Act.

13. A register in form A, as required by rules 2 and 10, has been duly maintained in my office, and the copies of remarks passed by me during the course of inspection have been communicated to the occupier as laid down in rule 11.

14. The working hours are from 6 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 to 7-30 P.M., with an interval of one hour for food and rest from 12 to 1 P.M., children under 14 working half time only.

FORM I.

STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Division of Coimbatore—*vide* G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892.

Serial number of factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.							Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.			Number of inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
					Adults.			Children.			Total of columns 8 and 11.			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, Coimbatore.	Cotton spinning.	Steam engine.	70 nominal horse power.	328	140	468	166	22	178	646	By midday stoppages.	The mill is closed every Sunday throughout the year and also festival day, about 14 days.	None.	None.	None.	None.	8	:	:	8	

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tinnevelly, 31st March 1893, No. 470.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891) in the district for the calendar year 1892.

2. Of the four factories mentioned in the last year's report, the Tuticorin Cotton Press Company (Limited) stopped working in 1891, and the business finally wound up in 1892. Two new factories came within the scope of the Act, and thus the five factories named in the margin were on the register during the year, the first two being in the Joint Magistrate's, the third in the Head Assistant Magistrate's, and the fourth and the fifth in the Deputy Magistrate's division. The reports of these officers are enclosed. The statement appended to the report shows the dates of inspections with the results.

1. The Coral Mills Company, Tuticorin.
2. Sugar Factory, Tuticorin.
3. Cotton Spinning Factory, Pápanásam.
4. The Kóvilpatti Spinning Company (Limited).
5. Tinnevelly Cotton Press Company (Limited) at Sáttúr.

3. *Inspections.*—The Coral Mills Company at Tuticorin, which was at work during the whole year, was inspected only twice. There were three divisional officers during the year, and the responsibility for non-inspection rests with Mr. Hewetson. The Cotton Press Company at Sáttúr was not inspected by the Deputy Magistrate, Northern Division, as the mills were stopped shortly after being brought on the register. But the Deputy Magistrate's excuse is inadmissible as he ought to have seen it was brought on the register long before it was so brought. In the Cotton Factory at Pápanásam, it was found that the old rules and registers were exhibited and maintained. These defects have been since remedied.

4. *Sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements of the Coral Mills, the Pápanásam Factory, and the Kóvilpatti Mills (Nos. 1, 3 and 4) are reported to be on the whole satisfactory, and improvements are being introduced at Kóvilpatti. The state of the other two has not been reported on.

5. The general health of the operatives is reported to be good. The rates of wages compare favorably with those earned by the ordinary day labourers.

6. Women and children were employed only in two factories. Sufficient rest and recreation appear to have been allowed. The only work done by the certifying Surgeons appears to have been the granting of certificates of the age of children.

7. *Fencing.*—The machinery in all the factories appears to have been properly fenced. A suggestion made by the Acting Sub-Collector in connection with an accident in the Sugar Mills at Tuticorin was withdrawn on the nature of the accident and the position of the machinery being more clearly explained to him.

8. *Accidents.*—There were in all six accidents reported during the year; one was fatal, three were serious, and the remaining two were of a minor nature. The fatal and serious accidents are described in the report of the Joint Magistrate.

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

ENCLOSURES.

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

Name of District (or Presidency Town)—Tinnevelly.

Serial number of factory.	Name (and locality) of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.						Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether factory exempted under section 6 B (2) (b), or (4) under section 6 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.			Number of inspections held during the year.				Remarks.
					Adults.			Children.					Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total, columns 8 and 11.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1 } Je. Magte.	Coral Mills Company (Limited), Tuticorin.	Spinning cotton.	Steam.	600 horse power.	550	230	780	..	..	..	780	By midday stoppages.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	Abstract (District Totals). Total number of Factories. Cotton Mills ,, 3 Jute Mills ,, .. Woollen Mills ,, .. Paper Mills ,, .. Breweries ,, .. Flour Mills ,, .. Cotton-cleaning Factories ,, .. Cotton Presses ,, .. Jute Presses ,, .. Leather Works ,, .. Iron Works or Foundries ,, .. Sugar Works ,, .. Printing Presses, &c. ,, .. Total .. 5 Number of Factories inspected once during year —Nil. ,, ,, twice ,, 3 ,, ,, three times ,, 1 ,, ,, more than three times during year.—Nil.
2 }	Sugar Factory, Tuticorin.	Refining sugar.	Steam.	3 engines.	113	..	113	..	..	..	113	By midday stoppages and employment of coolies who relieve each other every 6 hours.	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	
3 } Ha. Asst. Magte.	Tinnevelly Mills Company, Pápanásam.	Spinning cotton.	Water power.	500 horse power.	267	131	398	99	..	99	487	By midday stoppages.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	
4 } Dy. Magte.	Kévilpatti Spinning Company (Limited).	Spinning cotton and manufacturing yarn.	Steam.	500 horse power—only 360 horse power used.	218	92	310	186	33	219	529	By midday stoppages.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
5 }	Tinnevelly Cotton Press Company, Sattúr.	Pressing cotton.	Steam.	18-horse power.	67	27	94	..	..	..	94	By midday stoppages.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
	District Totals (5 to 12, and 16 to 23).				1,205	470	1,675	285	33	318	1,993		1	3	2	6	3	9	2	..	14	

From W. B. AYLING, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, Tinnevelly, to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 24th March 1893, No. 53.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Factories Act in this division for the year 1892. There is only one factory in this division, viz., "The Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited," at Pápanásam, Ambásamudram taluk.

2. The factory was inspected thrice during the year under report—by Mr. Murdoch on 25th January 1892, by Mr. Dutt on 12th May 1892, and by myself on 15th December 1892. Copies of the inspection notes made are herein enclosed.

3. The building is clear and well built and sufficiently ventilated. Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The general health of the operatives appears to be good.

4. The women and children employed in the factory have sufficient intervals for rest and recreation. The machinery appears to have all its dangerous portions securely fenced. The notice in Form F is put up in a conspicuous place. On the 15th December last, when I inspected the factory, I observed that a copy of the old rules was exhibited and that the registers were kept up under the old rules. These defects have been since remedied. The children working in the factory were mustered in accordance with Rule VII. There were no accidents reported during the year under report and there were no prosecutions under the Act.

5. Prescribed statements are sent herewith. The average wages earned by men, women and children are Rs. 6–15–10, Rs. 4–8–8 and Rs. 2 a month respectively. Certificates as to age of children and care given by the Civil Apothecary at Ambásamudram.

From D. BELL, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate, Tinnevelly, to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 20th March 1893, No. 298.

With reference to your letter No. 334, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith two statements in the prescribed form.

Paragraph 3.—The Coral Mills Company was working the whole year. The factory was inspected once by me and once by Mr. Ramachandra Row. It was not inspected by Mr. Hewetson during his stay here in the first half-year of 1892, and I am unable to give any explanation of the omission.

The Sugar Factory was working from 1st January to 30th June and from 15th August to 15th October 1892. It was not inspected by Mr. Hewetson during the first half-year. Mr. Ramachandra Row inspected it once while it was not working.

Paragraph 4.—No children were employed in the Coral Mills and hence there was no necessity to muster them.

Paragraph 5.—The explanation of the manager for not fencing the machinery as suggested by Mr. Ramachandra Row is herewith sent.

Paragraph 2, *Inspection*.—The Coral Mills were inspected twice in the year under report. The number of persons at work on the dates of inspection is shown in the enclosed statement, the necessary registers were kept and the certificates of age were filed.

The Sugar Factory was inspected twice in the year; there was no work going on in the factory on the dates of inspection. I am unable to explain why the factory was not inspected while it was working by Messrs. Hewetson and Ramachandra Row. I joined the division after the factory stopped work.

2. *Sanitary condition and arrangements*.—There are two latrines for the use of the work people at the Coral Mills—one for males and one for females. Water is supplied by means of a hose. Ventilation is good, there being 33 windows in each of the two large work rooms.

3. *The general health of the operatives*.—In the Coral Mills only men and women were employed and their health was generally good.

In the Sugar Factory only men were employed and their health was generally good; only two females were employed in this factory as sweepers.

4. *Wages.*—In the coral mills, men were paid at the rate of Rs. 3 to 15 and women from Rs. 3 to 5 per mensem.

In the sugar factory, the monthly rate for men varied from Rs. 5 to 14; the female sweepers were paid at the rate of Rs. 5 a month. These wages compare favorably with other labourers and petty cultivators who do not get a fixed monthly income.

5. *Coral Mills.*—Women were employed in the reeling of yarn. No children were employed in this factory.

Sugar Factory.—Only two women were employed as sweepers and no children were employed. Certificates of age were granted by the certifying Surgeon.

6. *Fencing.*—The following is a description of the manner in which the machinery in use at the coral mills is fenced.

Engine.—Railings are provided all round the connecting rods, piston rods, and main cranks, also completely round the fly wheel. Guards are provided round the rocking motion of the air pump. Railings and trellis work are provided round the driving ropes in the rope race.

Blow room.—Wooden guards are provided over the main belts of the machines and iron guards over the cogwheel gearing.

Caiding room.—Iron guards are affixed to all the different frames round the driving belts, and all moving parts are protected by covers.

Spinning room.—All the main shafts have protecting rod guards to catch any belt that may break and come down. All the machines have strong iron guards round the ends, where the belts actuate the driving gear. All cogwheels are protected by iron covers. Triangular guards are bolted on to the frames to protect the ends of the driving rollers. Generally throughout the mill every moving piece of machinery likely to cause an accident is protected either by railings or efficient guards of some kind.

Sugar Factory.—The machinery is fenced. In my report the machinery is entered as not fenced. This is a mistake which is due to my misapprehension of the meaning of the term "fencing."

Accidents, Coral Mills.—Two serious accidents were reported during the year under report.

On 2nd April 1892, a man had a fracture in his right arm which was caused by his cleaning a *machine in motion* against orders. On 8th August 1892, a man had a flesh wound and bruise on right arm which was caused by his carelessly placing his hand between two rollers of a machine whilst in motion against orders.

Sugar Factory.—Two accidents (one fatal and one serious) were reported during the year under report.

On 28th March 1892, a man was caught in the wheels while fastening the belt and killed the same day. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The inquest report will be obtained and submitted to you.

On 20th June 1892, a man's hair was wound round the shafting through his carelessness while he was oiling the bearings. The man was cured and went away to Madras of his own accord. This accident was reported to you in this office letter No. 488, dated 8th July 1892.

8. *Prosecutions.*—No prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year under report.

From M.R.Ry. R. ANANTARAMA AIYAR AVERGAL, General Charge Deputy Magistrate, Northern Division, Tinnevelly, to the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, dated Tinnevelly, 18th March 1893, No. 45.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the factories in my division for the year 1892.

2. There were two factories in the register maintained in my office, viz., (1) The Koilpatti Spinning Company (Limited), (2) Tinnevelly Cotton Press Company (Limited), Sáttúr.

3. The former was inspected twice in 1892, viz., on the 13th and 29th December 1892. In the latter, work was stopped shortly after the receipt of your docket No. 990, dated 27th June 1892, and so I was not able to inspect it when it was working.

4. In both factories all machinery was properly fenced. There was proper ventilation and water-supply.

5. The condition of operatives on the Koilpatti mill was good. There were only two accidents of a minor nature in the year.

6. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

7. Statements prescribed in G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, are herewith submitted.

From M.R.Ry. P. KRISHNA RAO AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate, Cuddalore, to the District Magistrate, South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 20th March 1893, No. 21.

In forwarding herewith a copy of the entries made in statement A prescribed under G.O., No. 953, dated 20th May 1892, for the year 1892, I have the honour to state with regret that I made only two inspections during the year. I was engaged on special work, *i.e.*, the revision of village establishments for some months and had also to spend some months out of this taluk on account of the jamabandi of Tindivanam, Villupuram and Tirukkóyilúr. The Deputy Collector that was acting for me when I was away on leave has not apparently been able to inspect the factory before 29th January 1893. I have also inspected the factory after my return.

2. It will be found in the statement that I have noted that drinking water-supply was not sufficient. I beg to report that two taps have since been opened from which the coolies can always have any quantity of good potable water.

3. On the dates of my inspection last year, the latrines had not been built up. They have since been built up and the accommodation is sufficient.

True copy submitted to Government. The Tiruvennanallúr Sugar Manufactory was not worked as a factory during the year.

2. The rules as to Sunday labour were in force during the year.

3. The Local Inspector has not authorized by any special order the shift system in force. He will now be required to do so, and orders will be issued that in the current year the necessary number of inspections must be made.

4. The local manager appears to have carried out the improvements in the water-supply to the necessity for which his attention was drawn both by the Inspector and myself.

CUDDALORE,
29*th March* 1893.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting District Magistrate.

From the District Magistrate, South Arcot, dated 28th April 1893, No. 740.

FORM I.

Name of district (or Presidency town).—Cuddalore, South Arcot district.

Serial number of factory.	Name (and locality) of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.								Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether factory exempted under section 6 B (2) (e) or (4) under section 6 B (2) (d) of the Act, or 6 otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year.				Remarks.
					Adults.				Children.														
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of columns 8 and 11.				Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Sugar Factory at Nellikuppam.	Manufacturing sugar.	Steam engine.	8-400 horse power.	781	40	821	..	..	..	821		Worked by both shifts and stoppages. Shifts 6 hours on and 6 hours off stoppages from 7 A.M. to noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Two of accidents entered as serious were really not so. The lop of a finger was lost in each case.
2	Distillery at Nellikuppam.	Manufacturing arrack.	Steam engine.	8-10 horse power.	32	..	32	..	..	..	32		Worked by both shifts and stoppages. Shifts 6 hours on and 6 hours off stoppages from 7 A.M. to noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	

From M.R.Ry. P. KRISHNA RAO AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate of South Arcot, to the District Magistrate of South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 11th April 1893, No. 29.

In continuation of my factory report for the year 1892, I have the honour to report that 64 females worked on the 31st December 1892 at the Nellikuppam Sugar Factory, and that no females were employed at the distillery on that day.

Submitted to Government. The information appears to have been subsequently given by the manager.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting District Magistrate.

18*th April* 1893.

From R. SEWELL, Esq., District Magistrate of Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bellary, 28th March 1893, M.P.R. No. 43.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of reports, with copies of enclosures received from the Divisional Magistrates of Adóni and Bellary, on the working of the factories during the year 1892, and to state that there are no factories in Hospet division.

2. There were no prosecutions and there were also no accidents at all during the year at any of the factories. The two * most important of them were not at work.

* 1. Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mill.
2. Cotton Press of Messrs. Dymes and Co.

ENCLOSURES.

From M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYADU PUNTULU GARU, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Adóni, to the District Magistrate, Bellary, dated Adóni, 28th January 1893, No. 95.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the factories in this division for the year ending 31st December last.

2. The year under report began with only one factory, viz., Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s Cotton Press at Adóni, and, during the year, the three cotton presses mentioned in the margin were also brought on the register of factories as they were found to come within the scope of the Indian Factories Act, as amended by Act XI of 1891.

(1) Messrs. A. Sabapathy Mudaliar and Co.'s Cotton Press at Adóni.
(2) The City Peoples' Press at Adóni.
(3) Messrs. Rambillos Sowcar's Cotton Press at Adóni.

3. In all the four presses, cotton is pressed into bales with the aid of steam engines, and particulars of the engines and their respective powers are given in the accompanying statement, Form No. I. Besides the one steam engine of Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s Factory mentioned in the above statement, there is also a small portable engine of six horse power within the precincts of the said factory intended for boring, planing and turning purposes, but this engine was not used during the year under report.

4. In consequence of the distress which prevailed in the district in fasli 1301 (1891-92), and the consequent scarcity of cotton, all the four presses were not at work during a greater portion of the year under report, the total number of days during which the presses actually worked being less than 60 in all cases. Mr. Rambillos Sowcar's Press worked for 57 days, Messrs. Sabapathy Mudaliar and Co.'s for 50 days, Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s for 47 days and the City Peoples' Press for 20 days. Each of the four presses has been inspected by me twice in the year, and everything was found to be in fair order.

5. The sanitary condition of all the four factories was found to be fair enough, and the health of the operatives, both men and women, was found to be good.

6. No children are being employed in any of these factories.

7. Daily wages generally range from three annas to six annas for men and from two annas to four annas for women, and seem quite adequate, considering the satisfactory physical condition of the labourers. The wages paid at these factories compare favorably with those of common agricultural labourers, and the reason seems no other than (*a*) that agricultural labourers seem generally to work for a much shorter time in the day than the labourers at the factories, and (*b*) that their work is easier and less strictly supervised on the whole than that of the factory labourers.

8. Men are generally employed at the half and full presses and in lifting up bales, &c., and women are almost generally employed at cleaning cotton. As I have said above no children are being employed at all, and there was consequently no work to be done by a certifying Surgeon.

9. The machinery are all secure and safe enough in separate rooms and are duly fenced wherever considered necessary.

10. There were no accidents at all during the year at any of the factories.

11. There were also no prosecutions.

12. The statements prescribed in G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, Judicial, accompany.

FORM I.

STATEMENT to accompany the Annual Report on the working of the Factories in the Adóni Division.

Serial number of the factory.	Name and locality of the factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.							Whether the factory is worked mainly by shifts on (2) by mid-day stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) varying week days, or (3) whether factory exempted under section 5 (*b*), 2 (*c*) or (4) under section 6 (*b*), (*d*) of the Act or (5), otherwise worked.	Number of accidents during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
					Adults.			Children.			Total of columns 8 and 11.			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical officers.	By others officers, if any.	Total.	
					Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Messrs. Dymes & Co., Cotton Press, Adóni.	Cotton Pressing.	One steam engine of double cylinders.	Twenty horse power, two feet stroke.	42	55	97	..	..	..	97	By mid-day stoppages.	A general holiday is given on Sundays, and if employed on Sunday one of the three preceding or subsequent days is given a holiday.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Abstract. Total number of factories. Cotton mills .. .. Jute mills .. .. Woollen mills .. .. Paper mills .. .. Breweries .. .. Flour mills .. ..
2	Messrs. A. Sabapathy Mudaliar & Co.'s Cotton Press, Adóni.	Do. ..	One steam engine with one cylinder.	Eleven horse power, 2½ feet stroke.	28	36	64	..	..	..	64	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Cotton cleaning factories. Cotton presses .. 4 Jute presses .. .. Leather work .. ..
3	The City Peoples' Press, Adóni.	Do. ..	One steam engine with two cilinders and another engine with one cylinder.	One of 15 horse power, 1½ feet stroke; another of 10 horse power, 1½ feet stroke.	10	37	47	..	..	..	47	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Iron works, &c. .. .. Sagar works .. .. Printing presses .. .. Total .. 4
4	Mr. Rambillos Sowcar's Cotton Press, Adóni.	Do. ..	One steam engine with one cylinder.	Twelve horse power, 2 feet stroke.	37	44	81	..	..	..	81	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Number of factories inspected once during year. .. Number of factories inspected twice during year. 4 Number of factories inspected thrice during year. .. More than three times.
				Total 6 to 12 and (15 to 23).	117	172	289	..	..	..	289			..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	

From M.R.Ry. C. RAMASASHA IYER, Avargal, Deputy Magistrate, to the District Magistrate, Bellary, dated 15th March 1893, No. 165 L.

I have the honour to report on the working of the factories in the Bellary division during the year 1892.

2. There are three factories in the division (in Bellary town) as noted in the margin. Of these, Nos. 2 and 3 factories were not at work during the year. They were closed during the whole year as there was no cotton crop during the past year on account of famine and so no inspections were made. I have inspected the No. 1 factory twice in the year and the information required have been filled in the forms enclosed.

1. Bellary Arsenal.
2. Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mill.
3. Dymes and Company's Cotton Press.

FORM I.

STATEMENT to accompany Annual District reports on the working of the Factories Acts. Name of District—Bellary.

1	2	3	4	5	Average daily number of operatives employed.					13	Number of accidents reported during the year.			Number of inspections held during the year.				24
					Adults.			Children.										
Serial number of factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Whether the factory is worked (1) by shifts or (2) by midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days or (3) whether factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	Bellary Arsenal.	Ordnance.	Hand power.	..	69	..	69	..	..	69	By midday stoppages.	Sundays and third Saturdays.	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	6	

7

From M.R.Ry. B. NARAYANAMURTY, Pantulu Garu, General Deputy Magistrate, Goomsur, to the District Magistrate, Ganjám, dated Camp Aska, 1st March 1893.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Aska Sugar Factory and Distillery belonging to Mr. F. J. V. Minchin of Aska for the calendar year 1892.

2. During the year under report the factory was inspected five times. Firstly by my predecessor (Mr. Lever) on the 1st March, 13th May and 30th June 1892, and secondly by me on the 29th August and 19th November 1892.

3. No children under the age of 12 years were 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 night in the sugar manufacture. The latter class is divided into two equal sets, who work alternately for six hours from 8 to 2 and 2 to 8. This is done every day including Sundays.

5. During the cane season the second class is divided into three sets who work in shifts of four hours from 8 to 12, 12 to 4 and 4 to 8.

6. All dangerous machinery is securely fenced. All the fly-wheels in the factory are surrounded by railings, the fly-wheel of the big beam engine by iron railings, and the diffusion fly-wheel by wooden railings.

7. The requisite notices hung up conspicuously.

8. The sanitary condition of the factory premises is good and the buildings are well ventilated.

9. One accident was reported to me during the year under report, and the injured person was treated successfully in the Local Fund dispensary at Aska. A statement showing the details of the case is appended :—

Date of accident.	Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	How the accident occurred.
11th February 1892 ..	Bhortya ..	Gowdo ..	Male ..	22 years..	The heel of his left foot was cut by a protecting cover of cane-cutter, and the accident was caused by his own carelessness.

10. The certifying surgeon did no work during the year under review. No certificates in the form B. were granted by him.

11. I beg to submit, herewith, the returns in the new forms prescribed in G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892.

FORM I.

STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act. Name of District—Ganjám.

1	Serial number of factory.	2	Name and locality of factory.	Sugar works and distillery.	Nature of industry.	By steam.	Nature of moving power.	19 horse-power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.	Adults.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts or (2) by midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	The hands employed in this manufacture of sugar are working in shifts of 6 hours. The mechanics and others by midday stoppages.	The mechanics and other workmen have their Sunday holiday. Attempts are also made to give a rest day to those working in shifts.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying week days or (3) whether factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical officers.	By other officers (if any)	Total.	Remarks.
Aska Sugar Works and Distillery.	1									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	

Pl. No. 105-Mag.

Submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892.

CHATRAPUR,
28th March 1893.

(Signed) A. W. B. HIGGENS,
District Magistrate.

From M.R.Ry. M. SRINIVASA ROW, Deputy Magistrate, Mélúr Division, Madura, to the District Magistrate, Madura, dated 28th March 1893, No. 162.

With reference to your foot-note, No. 894, dated 23rd August 1892, to G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, I have the honour to submit my report under the Factories Act XV of 1881 for the year 1892, with the prescribed statements.

2. There is only one factory in this division, viz., "the Madura Mills Company Limited," under the management of Messrs. A. and F. Harvey. The work was formally started in this factory only from the beginning of April 1892. The chief work performed is the manufacture of cotton yarn by means of machinery driven by a pair of steam engines of 900 indicated horse-power.

3. The factory was inspected thrice by me on the marginally-noted dates. Copies of my notes of inspection are herewith submitted. It will be observed from them that the building is well-ventilated and that the sanitary condition of the premises is good. There is sufficient latrine accommodation provided for the operatives. There is also ample supply of good drinking-water for the use of the operatives. The health of the operatives, including children and women, was generally good. A Tamil translation of the rules has been since put up.

8th November 1892.
2nd December „
27th „ „

4. The dangerous parts of the machinery are properly fenced and are not accessible to the operatives and visitors.

5. There were two accidents during the year under report. One of the accidents occurred before the factory work was formally commenced. In this case a boy lost his left arm. He has been employed by the manager as a punka cooly. The other accident was not of a serious character. A boy of 12 years was wounded on the upper part of his back and shoulders on account of his having carelessly put his hands between the tin rollers and the ring frame.

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

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 30th June 1892, I beg to enclose herein a statement showing the rates of wages paid by the company to their operatives as compared with the rates prevailing in the Madura and Melúr taluks. The women are paid as piece-workers. They are stated to earn about Rs. 5 a month each or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day.

ENCLOSURES.

NOTES of inspection of the Madura Cotton Mill Factory, dated 8th November 1892.

1. I inspected the factory between 12 noon and 2 P.M. Mr. J. Miller, the manager of the company, kindly showed me over the whole premises and rendered me every assistance in inspecting the factory.

2. Registers of children are maintained according to forms C and D prescribed in the rules. The ages of all the children entered in the registers have been certified by the District Surgeon. Those who have been certified to be below 9 years have not been entertained. I checked the B form certificates granted by the District Surgeon with entries in the register in some cases, and found them correct. I mustered all the children that were in attendance at the time and found that their health was generally good. Work is done in the factory on both the rest and the shift system. Notices have been put up in a conspicuous place of the factory in English and in Tamil showing the times at which intervals of rest are granted to the women and children employed in the factory as required by section 6, clause 3 and section 7, clause 4 of the Act.

3. Generally work is not done on Sundays and whenever it is done, holidays as required by section 5, clause (*b*) of the Act, are granted. Notices of the holidays to be granted every month have been regularly sent to this office since April last when the factory work was commenced.

4. Women and children are not employed before 5 A.M. and after 8 P.M. The notices show that the work is commenced at 6 A.M. and stopped at 6 P.M. I was told that the women are employed as piece-workers, and that they are not paid by the time. They do not work 11 hours a day. On an average they work 9 hours a day. Even in such cases they are allowed rest.

5. The children are worked by sets. One set from 6 A.M. to 12 noon, and another set from 12-30 noon to 6 P.M. Children are not employed in machine work. The register of women to be maintained in form E was not produced before me. It was said to have been maintained and kept in the custody of a clerk who was absent at the time of my inspection.

6. All the dangerous parts of the machinery where the large wheel is worked, have been properly fenced.

7. Two accidents have been reported up to date in the form H prescribed by the rules. A boy who has lost his left arm by an accident which occurred some time before the factory work was regularly commenced, was shown to me. He has been employed as punkah cooly by the manager.

8. A watershed has been maintained to supply water to the operatives. The waterman keeps a sufficient supply of good drinking water for the use of the operatives.

9. The factory is kept clean. The ventilation is sufficient. The premises are free from effluvia from any drain or privy.

10. Temporary latrine accommodation has been provided, and new substantial buildings are in course of construction.

11. The women are piece-workers and are said to earn about Rs. 5 a month. Rs. 7 is the monthly wages of an ordinary adult male cooly. The full-time children get Rs. 4-8-0 each a month and the half-timers get Rs. 3 each.

12. According to rule 23 of the rules formed under section 18 of the Act, a copy of the rules with a translation thereof in the vernacular of the district should be hung up in a conspicuous place of the factory. There is a manuscript copy of the rules dated 31st July 1882 hung up. The recent rules are those published in July last. A copy of those rules with their translation should be hung up.

NOTES of Inspection of the Cotton Spinning Factory, Madura, dated 2nd December 1892.

1. I inspected the factory between 9 and 11 A.M. to-day.

2. I mustered all the children that were in attendance and found their health generally good, their ages have been certified by the District Surgeon, Madura.

3. I found at the last inspection that the copy of the rules required to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the factory was a copy of the old rules and that registers also were maintained according to the old forms. The old C form is the present form B. The old form D is the present form C. A new register in the present form D is being prepared. No register in the form E has been maintained as the women are all piece-workers. A register has been maintained to show the quantity of work turned out by each woman per day, the weekly payments made to them, the fines imposed, &c. A translation of the rules in Tamil is being prepared.

4. All dangerous parts of the machinery where the big wheel is worked are securely fenced.

5. The factory premises are kept clean and there is sufficient ventilation.

6. The waterman employed by the manager keeps a sufficient quantity of pure water for the use of the employés working in the factory.

7. The new latrine building is almost completed.

(Signed) M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Deputy Magistrate.

NOTES of Inspection of the Cotton Spinning Factory, Madura, dated 27th December 1892.

1. I inspected the factory between 10 and 11 A.M. to-day.

2. Examined the children working in the factory and referred to the register in the case of those whose ages appeared to be doubtful and found that their ages have been certified by the District Surgeon to be above nine years. The health of the children is good. The age-certificate form is still headed C, the heading according to the new rules being B. But there is no difference in the form. Register C has been properly maintained. It was headed B before. It is now headed C according to the new rules and this has been noted in red ink on the cover. Two registers in form D are opened—one for children working in the morning and one for those working in the afternoon, each set working for 5½ hours. There are 113 on each register. According to C Register, 460 children have been entertained up to date; but only 226 attend, the rest have ceased to attend.

3. Register E is not maintained as women are piece-workers.

4. F form notice has been put up in a conspicuous part of the building.

5. Tamil translation of the rules has not yet been put up.

6. Ventilation is sufficient. Water-supply is ample. The new latrine buildings have been completed and they are sufficient for all the workmen. Sanitary condition of the factory premises is satisfactory.

(Signed) M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Deputy Magistrate.

15/1090

FORM I.

Madura District.

Serial number of Factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.						Whether the factory is worked by (1) by shifts or (2) by midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying week days or (3) whether the factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (a) or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.			Number of inspections during the year.					Remarks.
					Adults.			Children.					Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	Madura Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Madura town.	Manufacturing cotton yarn.	Machinery driven by a pair of steam Engines.	900: Indicated horse power.	371	83	454	112	..	112	566	The factory is worked by shifts for half hours from 6-30 to 12 A.M., and 12-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. and by stoppage for adults between 12 and 12-30 A.M.	General holiday on Sunday.	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	..

No. 17.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, with copies of enclosures with reference to G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315.

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

MADURA,
4th April 1893.

(Signed) E. SRINIVASACHARI,
for *District Magistrate.*

From V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, Kistna District, to the District Magistrate, dated Kistna, 23rd February 1893, No. 322.

I have the honour to forward my annual report on the working of the Factory Act XV of 1881 in 1892.

2. There is only one factory in this division, viz., the Department of Public Works Workshop, Bezwada, which is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Delta.

3. This factory was thrice inspected on 5th March 1892, 3rd October 1892 and 16th December 1892, by F. C. Parsons, Esq.

4. A statement showing the result of inspection prepared in the form prescribed in G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315, is herewith forwarded.

5. Ventilation, sanitary arrangements and fencing of machinery appear satisfactory. The registers prescribed by the rules were properly kept. A copy of the rules in English and Telugu and a table of working hours and holidays are posted up.

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

7. General health of the operatives is good. No women or children were employed during the year under report.

8. No accidents were reported in the year.

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

ENCLOSURE.

FORM I.

STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act. Name of District—Kistna.

Serial number of factory.	Name (and locality) of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.							Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether the factory exempted under section 5-B (2) (*b*), or (4) under section 6-E (2) (*d*), of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year					Remarks.
					Adults.			Children.			Total of columns 8 and 11.			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of factories.	By Medical officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Public Works Department Workshop, Kistna, Bezwada.	Caulking, carpentry, iron work, brass work, copper work, fitter work, and painting.	Steam power and hand labour.	Generally one stationary engine, 20-horse power.	203	..	203	..	..	..	203	Midday stoppages.	Sundays	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	3	..	..	..	3	

No. 574.

Forwarded to the District Magistrate, Kistna, with reference to his letter No. 47, dated 13th March 1893.

7th April 1893.

(Signed) F. C. PARSONS,
Ag. Hd. Asstt. Magte. and Inspector of Factories.

16/1893

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

2. The Public Works Department Workshop at Bezwada is the only factory in the district.

3. Copies of return No. 1 and the statement prescribed in G.O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, are enclosed.

4. The delay in the submission of the report is due to the fact that return No. 1 from the Head Assistant Magistrate was only received on the 10th instant.

MASULIPATAM,
11*th April* 1893.

J. W. HUGHES,
for *District Magistrate.*

From C. T. R. SCOVELL, for Inspector of Railway Factories, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 14th April 1893, No. 878.

In compliance with G.O., No. 1315, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1892, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a report on the Railway factories for the year 1892, together with the returns prescribed therein.

ENCLOSURES.

REPORT on Railway Factories for the year 1892.

During the year under review the following factories were under the control of the Government Inspector of Railway Factories, Madras, and were inspected on the dates shown opposite each of them:—

Railway.	Name of factory.	When opened.	Dates of inspection.	
Madras ..	Perambúr	Prior to January 1892 ..	28th January 1892.	4
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	8th August ,,	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	29th October ,,	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	3rd Dec. ,,	
Do. ..	Ráyapuram	July 1892	8th August ,,	2
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	28th October ,,	
Do. ..	Jalarpet	Do.	2nd August ,,	2
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	7th Dec. ,,	
Do. ..	Pódanúr	Do.	4th August ,,	2
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	21st October ,,	
South Indian ..	Trichinopoly	Prior to January 1892 ..	22nd Feb. ,,	4
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	14th July ,,	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	22nd August ,,	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	16th Dec. ,,	
Do. ..	Negapatam	Do. do. ..	28th January ,,	4
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	25th March ,,	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	18th August ,,	
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	15th Dec. ,,	
Do. ..	Madura	July 1892	19th August ,,	2
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	17th Dec. ,,	
Do. ..	Cuddalore	Do.	17th August ,,	2
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	19th Dec. ,,	

At all the inspections it was found that the factories on both the Madras and South Indian Railways were maintained in a satisfactory condition and that the provisions of the Act and of the rules published thereunder were properly observed.

The sanitary condition of, and sanitary arrangements on, factories.—All the factories named above are kept in a clean condition and are provided with sufficient accommodation and with an ample supply of water for drinking and washing purposes. They are also well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements in them are satisfactory. At the Trichinopoly factory a continuous supply of water with a 2½" delivery, certified by the Superintending Physician as being suitable for drinking purposes, is laid on.

The general health of the operatives, especially of the women and children.—The health of the operatives is generally good. Eighteen per cent. of the men on the rolls at the Trichinopoly factory were absent during the year on account of sickness, casual leave and other causes. The children employed in the Ráyapuram and Trichinopoly factories are healthy.

Wages and the general condition of the operatives.—The wages paid by the Madras Railway Company are slightly in excess of those obtainable in the local market, it being necessary to offer a slightly higher rate of salary in order to induce the better class of workmen to take up employment with the Company.

On the South Indian Railway wages are paid daily or monthly. The wages paid in the Trichinopoly factory vary from As. 3 to Rs. 1–8–0. Those drawing As. 3–6 and under are engaged on purely cooly labour, and those drawing more than this rate are given miscellaneous duties requiring a little more intelligence than is to be found in the ordinary cooly.

The employment of women and children.—No women are employed at any of the factories on the Madras or South Indian Railways. Children are employed at the Ráyapuram and Trichinopoly factories only. At the latter factory the average number of children on the rolls during the year was 12 and the average daily attendance 8. The certifying Surgeon granted certificates to 22. The children at both these factories have been certified to be of proper age.

The fencing of machinery and mill-gearing.—The machinery in all the factories is properly and securely fenced.

Accidents.—During the year 14 accidents occurred at Negapatam, but none of these were of a serious nature. Eight accidents of a minor nature occurred at the Perambúr workshops. At the Trichinopoly shops there were 8 accidents, one of which resulted in the death of the injured person, whose mother and widow were paid a gratuity of Rs. 48–12–0. The remainder were not of a serious nature. No accidents occurred at any of the other factories.

Prosecutions.—There were no prosecutions during the year at any of the factories.

The returns prescribed in G.O., No. 1315, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1892, are appended.

MADRAS,
April 1893.

(Signed) C. T. R. SCOVELL,
for *Inspector of Railway Factories, Madras.*

FORM

STATEMENT to accompany the Annual Report on the working of the

Serial number of factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total, cols. 8 and 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Perambur Workshop, situated in Tiruvallur village, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district.	Locomotive carriage and wagon works.	For driving machinery.	Four stationary engines equal to 172 horse power.	2,974	*Nil.*	2,974	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	2,974
	Engineering Workshops, Ayyapuram, Madras district.	Miscellaneous wrought timber and iron works.	For working circular saws, lathes and drilling machines.	Two engines, 6 and 12 horse power.	354	*Nil.*	354	7	*Nil.*	7	361
	Podanur Workshop and engine shed in Coimbatore district.	Locomotive carriage and wagon works.	Driving machines.	One stationary engine equal to 20 horse power.	61	*Nil.*	61	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	61
	Jolarpet Workshop and Engine shed, Salem district.	Do. ..	Do. ..	One stationary engin equal to 10 horse power.	52	*Nil.*	52	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	52
	Engineering Workshops, Trichinopoly.	Maintenance, way, works, sundry carpenters' and blacksmiths' works.	Portable engine.	Two engines of 10 horse power each.	596	*Nil.*	596	6	*Nil.*	6	602
	Locomotive and Carriage shops, Nagapatam, Tanjore district.	Machinery and Works for engines and rolling-stock.	Five horizontal stationery engines.	Two 25 horse power. Do. 18 do. One 15 do.	2,462	*Nil.*	2,462	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	2,462
	Locomotive and Carriage shops, Cuddalore, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	One portable engine.	10 horse power ..	178	*Nil.*	178	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	178
	Locomotive and Carriage shops, Madura, Madura district.	Do. ..	One horizontal stationary engine.	25 horse power ...	193	*Nil.*	193	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	193

18/1893

1

Railway Factories in the Madras Presidency during 1892.

Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether the factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (*d*), of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages from 11 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. daily.	General holiday on Sunday.	..	..	8	8	..	4	..	..	4	
Midday stoppages from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
Midday stoppages from 11 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
By stoppages from 12 noon to 1-30 P.M.	Do. ..	..	1	..	7	8	..	4	..	..	4
By stoppages Monday to Friday from 11 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. Saturday factory closes at 12-30 P.M. for remainder of the day.	Do. ..	..	..	..	14	14	..	4	..	..	4
Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2

Abstract—

Total number of factories	8
Cotton mill ..	*Nil.*
Jute	,,
Woollen	,,
Paper	,,
Breweries ..	,,
Flour	,,
Cotton cleaning factories.	,,
Cotton presses ..	,,
Jute presses ..	,,
Leather works ..	,,
Iron works and foundaries.	8
Sugar works ..	*Nil.*
Printing presses	,,
Total ..	8
Number of factories inspected once during the year.	*Nil.*
Number of factories inspected twice during the year.	5
Number of factories inspected three times.	*Nil.*
Number of factories inspected more than three times.	3

10

From M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON, Avargal, Deputy Magistrate, Calicut Division, to the Acting District Magistrate, Malabar, dated Calicut, 8th April 1893, No. 93-M. Gl.

Agreeably to G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315, Judicial, I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881 (as amended by Act XI of 1891) in the Calicut sub-division during the last calendar year 1892. The prescribed statements (two in number) are enclosed.

2. The only factory which remained on the factory register during 1891 was "The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's" cotton mill at Calicut. During the year under report six factories were registered afresh in pursuance of the rules framed by Government and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 28th June 1892, and there were at the end of the year the following seven factories subject to the operation of the factory law :—

(1) The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's (Limited) Mill at Calicut.
(2) The Karaparamba Coffee Works of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.
(3) The Plantation House Works of Messrs. Burnett and Son.
(4) Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s Kallai Works.
(5) The Mercantile Mission Tile Works at Calicut.
(6) The Mammally Coffee Works.
(7) The Calicut Tile Works at Marakkat.

3. Objections were made by the managers of factories Nos. 2, 3 and 6 *supra* on the ground that their coffee-curing works did not fall within the scope of the Factories Act, but this point was settled on a reference to Government, who passed the following order, under date the 12th December 1892, No. 2289, Judicial :—

"The Government sees no reason to reconsider the views as to the meaning of the term "Factory" set out in paragraph 4 (*b*) of G.O., dated 19th December 1891, No. 2568, Judicial. Unless the arrangements of the premises now in question are altered in such a way that the hands employed in picking coffee and similar operations are completely separated from those employed on processes aided by machinery falling within the definition, the premises must be classed as factories and the owners must submit to the law. As the coffee-cleaning works are at present, there is no doubt, the Government considers, that they are factories within the meaning of the Act."

4. By the same Government Order the proposal to bring under control Messrs. D. Maneekji and Co.'s (1) saw mill at Kallai and their (2) tile works at Mammalli where less than 50 persons are usually employed on each day was negatived by Government.

5. *Inspections.*—I inspected all the factories in my sub-division, once prior to the issue of notices under rule 3 of the factory rules, intimating my intention to place them on the factory register and after registering them I inspected them again. The omission to make the prescribed number of inspections in the case of certain coffee works (*vide* statement No. I herewith submitted) is due to the late receipt of the G.O. of 12th December 1892, disposing of the objections raised by the managers of these works.

6. During my first inspections I found that the managers of the various factories had failed to notice the changes introduced by the Factories Amendment Act of 1891 and the rules thereunder and had omitted to maintain the registers in the new forms. I explained the provisions of the law fully to them, and am glad to say that most of the defects pointed out were speedily removed. In the coffee-curing works complaints were made that the maintenance of the registers for women and children who come and go whenever they like was an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with labour, but the factory managers were told that a complete isolation of the machine-sheds would enable the removal of the factories from the factory register and some of them are making the necessary alterations to this end. Most of the registers were properly kept.

19
1998

7. *Sanitary condition and arrangements.*—The sanitary condition of all the factories is excellent. The premises are clean and the factories well ventilated, so that the operatives are generally better off there than in their own houses. There are good wells with abundant water-supply in the compounds of the factories and no difficulty has yet been experienced in regard to it. A sufficient number of latrines and urinals exist everywhere, and the sanitary arrangements appear to me to be perfectly satisfactory.

8. *Health of the operatives.*—The health of the operatives is good and the women and children appear to take to factory work much more readily than men and to be anxious to earn an honest livelihood. No complaint of overwork has yet been received.

9. *Wages and the general condition of the operatives.*—The average daily wages paid at the various factories are noted below :—

Serial No.	Name of factory.	Wages of							
		Men.		Women.		Boys.		Girls.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1	Cotton Mill	0 4 6		0 2 2		0 2 0		0 1 9	
2	Karaparamba Coffee Works	0 4 0		0 2 0		0 2 0		0 1 0	
3	Plantation House Works	0 2 6	to 0 4 0	0 2 0	to 0 3 0	0 1 0	to 0 1 6	0 1 0	to 0 1 6
4	Kallai Works	0 4 0		..		0 2 0	to 0 2 6	..	
5	Mercantile Mission Tile Works	0 3 6		0 2 0		..		..	
6	Mammally Coffee Works	0 3 0		0 2 0		0 1 6		0 1 0	
7	Calicut Tile Works	0 1 3	to 0 4 6	0 2 0		..		..	

In coffee works, the wages are mostly paid according to the results, but the rates above given may be taken as a fair approximation to those earned by the operatives each day. These wages compare favorably with those earned by agricultural classes and their condition appears to be as good as, if not better than, that of the latter.

10. *Employment of women and children.*— At the coffee-works women and children are employed in garbling coffee and in picking out discolored and broken berries, and at tile works they carry clay and tiles from and to the kiln. At the cotton mill women are employed in cleaning cotton and the children in spinning and on the whole the nature and the amount of their work may be said to be such as not to injure their health or physical development.

11. *Certifying Surgeon.*—At the cotton mill the Civil Surgeon has granted certificates to all children, but at the coffee works no such certificates were furnished under the impression that they were not required, those establishments not being regarded as factories. The managers of these establishments have since taken steps to detach their machine sheds completely from the yards where women and children are employed in garbling coffee and the necessity for obtaining certificates would hardly arise hereafter.

12. *Fencing of Machinery and Mill-gearing.*—These have been properly fenced and, where additional fences were required, they have been put up on my suggestions.

13. *Accidents.*—The number of accidents that happened at the various factories is given in statement No. 1. They were all of minor character and did not amount to more than 12, of which 10 happened at the cotton mill and other two at Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s coffee works at Karaparamba.

14. *Prosecutions.*—There were no prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Factories Act, as the defects noticed at inspections, which were due to mere ignorance, were corrected as soon as they were pointed out.

ENCLO

Statement

To accompany the Annual Administration

Serial number of factories.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's (Limited) Cotton Mill at Calicut, Panniyankara amsam, Calicut taluk.	Manufacture of cotton yarn.	One compound engine jet condensing capable of working 500 indicated horse power.	500 indicated horse power.	415	32	447	99	3	102	549
2	Messrs. Pierce Leslie and Co.'s "Karapparamba Coffee Works" in Katcheri amsam, Calicut taluk.	Coffee-curing and miscellaneous work.	Steam engine ..	Two steam engines of 12 and 7 horse power, respectively.	50	210	260	10	50	60	320
3	Messrs. Burnett and Sons' "Plantation House Works" at Malaparamba, in Kottuli amsam, Calicut taluk.	Coffee-curing and packing cinchona bark.	Do. ..	Three steam engines of 24, 8 and 2 horse power, respectively.	27	301	328	10	26	36	364
4	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s "Kalkai Works" in Nagaram amsam, Calicut taluk.	Manufacture of manure.	Do. ..	One engine of 8-horse power.	20	..	20	2	..	2	22
5	The Mercantile Mission Tile Works at Calicut, Kottuli amsam, Calicut taluk.	Manufacturing tiles.	Do. ..	One engine of 15-horse power.	193	39	232	..	..	..	232
6	The Mammally Coffee Works in Cheruvannur amsam, Calicut taluk.	Coffee-curing ..	Do. ..	One engine of 20-horse power.	71	514	585	37	102	139	724
7	The Calicut Tile Works in Cheruvannur amsam, Calicut taluk.	Manufacturing tiles.	Do. ..	One engine of 35-horse power.	230	28	258	..	..	..	258
				Total ..	1,006	1,124	2,130	158	181	339	2,469

80/1892

SURES.

No. 1.

Report on Factories for 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given, (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holiday given on Sundays except when other days are substituted for them in accordance with the Act.	..	..	10	10	3	..	2	..	5	....
Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	Owing to late receipt of G.O., dated 12th December 1892, No. 2289, more than one inspection could not be made. The factory is worked only for about five months in the year.
Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Do. do.
Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Do. do.
Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	....
Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	The factory is worked only for about five months in the year.
Do. ..	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	When the new Factory rules were enforced, the children previously working at the factory were dismissed in order to obviate the necessity for keeping their registers, &c.
		..	..	12	12	16	..	2	..	18	

No. 245 M.—Gl.

True copy, with copies of enclosures, submitted to Government. There were no factories in the other divisions of the district during the year under report.

CALICUT, 13*th April* 1893.

(Signed) HERBERT BRADLEY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

From E. C. RAWSON, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Gódávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 2nd May 1893, No. 214.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Factories Act No. XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, in this district, for the year 1892.

2. The amended Act came into force on 1st January 1892. The only factory under the old Act was the Department of Public Works Workshop at Dowlaishweram in the Joint Magistrate's Division. In the amended Act, the minimum number of operatives required to constitute a factory having been reduced from 100 to 50, enquiries were made as to whether there were any places, besides the Government Workshop, which fell under the new definition. The Rice Factory at Georgepeta was found to fulfil the requirements of the new definition and was accordingly placed by the Deputy Magistrate, Cocanada, on his register in August last. Thus there are at present two factories in the district.

3. *I.—Inspections—Dowlaishweram Factory.*—The factory was inspected by Joint Magistrate three times during the year, and the defects pointed out at the first and second inspections were rectified before the last. The average daily attendance of men and women was 160 and 2 respectively. Register E had not been opened at the first two inspections, but was opened before the third. Registers "C" and "D" and the file of "B" certificates were not maintained, no children having been employed during the year. The "F" notice and the notice required by section 10 of the Act were put up in a conspicuous place, as also a copy of the rules referred to in Rule 23. The daily working hours for both men and women were from 6 A.M. to noon and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., thus allowing every one an interval of two hours for rest in the middle of the day.

4. *Georgepeta Factory.*—The factory was inspected by the Head-Quarter Deputy Magistrate twice during the year. The short inspection was due to the factory having been taken on the register late in the year. The average daily attendance of men, women and children has been returned as 34, 19 and 2, respectively, the age of the children being 9 years and over. Registers C, D and E were not maintained in spite of the Deputy Magistrate's remarks during his inspection. No file of "B" certificates was kept up, and the children were not subjected to any medical examination. The notice required by section 10 of the Act and the copy of the rules referred to in Rule 23 were not exhibited. Notice "F" alone was hung up. The Deputy Magistrate has been ordered to see that these defects are remedied at once, and a prosecution instituted if his orders are still disobeyed. The following statement shows the working hours of men, women and children in this factory:—

—	Number of working hours.	Amount of interval between working hours.
Men	10½—hours From 6½ A.M. to 12 and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.	2 hours.
Women	9 ,, ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	2 ,,
Children	7 ,, ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	2 ,,

5. A general holiday is observed on Sundays in both factories. It will be seen that every one in both factories is allowed two hours off in the middle of the day.

6. *II.—The sanitary Condition of and sanitary Arrangements in Factories.*—The sanitary arrangements at both factories were satisfactory.

7. *III.—The general Health of the Operatives, especially of the Women and Children.*—In both factories the general health of the operatives is reported to have been good.

8. *IV.—Wages and general Condition of the Operatives—Dowlaishweram Factory.*—The monthly wages of a man were Rs. 5–10–0, *i.e.*, 3 annas a day, and those of a woman Rs. 3–12–0, *i.e.*, 2 annas a day. This is somewhat above the ordinary wages of coolies in the neighbourhood.

9. *Georgepeta Factory.*—A man's wages are, on the whole, slightly above ordinary rates. The men get from 2 to 4 annas a day according to the work they turn out. The women get an anna-and-a-half and the children from 9 pies to 1½ annas. The wages are paid weekly.

10. *V.—The Employment of Women and Children.*—The two women in the Dowlaishweram Factory do wood work and are not employed in places where the machinery is working. The women in the Georgepeta Factory are employed in carrying the boiled paddy to the platform to dry and in removing chaff, &c., from the pounded rice. The children help the women in drying the boiled paddy and in sweeping and cleaning the factory compound.

11. *Work of Certifying Surgeons.*—The Government has, in its order, No. 1591, 1st September 1892, appointed the medical officer in charge of the Dowlaishweram dispensary as Certifying Surgeon for the Dowlaishweram Factory. No certificates were issued by him as no children were employed. No Certifying Surgeon has yet been appointed for the Georgepeta Factory. The early attention of the Deputy Magistrate will be drawn to this.

12. *VI.—The Fencing of Machinery, &c.*—The machinery in both factories is reported to be properly fenced. Only men are allowed to work near the machinery.

13. *VII.—Accidents.*—There were no accidents in either factory.

14. *VIII.—Prosecutions.*—There were none instituted during the year.

[Statement.

FORM I.

STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act for 1892.

Serial number of factory.	Name and locality of factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Whether the factory is worked (1) by shifts or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year. By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Government workshop, Dowlaiswaram.	Wood and iron works.	Steam engine.	12 horse power.	100	2	102	..	..	..	102	The factory is worked by stoppage from 1 A.M. to 2 P.M.	There is holiday on Sundays.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Abstract total— Total number of factories 2— Iron works .. 1 Rice mills .. 1 Total .. 2 Number of factories inspected twice during the year .. 1 Number of factories inspected thrice during the year .. 1 Total .. 2
2	Rice factory at Georgepetta.	Manufacture of rice.	Do.	10 horse power.	94	19	63	1	1	2	65	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Total ..	194	21	215	1	1	2	217			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

N.B.—The district factories' report will follow.

From the District Magistrate,	Cuddapah,	dated	6th February 1893,	No.	123.
„ „	Nellore,	„	11th „	„	162.
„ „	Chingleput,	„	25th „	„	91.
„ „	Salem,	„	17th March	„	428.
„ „	North Arcot,	„	18th „	„	407.
„ „	Anantapur,	„	20th „	„	186.
„ „	Nilgiris,	„	23rd „	„	305.
„ „	Kurnool,	„	25th „	„	1146.
„ „	Trichinopoly,	„	25th „	„	34–2.
„ „	Tanjore,	„	30th „	„	457.
„ „	South Canara,	„	15th April	„	1411.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that there were no factories falling under the scope of the Factories Act, No. XV of 1881, at work in these districts during the year 1892.

ORDER—dated 17th July 1893, No. 1447, Judicial.

It has hitherto been customary for Government merely to review the annual reports upon the working of the Factories Act which are submitted by District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways; but it is now necessary, under the instructions conveyed in Home Department letter dated 30th June 1892, No. 861—11, Judicial, to compile in addition an annual Provincial report. Accordingly in the present Proceedings the Government will first comment upon the returns received from the districts individually and will then combine the statistics furnished by the reporting officers and make such general remarks thereon as seem to be called for with reference to the Home Department letter mentioned above.

2. (*a*) *Vizagapatam.*—The returns from this district were submitted in an incorrect form in the first instance and revised returns were not received until the 10th May. The one factory in this district was inspected only twice, instead of thrice as required by the rules; these two inspections are entered in column 20 of Form I, but as there are no Special Inspectors in this Presidency they should have been shown under column 19. The Inspector has certified that no children were employed during 1892 but from paragraph 12 of his report it is obvious that he has overlooked the fact that under section 5 of Act XI of 1891 the term "child" means any person below the age of 14 years.

(*b*) *Madras.*—Women were employed during 1892 in the Gun Carriage Factory, the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Harbour Works, the Public Works Workshop, the Cement Works, the Paddy-grinding, Cleaning and Oil Manufactory, the Government Press and the Basin Foundry, but the register in Form E was not maintained as required by rule in any of these factories; this should be remedied. The maximum number of hands employed on any day at the Gun Carriage Factory is given as 1,314 in the Appendix to the Inspector's report but the average daily number of operatives appears in Form I as 1,375. The maximum number of hands at the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill appears as 784 in the Appendix but columns 4 and 5 show that there were 797 at work on the 6th June. From columns 4 and 5 of the Appendix it would also seem that the average number of operatives entered against the Harbour Works is incorrect. Again, the average number of operatives in the Public Works Workshop is given as 435 but the maximum on any one day as 425. The figures entered against the United Spinning and Weaving Mill are similarly irreconcileable. In the case of the Bee Hive Foundry too the maximum and the average are both put at 157 though the figures in column 4 of the Appendix show that this cannot be correct, and the average is higher than the maximum in the case of the Government Press. The Commissioner of Police will submit revised returns and will see that more care is exercised in future. It is observed that two factories were inspected only twice and one only once; no reason for this has been given.

(*c*) *Tinnevelly.*—It would appear that out of 5 factories 3 were inspected only twice and that one was not inspected at all, but the meaning of the figures in columns

19—23 of Form I is not quite clear; apparently only inspections by registering Inspectors have been treated as inspections for the purposes of the rules but this is incorrect: the inspection may be made by any Inspector and all inspections made by Magistrates who are Inspectors should be entered in column 19 of Form I and not in column 20. It is observed that whereas the maximum number of hands employed on any one day in the Kóvilpatti Spinning Company's Factory is given in the Appendix to the report as 506, the average number of operatives appears as 529 in Form I.

(*d*) *South Arcot.*—The returns originally submitted were not in the correct form and the revised returns were not received until the 1st May. From the Appendix to the District Magistrate's report it would appear that each of the two factories in this district was inspected twice but there is no entry in column 19 of Form I against the Nellikuppam Distillery which however should not have appeared in either of the returns as the maximum number of operatives was only 49. Steps are, it seems, being taken to remedy such defects as were observed in the case of the Nellikuppam Sugar Factory.

(*e*) *Bellary.*—As Rambillos Sowcar's Cotton Press, Messrs. Sabhapati Mudaliyár and Company's Cotton Press, Messrs. Dymes and Company's Cotton Press (Adoni) and the City People's Press worked for less than four months during the year, they need not have been reported upon. It is stated that the maximum number of operatives at the Bellary Arsenal was 71; yet on the 4th November there were 78 persons employed.

(*f*) *Ganjám.*—From paragraph 3 of the General Deputy Magistrate's report it would appear that he has overlooked the change made by section 5, Act XI of 1891, in the definition of "child." Register E is not maintained in the Aska Sugar Factory but it is presumed that the two women employed there are merely sweepers; the remark in column 10 of the Appendix to the report that women are only employed by contractors during the diffusion season is not understood and should be explained. Columns 6—12 of Form I have not been filled in and the figures in column 20 should have been entered in column 19. The shift-system is in force in the Aska Factory; it is not stated whether the shifts have been approved by the Inspector as required by section 5-A of the Act. It appears that work goes on even on Sundays in this factory; the District Magistrate should report whether the requirements of section 5-B (2) (*b*) of the Act are being observed.

(*g*) *Madura.*—In column 6 of the Appendix to the report from this district it is stated that the Registers C, D and E are all kept at the Madura Mills Company's Factory, but it appears from the Inspector's notes that Register E is not maintained on the ground that all the women are piece-workers. The register certainly should be kept; the provisions of the Act apply to piece-workers as well as time-workers. The entry in column 7 of the Appendix also seems to have been made without due care; the Inspector's notes show that during the year the requirements of the rules were not strictly observed, though it is reported that attention has since been paid to them. From column 4 of the Appendix it would seem that the number of men, women and children at work was exactly the same on the occasion of each inspecton which seems improbable. Column 12 too shows that the maximum number of children employed on any day was 112 but in his notes the Inspector states that 226 children attend the factory. It has not been stated whether the Inspector has formally approved the system of shifts in force in the Madura Mills Company's Factory.

(*h*) *Kistna.*—The returns from this district were received on the 13th April. Column 6 of the Appendix to the report has been incorrectly filled up; Registers C, D and E are obviously not maintained at the Public Works Workshop, Bezwada, seeing that women and children are not employed there.

(*i*) *Railways.*—The returns from the Consulting Engineer for Railways were received on the 17th April. It is observed that they deal only with those factories where the machinery is driven by steam but it would appear (*vide* paragraph 5 of G.O. dated 20th May 1892, No. 953, Judicial) that there are several engine-changing stations where hand-power alone is used and in paragraph 4 of Home Department letter dated 7th December 1892, No. 1450, Judicial, communicated to the

Public Works Department by G.O. dated 9th January 1893, No. 23, Judicial, the opinion is expressed that even such stations (other conditions being fulfilled) fall within the definition of "factory." This should be noted for future guidance. The Consulting Engineer will also note that the entries in column 20 of Form I should have appeared in column 22 as there is no Special Inspector in this Presidency.

(*j*) *Malabar.*—The returns from this district were not received until the 15th April. The entry in column 24 of Form I against Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company's "Kallai Works" is apparently a mistake. It is observed that in several instances inspections were repeated at such short intervals as to deprive them of any value.

(*k*) *Gódávari.*—The report of the District Magistrate was not received until the 8th May; the delay should have been explained. It is observed that the District Magistrate is taking the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the rules in the case of the Georgepeta Factory. A further communication on the subject of appointing a Certifying Surgeon for this factory is awaited.

3. Having commented above upon the individual district reports the Government proceeds to summarise the statistics supplied in them.

4. There was a noticeable increase in the number of factories which is however entirely due to the extension of the Act to establishments employing 50 hands and to the inclusion of certain establishments which were formerly regarded as not coming within the definition of "factory." The only large factories which seem to have been started during the year are the Madura Cotton Mill and the Kóvilpatti Spinning Company's Factory. On the other hand six factories which were at work in 1891 disappeared from the registers, the cessation of work in these factories being generally due to the shortness of the cotton crop. On the whole there were 46 factories reported on against 32 in 1891. The daily average number of operatives employed during the year under report was 23,872.

5. Considering that the revised rules under the Factories Act were not published until the middle of the year the duty of inspecting factories may be said to have been, on the whole, satisfactorily performed. It is however observed that hardly a single factory was inspected by a Medical officer. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to this fact and, with reference to G.O. dated 21st June 1892, No. 1140, Judicial, he should report whether the allowance which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated 24th March 1892, No. 18, was drawn by any Medical officer in 1892. There is nothing very noticeable in the reports of the Inspectors. In a few instances, as was natural, the registers required by the rules were not maintained in factories newly brought within the scope of the Act but in nearly every case the managers hastened to comply with the requirements of the law on the omission being pointed out. The sanitary arrangements and condition of the factories seem to be generally satisfactory, very few complaints having been made by Inspectors. Such sanitary improvements as were suggested were usually carried out at once by the managers. In every case except one the Inspectors reported most favorably upon the physical condition of the operatives; the exception is the Calicut Tile Works where the condition of the women is described as indifferent.

6. Several of the Inspectors have reported briefly on the wages of the operatives and they concur in thinking that as a rule they are paid higher rates than they would get outside the factory. According to the Deputy Commissioner of Police the wages in the Madras factories run from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 *per mensem* in the case of adult males. The Head Assistant Magistrate of Tinnevelly quotes Rs. 6–15–10, Rs. 4–8–8 and Rs. 2 as the average monthly wages of men, women and children respectively, while the Joint Magistrate observes that the wages of men in some cases rise as high as Rs. 15 *per mensem* and compare favorably with the wages of labourers outside factories and with the income of petty cultivators. In Bellary wages are said to vary from 3 to 6 annas *per diem* in the case of men and from 2 to 4 annas in the case of women, rates which compare favorably with those of ordinary agricultural labourers. In Madura the factory rates appear to be much the same as those prevailing generally in Madura town which are about 25 *per cent.* higher than the wages given in the rural tracts. In Malabar wages rise to 4½ annas *per diem* in the case of adult males and are said

to compare favorably with those earned by agricultural labourers; a similar remark is made by the Inspector from Gódávari. The information on the subject of wages supplied by the Inspectors would have been of more value had they distinctly specified in each case the nature of the work on which operatives drawing a certain rate of pay are employed.

7. There were 2,250 women and 1,424 children employed and the conditions imposed by law upon their employment seem to have been strictly observed. The Deputy Magistrate of Calicut Division observes that the introduction of the new rules has led to the dismissal of the children employed at the Calicut Tile Works in Cheruvannur amsam and from a remark made by the Inspector upon the Madura Cotton Spinning Factory it would seem that there too the increased stringency of the regulations upon child-labour has led to a diminution in the number of children employed. In the Coffee-curing Works in Malabar complaints were made against the rules which require the maintenance of registers of the women and children employed, but, as remarked by the Deputy Magistrate, the necessity for these registers will disappear if the machine-sheds are isolated; the Government is most reluctant to impose upon manufacturers any restrictions which the law does not render absolutely essential. Generally it may be said that the amended Act has worked without friction, and as 16·1 *per cent.* of the operatives employed at the close of 1892 consisted of women and children against 9·8 and 10·4 *per cent.* at the close of 1891 and 1890 respectively it seems clear that the stringency of the provisions of the present law regarding female and child-labour has not resulted in any general dismissal from employment of women and children.

8. Certificates of age seem to have been granted under section 5 of the Act in a great number of cases and these certificates were generally kept filed as required by rule. There is no reason to suppose that evasion of the law regarding the employment of children below the age of 9 years is frequent. On the contrary the Inspectors seem to have paid particular attention to this part of their duty and to have insisted in all doubtful cases upon the production of Certifying Surgeons' certificates which were nearly always forthcoming.

9. The fencing of machinery and gearing is reported to be generally satisfactory but there were 131 accidents against 93 in the preceding year and of these 3 were fatal and 17 were of a serious character. There were no prosecutions instituted under the Act.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all District Magistrates.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Surgeon-General, through the Public Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. Shaik Kareem

FORM II.

STATEMENT accompanying the Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act during 1892.

Madras Presidency.

Name of district.	Number of factories within the scope of the Act.																			Number of factories entered in columns 2 to 16.			Number of factories entered in columns 2 to 16.					Average daily number of operatives employed in the factories entered in columns 2 to 16.						
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Coffee Works.	Cement Works.	General Engineering Workshops.	Tile Works.	Other Factories within scope of Act.	Total of columns 2 to 15.	In which steam power is used.	In which steam power is not used.	Total of columns 17 and 18.	Inspected during the year.				Total columns 20 to 25.	Not inspected during the year.	Total columns 24 and 26.	Adults.			Children.			Total columns 29 and 32.
																							Once only.	Twice (but not three times).	Thrice times.	More than three times.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	14 (*d*)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	959	40	999	..	..	..	999
2. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	69	..	69	..	..	..	69
3. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2,974	..	2,974	..	..	..	2,974
4. Coimbatore ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	1	1	..	1	3	..	3	411	171	582	156	22	178	760
5. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Godávari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	194	21	215	1	1	2	217
7. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	203	..	203	..	..	..	203
8. Madras ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	3	..	2	17	17	..	17	1	3	12	1	17	..	17	8,861	269	9,121	433	36	469	9,590
9. Madura ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	564	83	647	112	..	112	759
10. Malabar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	7	7	..	7	2	2	1	2	7	..	7	1,006	1,124	2,130	158	181	339	2,469
11. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	52	..	52	..	..	..	52
12. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2,462	..	2,462	..	..	..	2,462
13. Tinnevelly ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	4	1	5	..	1	2	1	4	1	5	1,205	470	1,675	285	33	318	1,993
14. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	596	..	596	6	..	6	602
15. Vizagapatam ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	642	81	723	..	..	..	723
Total ..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	3	2	3	2	6	2	4	46	44	2	46	4	13	18	10	45	1	46	20,198	2,250	22,448	1,151	273	1,424	23,872

Name of district.	Number of factories entered in columns 2 to 16 worked mainly by				Number of factories entered in columns 2 to 16.					Number of accidents during the year in factories entered in columns 2 to 16.				Number of persons convicted during the year in respect of factories entered in columns 2 to 16.														Remarks.
					In which general holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.							Under section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, clauses.											Under section 15 (2) of the Factories Act.	Total, columns 57 to 58.	
	Shifts or sets.	Midday stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total of columns 34 to 36.	On Sundays.	On varying week days.	Under section 5 B (2) (*c*).	Under section 5 B (2) (*d*).	Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under columns 38 to 41.	Total, columns 38 to 42.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	Total (*a*) to (*i*).			
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. South Arcot ..	..	1	(*a*) 1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*) Worked both by shifts and stoppages.
2. Bellary ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Chingleput ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) Do. do.
4. Coimbatore ..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Ganjam ..	..	..	(*b*) 1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Gódávari ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Kistna ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Madras ..	1	14	(*c*) 2	17	16	..	..	..	1	17	1	7	67	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*c*) In one adults are allowed midday stoppages and children are worked by shifts, and in the other continuous work from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.
9. Madura ..	..	1	(*d*) 1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*d*) Worked both by shifts and midday stoppages.
10. Malabar ..	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Salem ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Tanjore ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*e*) By midday stoppages and by employment of coolies who relieve each other every six hours.
13. Tinnevelly ..	..	4	(*e*) 1	5	3	..	..	..	2	5	1	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Trichinopoly ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1	39	6	46	43	1	..	..	4	46	3	17	111	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* 1 Coach building Factory, 1 Paddy-grinding, Cleaning and Oil Manufactory, 1 Manure Manufactory and 1 Rice Factory.
† In these factories holidays are granted either on Sundays or on varying week days.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. End.

G.O., 17th July 1893, No. 1447.

JULY.

Indian Factories Act.

Reviewing the reports on the working of the — in this Presidency during the year 1892.

with Order

No 1998 Wks. dated 10th August 1893

Communicated to Officers concerned.

(Initialled) J. M.

W.

Supt. Engineers I, II & V Circles Consg. Engr. for Rys.