
ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1897.

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PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1897.

I.—Factories and their Control.

During the calendar year 1897 the number of factories under the control of the Act rose from 318 to 343. The additions were:—in Bombay, 2 cotton spinning mills; in Ahmedabad, 3 cotton spinning mills, a dye-works, a match-factory and an oil-mill; in Surat, a rice mill; in Khándesh, two presses; in Poona, a brass-foundry; in Dhárwár, 3 ginning and 1 pressing factory, and in Hyderabad no less than nine ginning factories. Of these, the two mills in Bombay, the two presses in Khándesh and five of the factories in Ahmedabad are reported as newly erected, the remainder being presumably old factories newly brought on the list owing either to extension of season or to increase of employes beyond the minimum limits laid down by the Act.

2. Of these 343 factories the large majority were distributed thus: Bombay, 130; Khándesh, 82; Hyderabad, 31; and Ahmedabad, 23. As explained last year, these figures in no way reflect the distribution of industrial enterprise in Western India. The numbers for Khándesh represent only one Spinning Mill and one Railway Workshop, and those for Hyderabad nothing at all, besides gins and a few presses, these seasonal factories escaping the Act in Gujarát owing to the shortness of the season. The enterprise of Ahmedabad, both in new cotton-mills and in new industries, is interesting.

3. Of the 343 factories, 179 are perennial and 164 seasonal. Of these latter, 160 with 108 of the former, or 268 in all, deal with cotton, and employed on an average 109,942 hands out of a total of 140,379. Of the remaining 30,437 operatives, 1,390 were engaged in other textile industries (wool and silk), 3,288 in printing presses, 522 in flour mills and 21,779 in workshops dealing chiefly with metals, in which term are here classed the Dockyards and all the Government works, except the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee. Of the total number of operatives, only 88,575 were employed within the Island of Bombay against 96,561 in the previous year, before the plague had made its mark. On the other hand, there is an increase, for the rest of the Presidency, of 2,481.

4. Throughout the Mofussil, the administration of the Act remained in the hands of District Magistrates as Chief Inspectors aided by Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Civil Surgeons and by Mr. Shore as Presidency Inspector. For Bombay, Mr. Wood was Chief Inspector nearly the whole year, assisted by the three Presidency Surgeons and by the First Inspector, Mr. Engel.

5. In Bombay one quarterly inspection was omitted in the case of 7 factories only, and the medical inspection in one case only was omitted. Of the 213 factories outside Bombay, 136 were inspected four or more times, 19 thrice, 33 twice and 14 once; and 11 escaped inspection altogether. Of the last mentioned, 7 were closed throughout the year. Of the other 66 factories inspected less than four times, 65 were gins and presses which only worked for a few months. Similar explanations cover also most of the apparent deficiencies in medical inspection (100 factories having been medically inspected only once, and 11 not at all); but of perennial factories borne on the list one in Poona and one in Ahmedabad were not inspected. The Presidency Inspector of Factories made 219 inspections in 12 districts, besides 9 in the Central Provinces. He was instructed to postpone his tour in Sind until after the close of the year under report.

II.—Sanitation.

6. The sanitary condition of the factories is for the most part reported fair or satisfactory, and in Belgaum again "excellent." The Collector of Dhárwár reports 6 ginning factories as not quite satisfactory, and the improve-

ment of the latrines of the Railway Workshops was under discussion. The steps of a well in Khándesh were closed. One of the Ahmedabad mills, being outside Municipal limits, is beyond the range of the water-works, and the improvement of its water-supply was in contemplation. The prosecution of the Nadiád Mill is reported to have effected a lasting improvement in its cleanliness. Special sanitary precautions against plague received due attention, not only from District Officers but from the Presidency Inspector.

7. As regards the ventilation of cotton mills, the enthusiasm of Mr. Enthoven, the former Chief Inspector of Bombay, is bearing fruit in the shape of inventions, by private persons connected with the industry, of windows designed to combine the objects of the Inspector and the Spinner. To evoke the ingenuity of the parties concerned is the most likely road to improvement.

III.—General Health of the Operatives.

8. Plague is referred to as having raised percentages of absence at Surat, at the Swadeshi Mill at Kurla (Thána), at the Railway Workshops at Igatpuri (Násik), Poona and Hubli (Dhárwár), and at the Spinning Mill at Sholápur. In the case of the Hubli Shops the epidemic attacked the "loco-chawls" themselves, and at Sholápur the health camp formed for the operatives within the mill compound, but at both places is reported to have been speedily checked by stringent measures. Special precautions are mentioned to have been observed also at the Southern Maratha Spinning Mill at Hubli. The factory aspect of the Bombay City epidemics is dealt with by the Chief Inspector under the heading of "general condition," and will be noticed below.

9. Most of the Collectors continue their attempts to supply statistics of absences and of average age, which Government in their Resolution on last year's report permitted to be discontinued.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

10. On this subject nothing new is to be gleaned from the Mofussil reports except the remarks of Mr. Bonus from Poona and of Mr. Cappel from Dhárwár. The former writes:—

"The cost of living owing to the late famine can be put down as double of that reported last year, viz. Rs. 30 to 35 per month for artificers and Rs. 20 to 25 for labourers, assuming each family to consist of 4 members.....The late famine decidedly proved that the factory men were far more able to resist the pinch of scarcity than their brethren working at other manual professions.....[At the same time] the indebtedness of the factory men must have been much increased during the year under report owing to the prevalence of famine in the district."

And Mr. Cappel writes—

"There are no reasons to show that indebtedness prevails to a larger extent among factory hands than among others of the same class; but the high prices prevailing during the year must have put the factory operatives to great straits."

11. The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, has given a full and interesting account of the effects of the plague on the mill-industry in Bombay, more especially with reference to the relations between the employers and the employed. For a time, while the plague panic was at its height, employers had to concede the demand of their mill-hands for the daily payment of wages, and throughout the year the rates of wages ranged much higher than the average. That many of the mills had not to close altogether was probably due, as pointed out by Mr. Wood, to the agents' interest in running the mills at any cost.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

12. Out of the 140,379 operatives of the Presidency, 26,930 were women, of whom only 16,246 were employed in Bombay. The increase for the Mofussil is 6·7 per cent, and the decrease for Bombay 17·5 per cent, a figure out of proportion to the decrease in the number of men at work in the Presidency Town.

13. In the number of children employed there was but a slight decrease from 6,741 in 1896 to 6,669, of whom 4,801 were boys and 1,868 girls. Of all

classes of operatives, girls alone were employed in greater number than in 1896.

14. In the employment of women and children no difficulty or irregularity whatever was noticed, except in Bombay, where the Chief Inspector reports that he refrained from coercive action in deference to the general disorganization of industry,—which indeed, as he explains, was the cause and excuse of many irregularities. The Presidency Inspector reiterates in his Quarterly Reports his belief that various Ahmedabad employers systematically infringe or evade the law as regards women and children's hours, as well as the midday stoppage, but his efforts at detection were not successful.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

15. This is reported by all Collectors as satisfactory, except in the case of two ginning factories in Dhárwár, whose defects are not specified but are stated to have been remedied. But the reports of the Presidency Inspector and the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, illustrated as they are by three fatal accidents during the year, emphasize the importance of constant supervision of ring-frame guards. It was not found possible to prosecute in any of these three cases, owing to an informality in the original notice to mill-owners regarding these guards. The notice has now been re-issued in a corrected form and prosecutions for any irregularity or omission to provide in this respect for the safety of workpeople will now be possible.

VII.—Accidents.

16. The following table shows the number of accidents reported during each of the last six years:—

Year.	Fatal Accidents.	Serious Accidents.	Slight Accidents.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1892	13	79	639	731	·62
1893	13	75	844	932	·74
1894	17	66	962	1,045	·78
1895	17	81	992	1,090	·78
1896	10	95	1,092	1,197	·82
1897	17	103	1,079	1,199	·85

17. The 17 fatal accidents resulted in 19 deaths, one of them being a fire ignited, it is said, by a stray lucifer match in a bed of cotton which was being dusted with canes in a pressing factory at Hubli. This fire caused three deaths and injury to eight persons. Another life was lost by fire in the Belgaum Mill, the cause being in this instance described as smoking. In the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee a man engaged in carrying a piece of timber slipped and came down, the weight of the plank upon him causing fatal injuries. The Ahmedabad Mills had three fatal accidents. One man, a bricklayer, fell from a height. Another, a mill-hand, had just started upwards in a hoist when he slipped up on a loose bobbin and fell half in and half out of the hoist. He had not time to recover himself before he was crushed between the trip-gate and the rising floor of the hoist. And, thirdly, as alluded to above, a boy was fatally injured between the tin rollers of a ring-frame. The frame was fenced but the guards were not stout enough to resist the passage of the boy's head and body after his brush-hand was caught. Two like fatal accidents, it must again be noted with regret, occurred under ring-frames in Bombay. These and the other nine Bombay fatalities are described in the Chief Inspector's report.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

18. The City Magistrate of Ahmedabad successfully detected and prosecuted an offence against the law of the weekly holiday. A similar prosecution

in Bombay, described as of the nature of a test case, was not successful. Hyderabad returns this year "only four" prosecutions, which resulted in the conviction of the four accused under a variety of clauses.

IX.—General.

19. Mr. Wood, I.C.S., who was Chief Factory Inspector in Bombay for nearly the whole year, worked with energy. He has submitted a careful and interesting report. The Presidency Inspector Mr. Shore's record of inspections improved materially during the third and last quarters of the year. Mr. Engel has also continued to work well.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 5th September 1898. }

No. F. I.—421 of 1898.

From

A. L. M. WOOD, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay ;

To

W. T. MORISON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

*Factory Department,
19th August 1898.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1897 on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. Two cotton-spinning mills have been added to the list during the year, the Ebrahim Pabaney on the 24th September 1897 and the Assur Virji on the 29th November 1897. The total of factories liable to inspection thus rose from 128 to 130, classified under the following heads:—

Presses (for cotton, wool, and hemp)	...	...	...	8
Cotton ginning and cleaning	...	...	...	1
Cotton cleaning and spinning	...	...	...	41
Cotton cleaning, spinning, and weaving (some of these manufacture hosiery and two of them gin cotton to a small extent)	...	...	...	29
Cotton hosiery factories	...	...	...	2
Woollen mills	...	...	...	2
Silk mills	...	...	...	2
Dye works	...	...	...	2
Oil mills	...	...	...	2
Flour mills	...	...	...	5
Printing presses	...	...	...	9
Dockyards, Foundries, Government, Railway and other workshops...	...	...	...	21
Saw mills	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous—the Gasworks, the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate, the Western India Tannery and Army Boot Factory, (formerly styled the Adamji Peerbhoy Tannery) and the East India Art Works (Wimbridge's Furniture Works)	...	...	...	4
			Total	130

3. One of the woollen mills noted above was stopped during the greater part of the year for the purpose of conversion into a cotton spinning mill (under which head it is now registered), while the other woollen mill was under extension. Thus three new spinning mills may be said to have been added to the cotton industry of the Town and Island, while at the close of the year, apart from extensions of existing mills, 7 spinning, and one designed for weaving only, were under active construction. The last-mentioned undertaking is a new departure in this country, where every mill has hitherto been primarily a spinning mill, with or without the adjunct of a weaving-shed for the conversion of a greater or less proportion of its yarn-output into cloth. The new mill under reference is an assimilation to the conditions of Lancashire, where spinning and weaving are not only regarded as separate industries but are actually in the hands of separate capitalists and centred chiefly in separate towns—where in a word A's weaving-shed in Bolton buys all its yarn of B's mill in Oldham. There is a further flavour of novelty about this undertaking, in the fact that it is intended to weave only from imported yarns of high counts, spun in Lancashire from Egyptian cotton. This practice has already been set on foot in some of the spinning and weaving mills of Ahmedabad.

4. The office of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. McNeill up to the 10th of February 1897 and from that date to the close of the year by me.

5. Mr. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, was employed exclusively in Bombay throughout the year.

6. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters held the post of Presidency Surgeon and Joint Inspector of Factories for the 3rd District up to the 30th September, Surgeon-Major Quicke from the 1st to the 17th of October, and Surgeon-Major Collie for the remainder of the year. Surgeon-Major Dimmock and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barker held the corresponding posts for the 1st and 2nd Districts respectively throughout the year.

7. The following table shows the number of inspections recorded during the year:—

Quarter.	Number of factories liable to inspection.	Visits by the Chief Inspector.	Visit by the First Inspector.	Visits by Medical Officers.	Total.
1st	128	67	63	17	147
2nd	128	60	65	111	236
3rd	129	69	62	56	187
4th	130	45	86	74	205
	Average number per quarter ...129.	Totals.			
		241	276	258	775

Only one medical inspection was omitted. The word "recorded" is intended to indicate that the figures of the table include only those visits made with the object of satisfying the prescribed minimum of one (ordinary) per quarter and one (medical) per half year, and such others as have called for some remark by the Inspector; other casual visits are not usually recorded. The Chief Inspector undertook a smaller proportion of the regular inspections during the last quarter owing to press of work consequent on Mr. McNeill's transfer without relief.

8. The number of persons employed in the 130 factories averaged only 88,575 against 96,561 in the previous year, those employed in the cotton industry (including pressing) being returned as 67,826 of the total, against 75,424 last year. The figures are the lowest on record since 1893 and are due of course to plague, of which more must be said under Head III. The average during the 1st half of the year was as low as 82,361, or 14·3 per cent below the standard of the previous year, but improved in the 2nd half to 94,780, or only 2·3 per cent below.

II.—*Ventilation and Sanitary Condition.*

9. As foreshadowed in last year's report, the year 1897 proved—if further proof was needed—the futility of the experiments undertaken in ventilation. And a year of extraordinary depression and difficulty was not thought an opportune for the pressing of this question on the leisure of embarrassed mill-owners. Towards the end of the year, however, the manager of a large mill perfected and patented a design for a window which, while excluding direct draught yet permitting some regulation of humidity and temperature, was to provide a sufficient influx of fresh air into the spinning room. This invention, while designed of course in the interests of spinners, was pressed on the notice of the Inspectors as a solution of this standing crux. This is not the place to discuss the merits and the drawbacks of an invention from the manufacturer's point of view, but from that of the Inspector I greatly doubt the efficacy of this window as a means of supplying fresh air to half-stifled workpeople. It has been fitted into a large extension but the recurrence of plague and depression has post-

poned the installation of the machinery, and there is nothing yet to be said beyond what has been said to the inventor, that the result of the experiment will be watched with interest. But it may be added that more than one other design is now in competition with the one referred to.

10. The prevailing depression being felt even more acutely by presses than by mills, no further effort was made to force upon press-owners any system of artificial ventilation.

11. The general sanitary condition of the factories remained the same as the rest of Bombay.

III.—General Condition.

12. The year 1897 was an exceptionally bad one for the mill-hand: plague in Bombay, famine at home, and a harsh wages-system and plague-restrictions to hinder his escape from the greater evil to the less. The choice became pressing about the opening of the year. The disease was advancing relentlessly upon the mill-hands' especial quarters of the island, their betters were mostly long since gone, and the porters and watchmen quartered in the mills themselves began to sicken and die. To retreat upon the semi-starvation of the villages meant resigning not merely the wages of the coming months but all that had already been earned in December; yet the fear of death prevailed, and family by family and day by day the regular workpeople streamed away. A few mills closed altogether for a time, but the large majority determined to keep running at any cost, threw open their gates to all and sundry, and continued to work dwindling percentage of their spindles. At the lowest ebb, in March 1897, it is estimated that of 67 mills containing 2,092,059 spindles, 62 mills were running some 650,000 spindles, and against a normal muster-roll of very nearly a lakh of men, women and children about a third of that number were on any given day at work.

13. Of the motive and the wisdom of this policy various opinions have been expressed. But that it was against at least the immediate interests of millowners proper, all are agreed. During the first four or five months of 1897 all of the mills which ran at all must have run at a dead loss, and several of them exhibit a deficit on the whole year's working. Production became not only extremely scanty in quantity but increasingly bad in quality, as will be explained below. The unanimous advice of English managers, engineers and spinning masters was to close. What these officers seemed chiefly to dislike was the excessive wear-and-tear suffered by powerful engines when called upon to do half the work they are built for, and the deterioration of dirty machinery guided by clumsy hands. The Millowners' Association, however, in their annual report seem to regard the deterioration of idle machinery as more serious, and put this forward as a chief reason for keeping it turning at a loss. They also make the following somewhat surprising claim:—"Agents and owners, moreover, were exceedingly anxious that no hands willing to work should be refused employment, and with a loyalty to the industry and the workpeople depending thereon, which the general public perhaps have neither understood nor credited, wages were steadily paid to all who were willing to put in an appearance although it would have been undoubtedly to the monetary advantage of employers to have closed their mills entirely during at least four months out of the first half-year of 1897." Little was heard at the time of these high-minded motives, and I fear the general public have heard too much of a certain commission of a pice paid on every pound of production to give them much credit now. Setting aside, however, the Agent's motives, the owner's was an intelligible one, namely to keep together as many of his old and regular hands as he could. But circumstances and the temper of the hands were too strong for him.

14. At all events, if the motive was not philanthropic, the policy was short-sighted. For it has given rise, for the first time in the industrial history of Bombay, to a Labour Question comparable to those of Europe. Under the circumstances explained, the residue of the regular hands—the landless, the luckier and the more courageous—soon began to feel their power; and not a few mere loafers

and unskilled labourers, who were not properly mill-hands at all, saw the ill-wind blowing them silver for the gathering. The pressing need of the poor of Bombay at this time was food, that is to say ready money wherewith to buy it; for the mass of the Banias had fled and petty credit had well-nigh ceased. Their first demand therefore was not higher wages, but daily wages; and daily wages they speedily got. This great concession meant the surrender by the mills of all their cherished "hold" over their hands. That once resigned, competition did its work. A man would stand before a mill-gate in the morning, knowing little or nothing of the work that went on inside, but sure of a welcome and of half a rupee if he stayed there till evening. Next day he would walk the streets spending his half rupee, and would hear that another mill was going to pay nine annas. On the third morning he and his likes would beset the gates of the second mill, and the first would run so many spindles shorter. Mill jobbers would actually bid for labour at street corners. This of course meant very late attendance at the mills, for the reason that the operatives would attend the auctions to ascertain the prices ruling that day, and march off with the jobber who had the highest wage-limit allowed by the manager or agent. The successful jobber was, however, not sure of his charge till he had them within the mill-gates, as the chance meeting of a jobber from a rival mill with a limit of an anna more would be sufficient to induce them to join the newcomer.

15. The following table contrasts the rates of remuneration paid in a typical spinning and weaving mill during this period with the normal monthly rates for various classes of workpeople :—

	Wages per day.	Bonus per day.	Total earnings per month of 25 days.	Bonus paid from 1st June in addition to ordinary monthly wages.	Ordinary monthly earnings.	Whether fixed monthly wages or earned by the piece.
	Annas.	Annas.	Rs. as.	Annas.	Rs. as.	
Blow room hands ...	8	3	17 3	2	10 0	Fixed.
Card room hands—						
Card Tenters ...	7	2	14 1	1	8 0	"
" Grinders ...	10	3	20 5	2	14 0	"
Drawers ...	10	3	20 5	2	14 0	"
Slubbers ...	14	4	28 2	3	15 0	"
Intermediates ...	14	4	28 2	3	15 0	By piece.
Rovers ...	12	3	23 7	2	15 0	"
Doffers (½ time) ...	5	1	9 6	2	6 8	Fixed.
Mule—						
Spinners ...	16	4	31 4	4	23 0	By piece.
Piecers ...	11	4	23 7	3	15 0	"
Ring—						
Side boys (piecers) ...	8	2	15 10	2	9 8	Fixed.
Doffers (½ time) ...	4	1	7 13	2	6 8	"

Reelers and winders (women) continued to be paid by piece, but daily and with additions which gave them a monthly remuneration of about Rs. 13-8-0 against Rs. 7-8-0, their normal piece-work earnings paid after the end of the month. Warpors, sizers and other hands in the weaving department were paid daily at similarly high rates, but without bonus. The weavers proper, however, except such as sought to take the places of absent card-room hands, commonly continued to be paid monthly at the usual piece-work rates ranging from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 17 a month; until (as will be explained below) the improvement of affairs in the spinning departments rendered their services more in request in the loom-shed, and their clamour for daily wages had to be stopped by giving them also for a short time a bonus of 2 annas a day. And all this extra remuneration, it must not be forgotten, was paid for less work per head: less in time by late attendance and haggling at the gates of mornings and by early

stoppage for payment of evenings; less in quantity through slackness of discipline in all departments and, in those commonly paid by piece, not only through the loss of that incitement but through the failure of attempts to impose even a minimum daily task.

16. In April, however, scarcity at home, the abatement of the plague in the capital, and doubtless also the news of daily wages at high rates, turned the tide back into Bombay, and the mills slowly but surely filled again with skilled workers. Employers' thoughts naturally turned to an early reversion towards the normal wages system, and some announced their intention of carrying this out from 1st May; but the temper of the men remained such that no mill dared make the attempt unsupported. It was only on the 11th of May that the Association resolved that daily wages were to be discontinued from the 1st of June. The resolution went on to say that the reversion to the old state of things might be tempered by giving daily "bonuses," of which liberal maximum rates were fixed. The 1st of June found Bombay tolerably full of mill-hands, and those pretty seriously impoverished, yet the Association's resolution was not enforced without opposition, and then not fully. The men, tacitly granting that they must return to monthly wages with a month in hand, claimed payment first for the previous December or January, whose earnings they had forfeited by leaving Bombay without leave in the following month; next they claimed a higher rate of bonus than the maximum. Several strikes occurred, which were summarily terminated by the arrival from the Agents' offices of instalments of the silver earned half a year before; and both demands were generally conceded. More than this, in many cases sums equal to the bonus were advanced daily, to be cut on pay-day. This clearly amounted to a partial continuance of daily wages. On the 1st of July fresh troubles arose, not so widespread in extent but more various in their immediate causes. Here the cause was the stoppage of the daily advance, there the threat to stop or reduce a bonus, but in several mills the moving spirits of the strike were the weavers. This class of hands attracts one's sympathy. Very many of them are Julai Mahomedans and others who have made Bombay their permanent dwelling-place for a generation or more. They had no land, nothing to fall back upon. Consequently they stood by their looms when the Konkani forsook his spindles or his card. Yet it was just the weaving-shed which the exigencies of trade called upon the master to close when it still seemed his interest to turn as many of his spindles as he could man. Thus weavers were actually thrown out of work: and yet (or should one write "therefore"?) when things began to mend and they came on work again, they were not given the bonus and daily advance. They stood this for a month, but when July came and bonus ran on in the other departments many of them not unnaturally struck. As might be expected from the class of men concerned, these strikes assumed a more angry tone than those of a month before. A few blacklegs and spinners were assaulted, many were threatened and some windows were broken. The weavers got their bonus. And everybody else's bonus was continued.

17. It was only from the 1st of October that bounses ceased to be recognised by the Association, and repeatedly after that date they had occasion to notice evasions of the resolution which abolished daily wages. Labour would be engaged by contract, the contractor being paid on the month but not the men. Or old hands who threatened to leave would be placed on the daily list of "Substitutes" until further notice. And during the past cold weather this pernicious concession in an open form to some extent recrudesced with the Plague, but chiefly in the case of those mills which the previous season had fruitlessly tried to stem the tide, and which—apparently in a spirit of revenge—granted the concession when there was no pressing demand for it. The number of these, however, was small; most of the rest stood firm, and daily wages did not again become general. The outlook at the close of the year was gloomy enough, but not so dark as twelve months before. Employers did not again give way to panic. They had seen what to fear and knew their own minds better. The men on their part feared plague less and found the obstacles to travelling stricter. In spite of plenty in the rural districts, the exodus during the epidemic of 1897-98 was less pronounced than that of January and February 1897.

18. Things have now generally relapsed into their old position before the first epidemic; but there remains in the chawls of Byculla and Parel a spirit of independence, not to say of unrest, which was unknown before. The immemorial trades-unionism of caste and kinship and country has for the first time asserted itself, and not without a measure of success: it will make itself felt again should need arise. The Millowners' Association have recognised its power by two distinct attempts to defeat it by means other than direct resistance to the men's demands. One scheme was to introduce the competition of a favoured element from distant parts of India. Of this plan great things were hoped and said, and an experiment was made by the Association. This experiment was on a modest scale, yet its initiators, after careful search in and around Nagpur and Cawnpur, had to own themselves unable to attract, on the best terms they would afford, anything approaching even the small number of working families of suitable classes which they had proposed as their nucleus. And the very few hands who came proved mutinous, as any one might have foretold of Hindustanis placed in such a position. One or two individual mills made similar experiments—one at least of them on a considerable scale, but even less successful, although the outsiders in the largest experiment were recruited no further than Gujarát.

19. The other scheme deserves more serious notice, actuated as it is by a more enlightened self-interest, and dealing as it does directly with the class of men the Bombay Mills have always employed and with the evil conditions under which they live while at work. In the idea there is nothing original, but in pressing the idea, and in attempting to put it in practice, one group of mills has been conspicuous—those controlled by Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit and the Honourable Mr. Nowrosji Wadia. In the naming of names here I feel no impropriety, because the plan tends to enlist eastern patriarchal feelings in the service of modern western industry, to bind employer and employed together by a more human tie than mere rupees, and to avert or postpone the premature application of foreign western methods to eastern conditions; also, by example and contrast to raise the standard of comfort and cleanliness of the general poor of this city. In two words the plan is that each mill should house its own hands. This if accomplished should lead to the supplying to the work-people of the necessaries of life—not excepting that all-pervading necessary credit—and even of some of its comforts; to the substitution of competition in the provision of good dwelling-rooms, and of facilities for obtaining necessaries and comforts, for competition in mere money-wages; and to the creation of clans of men who will hold to the same mill for better or worse from father to son, as they hold to their forefathers' fields. Perhaps this is a dream, but it is a good dream, and I may therefore be pardoned for indulging in it now because the small beginning made towards the close of last year was not enough to justify any matter-of-fact estimate of the future failure or success and development of the scheme.

20. It should be mentioned that two mills, other than those referred to in the last paragraph, had early last year projected schemes for supplying regular hands with cash advances at moderate interest in cases of need, and of giving them a month's leave—if not on full pay at least without withholding pay already earned—after a certain term of regular service. It is to be regretted that these schemes have not yet—so far as I am informed—been put into practice. Like that discussed in the last paragraph they indicate a belief or hope that there is a middle course between coercion and bribery for attaching men to masters.

21. It remains to notice a somewhat curious fact, that throughout the difficulties between employers and employed the compromise of paying weekly or fortnightly wages with no more than a week or a fortnight in arrear has found favour with neither party. Only three mills tried this system and that only as a stepping stone from daily wages to monthly. The men in no case asked for such a compromise. The severity of the system of paying wages monthly with a month in hand was noticed in the proceedings of the Factories Commission, and again in Mr. Jackson's annual report for 1892 (the first submitted after the amendment of the Act). This matter has been the subject of

a comparatively recent report to Government in which it was stated that the men, having learnt their power, could demand and probably obtain concessions in this direction if they desired them. Not having demanded them, they apparently do not desire them. They do not seem at present in Bombay to imagine any mean between daily wages paid the same evening and monthly wages paid towards the close of the following month.

IV.—Employment of Women and Children.

22. The number of women employed as shown by the returns is 16,246, of whom 15,754 belong to the cotton spinning industry, as against 19,695, and 19,090 respectively in the previous year.

23. The average number of children employed during the year is returned as 2,654, of whom 1,918 were boys and 736 girls. The total of boys and girls is very little under that of the previous year, but the number of girls employed exceeds last year's figure. The following percentages are remarkable :—

Total employed about	...	...	8	% less in 1897 than 1896.		
Women	...	...	18	%	"	"
Children	...	...	2½	%	"	"
Of these, boys	...	...	7½	%	"	"
Girls	...	...	14	% more	"	"

The phenomenon of small girls being employed in excess of the normal while the numbers of other operatives, and especially of grown women, fell well below it, is ascribed to plague-measures, chiefly house-to-house inspection. When the mill-working family's room became liable to invasion by strangers, it was felt desirable that some grown-up person should keep house, and many mothers accordingly stayed at home all day and sent their little daughters to work in their stead. Whether this explanation fully accounts for the facts seems open to question, but the Factory Department has discovered no other.

V.—Fencing of Machinery.

24. In this branch of work no novelties were attempted, but a good deal still remained to be done towards enforcing the innovations of previous years. As regards ring-frames in particular, much pains were spent on the drafting of a circular (not however issued until the current year) designed to meet, in the full terms of Rule 11, the case of every ring-frame now in use or hereafter to be erected. Several flimsy guards also, which had been affixed in mere formal compliance with the Chief Inspector's wishes, have during the year been replaced by bars of solidity sufficient to hold a child's head and body out even if his fingers were caught.

VI.—Accidents.

25. Subjoined is a table of the number of accidents reported during the years from 1892 to 1897, both inclusive :—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of operatives employed.	Number of accidents per 100.
1892 ...	5	72	525	602	84,661	·71
1893 ...	5	33	639	677	87,984	·77
1894 ...	11	24	712	747	90,721	·82
1895 ...	11	32	765	808	94,048	·86
1896 ...	8	42	832	882	96,561	·91
1897 ...	11	51	770	832	88,575	·94

26. The steady increase in the percentage was explained last year by the increasing care taken to report all accidents. This year's increase, however, is probably a real one, the irregular and miscellaneous class of people so largely

employed being more liable to mischance than men who tend the same machine for months together.

27. Of the year's accidents, no less than eleven were fatal. One of these exemplifies the better care taken to report. A lad fell out of a tree in a mill compound, and was duly reported as "bruised." The manager however kept himself informed of his case in hospital and when he died of his injuries a week later was careful to report the fact. Another death is returned among the accidents in deference only to the verdict of a Coroner's Jury who had but little evidence to guide them. I diagnosed the case as plague.

28. Of the other nine fatalities, seven occurred in cotton mills, and were as follows. One man was at the foot of a hoist hitching on the bales; as he watched one lot going up the chain snapped and he found himself underneath 1,000 pounds of pressed cotton, death being instantaneous. The links of the chain were found to be worn, and the Police are understood to have dealt with the case. Another man died in a few days of injuries received to his arm and ribs while in a lift through his putting his hand out of the window of the shaft and getting it caught between the lift-roof and the window-sill as the lift descended. A Pársi succumbed in a few hours to shock sustained in the engine-room. He seems to have been feeling the temperature of the crank-pin bearing, when he allowed his hand to get caught and drawn round, thereby pulling his body so far over the hand-rail that the connecting rod took him on the forehead in its upward sweep. There was nothing wrong with the hand-rail. A mule-piecer met his end, it is said, through a fit of giddiness. The spinner let the mule go while the piecer was still behind it and did not know what he was doing, and crushed his head between the mule-carriage and the roller-beam. Another man died of lockjaw supervening on the laceration of his hand between the rollers and the cylinder of a card. He seems to have rashly started the card before replacing the last roller. Lastly, I regret to have to report that two more boys died of injuries received between the tin rollers of ring-frames. In one case the guards had been "temporarily" removed for some repairs and *not* replaced; the other was a new frame which had been set agoing without being fitted with guards at all. The first accident was not reported at all and only heard of through the inquest; the second was reported evasively and its true nature similarly discovered afterwards.

29. Of the remaining two deaths, one occurred in a railway workshop during the lifting of a boiler. The wooden packing gave way underneath the boiler, which subsided on to one of the men, crushing the life out of him on the spot. In another workshop a metal chamber was being tested under hydraulic pressure when a piece of it flew out into a man's face and dashed out his brains.

30. Mr. Inspector Engel, it may be mentioned here, has been interesting himself in pressing on managers the adoption of an humane provision not expressly enjoined by the law, namely the maintenance of an ambulance for use in case of serious accidents, especially at those mills which lie beyond the range of the hack-victoria,

VII.—*Prosecutions.*

31. During the first half of the year, in deference to the disorganization of the industry, the Act was administered with studied leniency, particularly in the matter of children and of holidays. When a child would often not be in the same mill for more than a few days together, it was impossible to insist on the production of certificates; and two or three offences in this and other respects were condoned which might well in ordinary times have been taken into Court.

32. During the latter half of the year three prosecutions were undertaken. The first was under the Rest Section 5 B, and was of the nature of a test case. It resulted in discharge, but became the subject of correspondence with Government and the Legal Remembrancer, who advised another test case and by his opinion on the subject of the weekly holiday generally placed the department on surer ground.

33. The death of a boy caught between the rollers of a ring-frame—the first of the two noted in paragraph 27—occasioned the prosecution of the Agents and

Manager under Section 15 (1) (i) for not reporting the accident. The Agents were discharged but the Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

34. The third prosecution was instituted under Section 5A for not observing the midday stoppage, and resulted in the Manager's discharge for want of direct evidence that specified persons were at work throughout the interval between 12 and 2, although it was admitted that the engine ran without intermission.

VIII.—General.

35. There seems nothing further to report except continued satisfaction with the services of the 1st Inspector Mr. Engel.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. WOOD,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT ON
THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

FORM
STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT
Name of District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY. <i>Cotton Mills.</i>			I.H.P.							
1	The Alexandra Mill...	Spinning and weaving.	Steam ...	700	1,013	175	1,188	35	28	63	1,251
2	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	950	863	184	1,047	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,047
3	The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	759	273	1,032	21	6	27	1,059
4	The Assur Veerji Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 200	132	15	147	5	4	9	156
5	The Bomanji Petit Mill.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 150	1,238	237	1,475	80	33	113	1,588
6	The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	100	399	256	655	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	655
7	The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 725	286	96	382	7	7	14	396
8	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 160	868	154	1,022	3	5	8	1,030
9	The Britannia Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,800	753	377	1,130	10	9	19	1,149
10	The China Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 900	535	310	845	15	5	20	865
11	The City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 750	583	218	801	37	13	50	851
12	The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	512	127	639	14	Nil.	14	653
13	The Connaught Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	685	665	257	922	3	1	4	926
14	The Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	578	251	829	14	Nil.	14	843
15	The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 160	572	274	846	62	27	89	935
16	The David Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 750	663	307	970	20	10	30	1,000

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

for Presidency Town) Bombay.

Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by lifts, or (2) by day stoppages, (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	8	9	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	21	21	3	2	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	14	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	Was brought on the register in December 1897.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	13	15	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	6	7	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	19	19	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	18	19	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	2	2	3	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	9	10	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	11	13	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	2	2	2	...	6	

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>BOMBAY—continued.</i>										
	<i>Cotton Mills—contd.</i>										
17	The Dinshaw Petit Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 250	1,676	427	2,103	58	17	75	2,178
18	The Dhun Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 78	326	127	453	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	453
19	The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills Company, Limited,	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,500	220	94	314	...	...	...	314
20	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	735	510	158	668	3	1	4	672
21	The E. D. Sassoon Mills.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,510	1,420	470	1,890	37	18	55	1,945
22	The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	450	717	202	919	30	26	56	975
23	The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	} Do. ...	1,000	963	294	1,257	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,257
24	Do. Branch do. ...	Do. ...									
25	The Hongkong Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	970	494	111	605	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	605
26	The Hope Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 757	587	307	894	51	14	65	959
27	The Howard and Bulbough Mill Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	817	763	423	1,186	18	13	31	1,217
28	The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	725	533	203	736	10	12	22	758
29	The Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 180	839	204	1,043	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,043
30	The Indo-China Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	155	430	185	615	...	...	...	615

-continued.

Whether the factory is worked mainly (1) by lifts, or (2) by day stoppages (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, on (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 INSPECTION HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	8	9	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	3	Was brought on the register on 24th September 1897.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	1	3	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	16	16	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	20	21	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	17	18	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	9	10	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BOMBAY—contd. Cotton Mills—contd.											
31	The Jacob Sassoon Mill.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 3,600	3,100	750	3,850	73	35	108	3,958	
32	The Jam Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	630	684	82	766	9	3	12	778	
33	The James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	765	546	221	767	9	5	14	781	
34	The Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 900	519	202	721	40	36	85	806	
35	The Jehangir Wadia Mills.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 250	160	46	206	10	7	17	223	
36	The Jivraj Ballu Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 120	814	98	912	32	15	47	959	
37	The Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 800	401	170	571	28	11	39	610	
38	The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 800	528	87	615	50	18	68	683	
39	The Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	900	935	238	1,173	6	Nil	6	1,179	
40	The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 180	641	335	976	66	21	87	1,063	
41	The Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 460	303	95	398	13	5	18	416	
42	The Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Manufacturing.	Do. ...	750	455	110	565	15	4	19	584	
43	The Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,200	741	242	983	30	...	30	1,013	
44	The Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 650	423	226	649	33	11	44	693	
45	The Mahomedan Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700	242	151	393	22	6	28	421	

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	1	2	34	37	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	5	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	4	5	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	19	19	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	15	15	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	5	7	4	2	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	2	16	19	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	19	19	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	21	21	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BOMBAY—contd. Cotton Mills—contd.											
46	The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 400	2,451	380	2,831	143	41	184	3,015	
47	The Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 763	658	113	771	56	13	69	840	
48	The Morarji Gocaldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	1,483	279	1,762	32	11	43	1,805	
49	The Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 450	320	158	478	28	19	47	525	
50	The New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 990	798	350	1,148	20	18	38	1,186	
51	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.N.P. 162	1,005	169	1,264	25	8	33	1,297	
52	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Colaba.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.N.P. 125	441	103	544	24	7	31	575	
53	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tardeo.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 2,000	1,019	300	1,319	73	13	86	1,405	
54	The Piru Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	580	255	835	Nil	Nil	Nil	835	
55	The Presidency Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	935	193	1,128	8	5	13	1,141	
56	The Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	N.N.P. 90	418	244	662	Nil	Nil	Nil	662	
57	The Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 755	529	227	756	58	20	78	834	
58	The Saraswati Mill ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600	230	120	350	33	16	49	399	
59	The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 1,100	2,014	563	2,577	42	Nil	42	2,619	

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Fac- tories.	By Special Inspec- tor of Fac- tories.	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 Holi- days on Sundays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	1	10	11	2	1	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. .	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	26	27	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	6	26	33	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	5	7	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	6	7	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	7	8	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	8	9	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—contd.											
<i>Cotton Mills—concl'd.</i>											
60	The Sundardas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 800	731	210	941	67	20	87	1,028
61	The Standard Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,100	890	285	1,175	17	7	24	1,190
62	The Star of India Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,500	622	360	982	...	...	...	982
63	The Sun Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	680	420	208	628	30	10	40	668
64	The Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,500	677	413	1,090	112	42	154	1,244
65	The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200	534	308	842	...	...	...	842
66	The Union Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	660	158	818	9	4	13	831
67	The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 72	313	144	457	39	44	83	540
68	The Wadia Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	424	238	662	...	...	...	662
69	The Wahalan Mills ...	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 220	504	156	660	28	7	35	695
		Total ...	.....	...	49,135	15,703	64,838	1,822	731	2,553	67,391
<i>Woolen Mills.</i>											
1	The Bombay Woollen Mill.	Wool Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 60	195	40	235	...	...	...	235
2	The Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 280	92	30	122	...	...	...	122

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	25	25	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	44	44	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	9	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	Did not work throughout the year.
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	2	4	6	2	2	2	...	6	
		9	37	681	727	127	152	138	...	417	
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—contd.			I.H.P.							
	<i>Flour Mills.</i>										
1, 2	The Bombay Flour Mill, A and B.	Corn Milling.	Steam ...	550	169	17	186	8	...	8	194
3	Do. C ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	250	101	8	109	5	...	5	114
4	The Union Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	58	2	60	...	...	...	60
5	The Wallace Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	59	140	14	154	...	...	...	154
	<i>Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory.</i>										
1	The Khurshed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Cleaning and Ginning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 40	40	15	55	...	...	...	55
	<i>Cotton Presses.</i>										
1	The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited.	Wool Cleaning and Wool, Hemp and Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	H.P. 49	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
2	The Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Cotton, Wool and Hemp Pressing.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 45	16	1	17	...	...	...	17
3	The Chanda Ramji Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
4	The Colaba Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 82	13	1	14	...	...	...	14
5	The Fort Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	160	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
6	The Gokaldas Kallianji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	64	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
7	The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
8	The Sassoon Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	90	18	1	19	...	...	...	19
	<i>Iron Works.</i>										
1	The Byculla Iron Works (Messrs. Richardson and Crudas).	Iron Works.	Do. ...	H.P. 66	800	...	800	...	...	...	800

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Shifts ...	General Holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	12	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>BOMBAY—contd.</i>											
<i>Iron Works— contd.</i>											
2	The Byculla Iron Works (Messrs. Richardson and Crudas) Branch.	Iron Works	Steam ...	H. P. 20	400	...	400	...	...	...	400
3	The Carnac Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	50	...	50	...	...	...	50
4	The Defence Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	27	290	...	290	...	...	...	290
5	The George Gahagan Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	307	...	307	...	...	...	307
6	The Napier (now called Ardeshir K. Patel) Iron Foundry.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 10	165	...	165	1	...	1	166
7	The Sorabji Shapurji Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 15	177	...	177	...	...	...	177
8	Messrs. C. Jost and Company.	Electrical, &c., Works.	Do. ...	6	48	...	48	2	...	2	50
<i>Printing Presses.</i>											
1	The Bombay Education Society's Press...	Printing ...	Do. ...	12	663	...	663	9	...	9	672
2	The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 8	210	...	210	7	...	7	217
3	The English Mail Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 8	275	...	275	13	...	13	288
4	The Government Central Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	700	...	700	9	...	9	709
5	The J. B. Marzban's Steam Printing Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	201	...	201	..	...	...	201
6	The Postal Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	68	...	68	6	...	6	74
7	The Times of India Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	802	...	802	...	...	...	802
8	The Daftar Ashkara Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 2	107	...	107	...	...	...	107
9	The Karim Litho Press.	Lithography	Oil-engine ...	4	103	...	103	6	...	6	109

I—continued.

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 INSPECTION HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Fac- tories.	By Special Inspector of Fac- tories.	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 Holi- days, on Sundays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	...	3	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Fridays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY--contd.											
<i>Silk Mills.</i>											
1	The Chhoi Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Silk Spinning and Weaving	Steam	I.H.P. 75	270	43	313	...	...	...	313
2	The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	594	126	720	...	...	...	720
<i>Oil Mills.</i>											
1	The Peru -Mahomed Oil Mill.	Oil Pressing.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 21	95	3	98	...	...	...	98
2	The Naservanji Maneckji Petit Oil Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 150	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saw Mills and Timber Works.</i>											
1	The Byculla Saw Mill and Timber Works.	T i m b e r Works.	Do. ...	H.P. 35	73	3	76	...	...	...	76
2	The Western India Saw Mill and Timber Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 20	75	...	75	...	...	...	75
<i>Gas Works.</i>											
1	The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	Gas Manufacturing.	Do. ...	H.P. 15	120	3	123	...	...	...	123
2	The Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Invention Syndicate Company, Limited.	Manufacture of Carbon and Soda-water Machines.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 42	95	6	101	...	...	...	101
<i>Dye Works.</i>											
1	The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company.	Dyeing ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 40	595	58	653	5	4	9	662
2	The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 100	305	70	375	...	...	...	375

I—continued.

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 INSPECTION HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Fac- tories.	By Special Inspec- tor of Fac- tories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Sundays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	2	2	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	Did not work throughout the year.
By midday stoppages.	Sundays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
8 hours' shifts.	Factory is ex- empted un- der Section 5 B (2) (c).	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Sundays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>BOMBAY—contd.</i>											
<i>Dockyards.</i>											
1	The British India Steam Navigation Company.	Repairs to Vessels.	Steam	N.H.P. 18	343	...	343	...	...	...	343
2	The Government Dockyard.	Do.	Do.	L.H.P. 110	658	...	658	...	...	...	658
3	The Patent Slip Dockyard.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 25	16	...	16	...	...	...	16
4	The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Dockyard.	Do.	Do.	N.H.P. 135	1,086	...	1,086	...	...	...	1,086
<i>Workshops.</i>											
1	The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Workshop.	Construction and Repair of Rolling-stock and Locomotives.	Do.	H.P. 220	2,412	...	2,412	...	...	...	2,412
2	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop.	Do.	Do.	N.H.P. 140	4,998	34	5,032	...	...	...	5,032
3	The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.	Do. of Cars, &c.	Do.	H.P. 12	60	14	74	...	...	...	74
4	The Bombay Municipal Workshop.	Do.	Do.	N.H.P. 15	171	2	173	...	...	...	173
5	The Bombay Port Trust Workshops.	Construction and repairs of carts, &c.	Do.	H.P. 20	350	2	352	...	...	...	352
6	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	Petty repairs to vessels.	Do.	N.H.P. 20	168	...	168	...	...	...	168
<i>Hosiery Factories.</i>											
1	The Hasanali Sulemanji Hosiery Factory.	Knitting	Do.	6	43	3	46	6	1	7	53
2	The Lukmanji Sulemanji Hosiery Factory.	Do.	Do.	10	138	10	148	...	...	...	148
<i>Gun Carriage Factory.</i>											
1	The Government Gun Carriage Factory.	Construction and repair of Gun Carriages, &c.	Do.	N.H.P. 67	451	...	451	1	...	1	452

I—continued.

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 () 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 INSPECTION HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	..	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	6	18	25	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	19	21	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	..	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	16	18	3	1	2	...	6	

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—concluded.											
	<i>Arsenal.</i>										
1	The Government Arsenal.	Manufacture of Ordnance Stores, &c.	Steam Power.	H. P. 36	262	...	262	...	...	...	262
	<i>Mint.</i>										
1	Her Majesty's Mint ...	Coinage ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 167	197	...	197	...	...	...	197
	<i>Art Furniture.</i>										
1	The East Indian Art Manufacturing Company.	Cabinet making.	Do. ...	H. P. 12	58	1	59	10	...	10	69
	<i>Tannery.</i>										
1	The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory.	Tanning and Leather Work.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 88	590	16	606	8	...	8	614
	Total ..				69,675	16,246	85,921	1,918	736	2,654	68,575

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.											
1	The Ráj Nagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Power.	400 I.H.P. but works. 300	430	46	476	6	2	8	484
2	The Ráj Nagar Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning and Spinning.	Do. ...	225 I.H.P.	247	59	306	7	2	9	315
3	The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning, Weaving and Ginning.	Do. ...	1200 I.H.P.	2,079	128	2,207	152	35	187	2,394
4	The Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	575 I.H.P.	536	75	611	79	24	103	714

I—continued.

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 Sunday or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS:	
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
By midday stoppages.	Sundays excepting holidays intervening.	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	5	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS). Total No. of Factories— Cotton Mills 70 Silk Mills 2 Art Furniture... .. 1 Woollen Mills... .. 2 Tannery 1 Oil Mills 2 Gun Carriage Factory. 1 Flour Mills 5 Arsenal... .. 1 Cotton-cleaning Factories 1 Mint 1 Cotton Presses... .. 8 Saw Mills and Timber Works 2 Gas Works 2 Dye Works 2 Iron Works or Foundries... .. 8 Dockyards 4 Workshops 6 Hosieries 2 Printing Presses, &c.... 9 Total ... 130	
Exempted from the operation of Sub-section 1 of Section 5 (a).	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do.	3	3	1	3	2	...	6		Number of Factories inspected once during year ... " " twice " " 1 " " three times, 1 " " more than three times, 128
		11	51	770	832	241	276	258	...	775		

A. WOOD,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	1	...	1	2	4	4	2	...	10
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	4	4	2	...	10
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	20	20	4	3	2	...	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	4	6	4	3	2	...	9

Serial number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—continued.											
5	The Gujarát Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam power.	I.H.P. 410 123 nomi- nal. H. P. of 2 en- gines.	794	45	839	38	10	48	887
6	The Gujarát Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning and Spinning.	Do. ...	139 N.H.P.	1,385	60	1,445	45	15	60	1,505
7	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills).	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	900 I.H.P.	1,303	188	1,491	107	28	135	1,626
8	The Becharááss Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 I.H.P.	502	100	602	32	7	39	641
9	The Manekchok and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	460 I.H.P.	410	50	460	117	...	117	577
10	The Hitcehhu Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	450 I.H.P.	381	70	451	121	91	212	663
11	The Ahmedabad New Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 I.H.P.	293	151	444	88	44	132	576
12	The Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	125 & 165 lbs. boiler pres- sure.	824	99	923	65	9	74	997
13*	The Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	133	41	174	25	14	39	213
14	The Gujarát Islam Match Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Match Mak- ing.	Do. ...	11 I.H.P. 16 N.H.P.	107	9	116	15	1	16	132
15	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Limited.	Weaving and Spinning.	Do. ...	650 I.H.P.	590	20	619	34	7	41	660

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	...	12	12	4	3	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	14	15	4	3	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	10	13	4	3	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	6	7	4	3	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	4	3	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	3	2	2	...	7	* Commenced work on 1st June 1897.
Do. ...	Generally on Friday.	...	1	5	6	4	2	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Generally on Sundays.	...	1	6	7	4	1	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—concl'd.											
16	The Purshotam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Weaving and Spinning.	Steam Power.	450 I.H.P.	542	49	591	23	12	35	626
17	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Sabarmati Oil Mill.	Production of Castor, Linseed and Rapeseed Oil.	Do. ...	200 I.H.P.	87	...	87	...	...	...	87
18	The Gujarat Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	500 I.H.P.	337	70	407	33	29	62	469
19	The Ahmedabad Satyodaya Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dyeing ...	Do. ...	7 I.H.P.	11	2	13	...	...	...	13
20	The Gujarat Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	650 I.H.P.	370	100	470	78	4	77	547
21	The Motilal Hirabhai's Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	2 pairs of Steam-engines aggregating 133 N.H.P.	928½	115	1,043	47	12	59	1,102½
22	The Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 I.H.P.	441	37	478	83	6	89	567
23	The Virangam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	460 I.H.P.	554	54	608	46	7	53	661
			Total ...	...	13,284	1,577	14,861	1,236	359	1,595	16,456

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	5	6	11	4	4	2	...	10	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories ... 23 Cotton Mills .20 Match Factory. 1 Dyeing Factory ... 1 Oil Mill ... 1 <hr/> Total ... 23
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	4	This mill came under the operations of the Factories Act in August 1897.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	1	4	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	4	4	2	...	10	Number of Factories inspected once during year " " twice " " thrice " " more than three times ... 23
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	...	9	
.....	.....	3	17	131	151	88	72	44	...	204	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BROACH DISTRICT.											
1	The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amjadbag.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam engine.	630 indicating horse power.	641	118	759	31	...	31	790
2	The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. I.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam power.	525	435	120	565	45	...	45	610
3	Ditto No. II.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450	335	95	430	60	6	66	496
4	Ditto No. III	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Do. ...	230	405	75	480	65	...	65	545
			Total ...	...	1,816	418	2,234	201	6	207	2,441

KAIRA DISTRICT.											
1	Manor Mill at Nadiad.	Cotton Spinning Mill.	Steam ...	H.P. 36	369	52	421	...	...	...	421
			Total ...	...	369	52	421	...	...	...	421

SURAT DISTRICT.											
1	The Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Mill near Delhi Gate, Surat.	Cotton Weaving.	Two Compound Tandem Horizontal condensing engine.	60 Nominal horse power.	178	149	327	85	77	162	489

I—continued.

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 Second 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and midday stoppage.	General Holidays are ordinarily given on Sunday except when Native holidays come 3 days previous or after Sunday.	...	...	3	3	3	4	2	...	9	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories— Cotton Mills. 4 Total ... 4 <hr/> Number of Factories inspected more than three times ... 4 Total ... 4 <hr/>
The mills work from day-light to dark and not by shifts, daily stoppage of half an hour is allowed at noon.	There are general holidays on Sundays or on varying week days in lieu of Sundays.	...	1	5	6	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	3	4	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	3	4	3	4	2	...	9	
		...	2	15	17	13	16	8	...	37	

R. E. CANDY,
Collector, Broach.

Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	2	2	4	3	2	...	9	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories— Cotton Mills . 1 Total ... 1 <hr/> Number of factories inspected more than three times ... 1
		2	2	4	3	2	...	9	

G. CARMICHAEL,
Collector, Kaira.

Midday stoppages.	General Holiday on Sunday except when a holiday intervenes.	2	2	5	4	2	...	11	
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Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SURAT DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>											
2	The Jafarali Spinning and Weaving Mill, Begamvadi, Surat.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam power.	420 Indicated horse power.	376	173	549	106	44	150	699
3	The Tápti Manufacturing Mill, Sahra Gate, Surat.	Cotton Spinning.	S t e a m engine.	350 Indicated horse power.	197	78	275	28	...	28	803
4	The Sakerlal Mancharam Industrial Rice Factory, Raghunathpura, Surat.	Rice Manufacture.	Steam power.	The engine is of compound condensing type, the high pressure cylinder being 12 inches and the low pressure 20 inches with a stroke of 2 feet. The boiler is 28 feet long and 7 feet in diameter.	27	3	30	...	...	...	30
5	The Sudder Distillery, Navsári Morcha, Surat.	Mowra Li- quor.	Steam boiler.	One boiler of 80 pounds and another of 50 pounds horse power.	91	...	91	...	...	...	91
Total ...					869	403	1,272	219	121	340	1,612

I—concluded.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts and midday stoppages.	General Holiday on Sunday except when a holiday intervenes.	...	...	7	7	4	4	2	...	10	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories — Cotton Mills . 3 Rice Mill ... 1 Distillery ... 1 Total ... <u>5</u>
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	4	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
The factory is working continuously for the whole day. Two hours are allowed for food and rest in the noon.	Do. ... Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	11	Number of Factories inspected more than three times... 5 Total ... <u>5</u>
		...	...	11	11	23	15	11	...	49	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
THANA DISTRICT.											
1	Swadeshi Mills, Kurla.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Machinery driven by steam power.	The two engines developed on an average 1775 I. H. P. per item.	1,809	743	2,552	266	190	456	3,008
2	Spinning and Weaving Mill, Kurla.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Average 850 Indicated Horse Power.	734	207	941	36	18	54	995
3	Bone Mill, Thana ...	Crushing Bones.	Do. ...	Average 26 I. H. P.	60	30	90	...	...	...	90
			Total ...	...	2,603	980	3,583	302	208	510	4,093

KHANDESH DISTRICT.											
NORTHERN DIVISION.											
<i>Sindkheda.</i>											
1	Akbarali Kanjibhai ...	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	20	5	25	...	...	...	25
2	Wanarshi Kisandas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	20	4	24	...	...	...	24
<i>Shirpur.</i>											
3	The Zoroastrian Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	51	85	90	175	...	...	...	175
4	The Bohora Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	20	36	56	...	...	...	56
<i>Chopda.</i>											
5	Channu Shivdas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	23	6	34	...	...	...	34
6	Manak Ratitam's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	26	6	32	...	...	...	32
7	Vittal Ramdas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	29	10	39	...	...	...	39

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trates.	By Special Inspec- tor of Fac- tories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The engines are entirely stopped from 12 noon to 12-30 noon.	Preference is given to Sunday except when a Holiday occurs it is substituted for Sunday.	...	2	19	21	3	3	3	...	9	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Fac- tories— Cotton Mills ... 2 Bone Mill ... 1 Total ... 3
Midday stop- page.	Varying Week days.	...	4	4	8	3	3	4	...	10	
Midday stop- page of half an hour.	General Holi- day on Sun- day and other Holi- days.	3	2	3	...	8		Number of Fac- tories inspected more than three times during year ... 3 Total ... 3
		...	6	23	29	9	8	10	...	27	

R. P. BARROW,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Thána.

Midday stop- pages.	Monday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>											
	NORTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>											
	<i>Adáwad.</i>											
8	Gokuldas Dosabhai Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	16	6	22	...	...	...	22
	Total of Northern Division ...			...	244	163	407	...	...	...	407
	WESTERN DIVISION.											
	<i>Sháháda.</i>											
9	Esabji Abdulla Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	55	45	100	...	...	...	100
10	Haribhai Manaklal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	58	50	108	...	...	...	108
	<i>Sárangkheda.</i>											
11	Nanabhai Amthadas and Ranchoddas Kishordas.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	56	54	110	...	...	...	110
12	Ibrahimji Abdulali Bohori.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	41	34	75	...	...	...	75
	<i>Nandurbár.</i>											
13	Bapubhai and Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	36	34	70	...	...	...	70
	<i>Ranála.</i>											
14	Badrubhai Ahmedali .	Do. ...	Do. ..	19	62	36	98	...	...	...	98
	Total of Western Division ...			...	308	253	561	...	...	...	561
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
	<i>Páchora.</i>											
15	The New Páchora Manufacturing Company.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	45	21	115	136	...	...	...	136
16	Do. ...	Press ...	Do. ...	35	47	10	57	...	...	...	57
17	Nathu Lalji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	23	10	70	80	...	...	...	80

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers, (if any)	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
		...	...	...	...	19	...	7	...	26	
	Do. ... Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
	Do. ... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
	Do. ... Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
	Do. ... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
	Do. ... Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	
	Do. ... Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	
	...	...	...	...	24	...	6	...	30		
By shifts and sets.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KHA'NDESH DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>											
SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>											
<i>Páchora—continued.</i>											
18	Nathu Lalji's Factory.	Press ...	Steam ...	22	32	6	38	...	...	...	38
19	Govindji Viram ...	Ginning ...	Do. ...	25	10	65	75	...	...	...	75
20	Bachraj Rupchand ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	11	64	75	...	...	...	75
<i>Bhadgaon.</i>											
21	The Bhadgaon Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	80	10	50	60	...	...	...	60
<i>Kajgaon.</i>											
22	The Indian Cotton Company, Limited.	Press ...	Do. ...	44	50	10	60	..	...	...	60
23	The Manmar Manufacturing Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	25	75	100	...	...	...	100
24	The Kajgaon Ginning Factory (D a g d u Pandu).	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	25	75	100	...	...	...	100
25	Ahnadji Habib's Factory.	Press ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jamner.</i>											
26	The Jamner Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	29	42	200	242	...	...	...	212
27	The Neri Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	12	95	107	...	...	...	107
<i>Chálisgaon.</i>											
28	Chálisgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	25	75	100	...	...	...	100
29	Govindji Viram's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ..	22	50	100	150	...	...	...	150
30	Do. ...	Press ...	Do. ...	16	85	15	100	...	...	...	100
31	The Manmar Manufacturing Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	30	25	75	100	...	...	...	100
32	Do. ...	Press ...	Do. ...	23	60	15	75	...	...	...	75
Total of Southern Division.		.....	.....	...	540	1,115	1,655	...	...	...	1,655
EASTERN DIVISION.											
<i>Bhusáwal.</i>											
33	The Railway Workshop.	Repairs to Locomotive carriages, &c.	Do. ...	150	1,081	27	1,108	...	...	...	1,108

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and sets.	Saturday ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Sunday ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not working during the year.
Do. ...	Thursday ..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
Do. ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	
Do. ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	84	5	15	...	104	
Midday page	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	



Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.								
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—contd.												
	EASTERN DIVISION—continued.												
	Bhusawal—contd.												
34	Shaik Adam Isabhai's Ginning Factory.	Ginning	...	Steam	...	21	26	65	91	...	...	...	91
35	Do. Press	Press	...	Do.	...	30	66	9	75	...	...	...	75
36	Indian Cotton Company.	Do.	...	Do.	...	65	70	30	100	...	...	...	100
37	Nowroji Pestonji Ginning Factory (Varan-gaon).	Ginning	...	Do.	...	12	22	24	46	...	...	...	46
38	The Hindustan Press Company (Nargaon).	Press	...	Do.	...	35	40	12	52	...	...	...	52
39	Cotton Ginning Factory (Bodwad).	Ginning	...	Do.	...	25	32	51	83	...	...	...	83
40	Empress Ginning Factory (Bodwad).	Do.	...	Do.	...	22	56	52	108	...	...	...	108
41	The Steam Cotton Ginning Factory (Jam-thi).	Do.	...	Do.	...	20	22	33	55	...	...	...	55
	Jalgaon.												
42	The Khândesh Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Spinning and Weaving.	...	Do.	...	161	947	221	1,168	127	...	127	1,295
43	The New East India	Press	...	Do.	...	72	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
44	The English Press and Manufacturing Com-pany.	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	The Volcart's Limited Press.	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	The Prince of Wales Company.	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	The New Berár Com-pany.	Do.	...	Do.	...	60	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
48	The Mofussil Com-pany.	Do.	...	Do.	...	36	72	12	84	...	...	...	84
49	The Jalgaon Manufac-turing Company.	Do.	...	Do.	...	25	55	9	64	...	...	...	64
50	Do. ...	Ginning	...	Do.	...	225	40	160	200	...	...	...	200
51	Jalgaon Cotton Gin-ning, and Pressing Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	36	63	87	150	...	...	...	150
52	Shaik Adam Isabhai's Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	44	60	125	185	...	...	...	185
53	Do. ...	Press	...	Do.	...	20	40	7	47	...	...	...	47
54	Do. (Mhasvad)	Ginning	...	Do.	...	20	25	50	75	...	...	...	75

I—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given 2 on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section (5) B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Do. ..	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Midday stoppages.	Wednesday .	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ..	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Closed ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Closed during the year, but were visited by the Joint Medical Inspector of Factories.
Do. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Do. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
pages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	3	
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and (Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.								
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
					6	7	8	9	10	11		12	
KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—continued.													
EASTERN DIVISION—concluded.													
<i>Jalgaon</i> —concluded.													
55	Esmalji Framji Ginning Factory (Pimpri).	Ginning	...	Steam	...	35	26	54	80	...	...	80
	<i>Yaval.</i>							80	...	...	...	80
56	Gocaldas Dosabhai's Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	30	25	55	143	...	...	143
57	Harsi Punshi's Factory, Faizpur.	Do.	...	Do.	...	44	101	42	87	...	...	87
58	Siwdin Balchand's Factory, Faizpur.	Do.	...	Do.	...	13	40	47	...	...	...	...
<i>Raver.</i>													
59	Raver Ginning Factory	Do.	...	Do.	...	30	8	71	79	...	...	79
60	Dayaldas Kunjilal's Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	22	20	46	66	...	...	66
61	Ramchandra Bapuji's Factory at Nimbhora	Do.	...	Do.	...	25	60	26	83	127	...	127	4,460
Total of Eastern Division.		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3,018	1,315	4,333	...	...	...
CENTRAL DIVISION.													
<i>Dhulia.</i>													
62	Manmar Manufacturing Company.	Ginning	...	Steam	...	47	80	59	139	...	...	139
63	Do.	Press	...	Do.	...	23	22	50	72	...	...	72
64	Cursetji Jiwaji Ginning Factory.	Ginning	...	Do.	...	44	78	72	150	...	...	150
65	Bakhatram Nanuram's Ginning Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	22	91	69	160	...	...	160
66	Brijlal Shivbakas Ginning Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	20	48	42	90	...	...	90
67	The Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Company.	Press	...	Do.	...	120	45	40	85	...	...	85
68	The New Mofussil Company.	Ginning	...	Do.	...	40	80	60	140	...	...	140
69	Do.	Press	...	Do.	...	15	110	30	140	...	...	140
70	Volkart's Limited Press Company.	Do.	...	Do.	...	18	80	45	125	...	...	125

I—continued.

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 5B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	T.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector or of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Midday stoppages.	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Wednesday...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Shifts ...	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
.....	.....	...	...	9	9	49	15	30	...	94	
Shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	7	

This was formerly called "Ardeshir Rustomji's Ginning Factory."

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
					6	7	8	9	10	11		12
1	2	3	4	5								
	KHANNDESH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>											
	CENTRAL DIVISION— <i>concluded.</i>											
	<i>Dhulia</i> —concluded.											
71	Penkar's Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	32	85	108	205	...	...	...	193	205
72	The Indian Cotton Company, Limited.	Press ...	Do. ...	75	80	125	133	...	...	...	133	
73	Haji Ismail Gulmahamad Factory.	Ginning ..	Do. ...	18½	67	66						
	<i>Amalner.</i>											
74	Mahamadali Isabhai Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	37	27	64	...	...	...	64	
	<i>Erandol.</i>											
75	Mahamadali Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	36	40	76	...	...	...	76	
76	Chaturbhuj Durgadas Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	40	40	80	...	...	...	80	
	<i>Dharangaon.</i>											
77	Mahamadali Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	49	62	111	33	127	...	77	72
78	Do. ...	Press ...	Do. ...	36	53	24	77	...	...	...
79	Gopalji Ramji and Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	20	30	42	72	...	...	...
	<i>Pirota.</i>											
80	Pitambar Parbhulal's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	19½	35	56	91	...	...	...	91	
81	Gulabdass Haridas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	30	52	82	...	...	...	82	
82	The Hindustan Press Company.	Press ...	Do. ...	25	35	25	60	...	...	...	60	
	Total of Central Division...	.....	.....	...	1,211	1,134	2,345	...	...	...	2,345	
	Summary for the Grand Total ...	N. D. ...	.....	...	244	163	407	...	...	...	407	
		W. D. ...	.....	...	308	253	561	...	...	...	561	
		S. D. ...	.....	...	540	1,115	1,655	...	...	...	1,655	
		E. D. ...	.....	...	3,018	1,315	4,333	127	...	127	4,460	
		C. D. ...	.....	...	1,211	1,134	2,345	...	...	...	2,345	
	Grand Total ...	.....	.....	...	5,321	3,980	9,301	127	...	127	9,428	

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	7	Total Number of Factories ... 82 Cotton Mills... 1 Cotton Ginning Factories... 56 Cotton Presses... 24 Railway Workshops ... 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	Total ... 82
Midday stoppages.	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	Number of Factories inspected once during year ... 6 " " twice " " ... 3 " " three times " " ... 17 " " more than three times " " ... 55
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	Total 81
Do. ...	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	The factories that did not work and were not therefore inspected ... 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	Newly opened in 1897.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Shifts. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	Newly opened in 1897.
.....	.....	...	...	1	1	68	21	21	...	110	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	19	...	7	...	26	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	24	...	6	...	30	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	84	5	15	...	104	
.....	.....	...	...	9	9	49	15	30	...	94	
.....	.....	...	...	1	1	68	21	21	...	110	
.....	.....	...	...	10	10	244	41	79	...	364	

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.
				Adults.			Children.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NÁSİK DISTRICT.										
G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Igatpuri.	Repairing Railway engines and carriages and Railway stock.	Horizontal stationary engine.	N.H.P. 12	410	2	412	...	...	...	412
2 Bajiwalla's Cotton Ginning Factory at Chandanpuri, Táluka Málegaon.	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	H.P. 25	31	35	66	...	...	...	66
3 Ganesh Chottalal Cotton Ginning Factory, Nándgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 20	30	20	50	...	...	...	50
4 Sadashiv Mahipat Pophali's Ginning Factory at Sangmeshvar, Táluka Málegaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	20	50	70	...	...	...	70
District Totals 6 to 12 and 15 to 23.	.....	.....	...	491	107	598	...	...	...	598

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By stoppages from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. from Monday to Friday, on Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12-30 noon.	The Work-shops are closed from 12-30 noon on Saturday and whole day on Sunday until Monday morning at 7 A.M., General holiday Sunday.	...	...	8	8	4	2	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories— Railway Work-shops ... 1 Cotton Ginning ... 3 Total ... 4
By shifts with a midday stoppage.	Closed on Friday and other Hindu holidays and besides 2 days for boiler clearing.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	Number of Factories inspected once during the year ... " " twice " ... " " three times... 1 " " more than three times... 1 Total ... 4
Do. ...	Closed on Friday and other Hindu holidays.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	8	8	8	2	5	...	15	

H. F. SILCOCK,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories,
Násik District.

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.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
POONA DISTRICT.				H. P.							
Small Arms, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of war ma- terial,	High pressure Horizontal Engine.	1—20 1—12	1,300	...	1,300	153	...	153	1,453	
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of gunpow- der.	Steam power.	109	179	...	179	...	...	...	179
Gun Carriage Factory, Poona.	Wood-work of Ordnance carriages, carts, wa- gons, Trans- port carts, Ambulance, &c., and re- pairs to He- liographs, &c.	High pressure Compound Condensing.	25	205	...	205	...	...	...	205
> 4 G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Laná- li.	Repairing Railway Stock.	2 Horizontal Engines 13 ⁵ / ₁₆ × 22.	27—8	361	4	365	...	...	...	365

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal	Serious.	Minor	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is not worked by shifts, but by midday stoppages. It opens for work at 8 A.M., and closes at 4 P.M. with half an hour's stoppage for adults and one hour's for children from 1 to 1-30 P.M., and from 3-30 to 4 P.M., daily for food and rest. It closes at 2 P.M. on Saturday.	Sundays are worked by Chief and Public Holidays. Factory days are always recognized as Government Holidays.	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by stoppages for 8 hours a day, except the incorporating Mills which work from 6-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. Half an hour is allowed for food and rest daily from 9 to 9-30 A.M. It is closed on Saturdays from 12-30 P.M.	Entirely closed on Sundays and on Holidays authorised by Government.	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by midday stoppages of half an hour from 1 to 1-30 P.M., except on Saturday when closed at 2-30 P.M. It opens at 9 A.M. and closes at 5 P.M. Saturday excepted when it opens at 9 A.M. and closes at 2-30 P.M.	Closed on Sundays.	1	...	3	4	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by midday stoppages from 7 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. on week days and from 7 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.	General Holidays.	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Nature 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
5	POONA— <i>continued</i> . The Reay Paper Mill, Mundhwa.	Paper making.	Steam Engine.	H.P.N. 150	148	125	273	10	10	20	293
6	Cotton Mill at Mundhwa.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Power.	501	52	22	74	15	2	17	91
7	Deccan Brewery, Dápurí.	Brewing ...	Do. ...	18	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
8	Cotton and Silk Manufactory, Poona.	Cotton and Silk Spinning and Weaving.	Horizontal Compound Condensing Engine.	550	636	152	788	35	2	37	825
9	Poona Metal Factory, Kasba Peth.	Drawing and Polishing metal sheet articles.	Steam Engine.	10	45	...	45	...	...	..	45
10	The Metal Factory, Bhawáni Peth.	Metal Works and Foundry.	Steam Boiler.	10	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
11	The Metal Factory, Shanwár Peit.	Making brass and iron utensils.	Steam Power.	20	The Factory was closed during the whole year.						
			Total ...	...	3,039	303	3,392	213	14	227	3,619

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers, (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	12	20	21	22	23	24
Portion by midday stoppages of 1½ hours for female pages and one hour for males and portion by shifts.	Sunday as a rule is observed as a holiday. If, however, the factory is closed for a native holiday on any week day it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	...	1	...	1	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by stoppages (midday) of 1½ hours for females and 1 hour for males. Children are worked in 2 shifts.	Sunday as a rule is observed as a holiday. If, however, the Mill is closed on any week day it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by midday stoppages from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. Stoppage of one hour from 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	A general holiday always given on Sundays.	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by midday stoppages.	A general holiday is observed on varying week days.	...	...	8	8	3	4	2	...	9	
Works by midday stoppages from 7 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and from 12-30 to 6 P.M.	General holiday on Sunday, but if not worked on Native holiday, it is worked on the preceding or following Sunday.	...	...	1	1	4	4	2	...	10	
Midday stoppages.	Sundays and general holidays.	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	...	...	6	
.....	.....	1	1	15	17	36	41	18	...	95	
<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>											
Total number of Factories ... ..11											
Cotton Mills ...2											
Gun Powder Factory ... ..1											
Gun Carriage Factory ... ..1											
Paper Mill ...1											
Brewery... ..1											
Railway Workshop ... ..1											
Small Arms Ammunition Factory ... ..1											
Metal Factories ...3											
Total ...11											
Number of Factories inspected once during year. ...											
Ditto twice ditto ...											
Ditto three times ...											
Ditto more than 3 times ... ..11											
Total ...11											

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Poona.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.											
1	The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Sholapur.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam engine.	H. P. 1,000	991	485	1,476	10	10	20	1,476
2	The Gamadias Press ...	Cotton Press.	Do. ...	44	35	20	55	...	...	...	55
3	The New East India Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	30	15	45	...	...	...	45
4	The Indian Cotton Company.	Do. ...	Do. ..	25	40	25	65	...	...	...	65
5	The New Prince of Wales Press.	Do. ...	Do. ..	20	30	20	50	...	...	...	50
6	Gokuldas Kalyanji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
7	Mohonlal Maganlal ...	Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	45	30	20	50	...	...	...	50
			Total ...	...	1,206	605	1,811	...	...	...	1,811

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.											
1	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.
1	Gamadias Cotton Press.	Cotton Pressing.	Hydraulic Steam Power.	H.P. 18	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
2	Goculdas Kallianji & Co. Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 40	50	8	58	...	...	...	58
3	Harvey and Sabapathy Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 40	60	16	76	...	...	...	76
4	Akbar Cotton Press ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 35	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
5	Ahmednagar Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 18	60	10	70	...	...	...	70
			Total ...	...	270	66	336	...	...	...	336

1—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is worked by midday stoppages.	If a Native festival falls on week days, the Mill is stopped on that day, if not, on Sunday.	...	4	3	7	4	3	2	...	9	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 1 Cotton-cleaning Factory. 1 Cotton Presses... 5 Total ... 7 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year ... 7 Total ... 7
By shifts ...	General Holidays and Sundays are generally observed.	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
.....	4	3	7	34	3	14	...	51	

FREDERICK G. PRATT,
Collector.

By midday stoppages.	Sunday, a General Holiday except when there is urgent work in which case a Holiday is given in the week following.	2	1	2	1	6	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories— Cotton Presses ... 5 Total ... 5 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 5 Total ... 5
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6
.....	10	5	10	5	30	

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Acting Collector.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BELGAUM DISTRICT.											
1	The Falls Mill, Gokák.	Cotton Spinning.	Water ...	L.H.P. 750	468	342	810	240	352	592	1,402
	The Campbell Mill, Gokák.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	352	194	546	238	...	238	784
			Total ...	...	820	536	1,356	478	352	830	2,186

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.											
1	Messrs. Harvey and Sabhpathy's Press Company, Limited, Bijápur.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam Power.	H.P. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Do. ...	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	New Prince of Wales Company, Limited, Bijápur.	Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	12	20	20	40	...	...	...	40
4	West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	18	3	16	...	...	...	16
5	Binny's Cotton Press, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	20	50	70	...	...	...	70
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	53	73	126	...	...	...	126

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
M i d d a y stoppages.	Every Sunday is given and Native Holidays.	1	...	21	22	3	3	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories— Cotton Mill ... 1 Total ... 1 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year 1 Total ... 1
.....	.....	1	...	21	22	3	3	2	...	8	Total ... 1

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Collector.

Neither by shifts nor by stoppages, but an interval of one hour's rest in the noon by turns and half an hour's rest in the morning is given.	Unless there is work on Sunday, in which case Holiday is given on any other day in the week.	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories— Cotton-cleaning Factory ... 1 Cotton Presses... 4 Total ... 5 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year 5 Total ... 5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	Total ... 5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	
By midday stoppages.	On Sundays.	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	20	...	18	...	38	

G. D. PANSE,
Collector.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	DHARWAR DISTRICT.			H. P.								
	<i>Hubli Town.</i>											
1	Southern Mahratha Railway Workshops.	Erection and repairs of locomotive engines, construction and repairs of carriages and wagons, and manufacture of tools, plant and furniture for the Company's purposes.	Stationary and Portable Steam Engines.	150	1,629	...	1,629	...	...	...	1,629
2	Southern Mahratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam ...	75	529	167	696	6	6	12	708	
3	Gadag-Mahá laxmi Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.	Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	30	19	9	28	...	...	...	28
4	West Patent Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	33	49	82	...	...	...	82
5	New Prince of Wales Pressing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	50	100	150	...	...	...	150
6	Southern Marátha Ginning and Pressing Company.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	Do. ...	77	19	1	20	...	...	...	20
7	Indian Cotton Company.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	30	14	24	38	...	...	...	38
8	Ralli Brothers' Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	30	18	11	29	...	...	...	29
	<i>Gadag Town.</i>											
9	West Patent Press ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	13	22	27	49	...	...	...	49
10	Gadag-Mahá laxmi Ginning and Pressing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	18	37	55	...	...	...	55
11	Southern Marátha Ginning and Pressing Company.	Pressing and Ginning.	Do. ...	58	28	...	28	...	...	...	28
12	Gamadia Press ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	25	75	100	...	...	...	100
13	Dandapa Manvi's Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	24	26	40	66	...	...	...	66
14	Andanapa Manvi's Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	8	13	21	...	...	...	21

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Midday stoppages.	Sunday	...	10	45	55	4	4	2	...	10	Total number of Factories ... 17 Cotton Mill ... 1 Cotton cleaning Factories ... 5 Cotton Presses... 8 Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Factories ... 2 Railway Work- shop ... 1 Total ... 17
(1) Midday stoppages in the case of adults; and (2) shifts in the case of children.	Do.	...	1	1	2	4	4	2	...	10	Number of Fac- tories inspected once during year . 2 " " three times. 1 " " more than three times. 14 Total ... 17
Midday stoppages.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	6	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT—concl'd.											
	<i>Gadag Town—concl'd.</i>											
15	Virupaxapa Dandapa Manvi's Pressing and Ginning Factory.	Pressing ...	Steam ...	46	30	23	53	...	...	...	53
16	Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	46	15	31	46	9	4	13	59	
17	Gadag Ginning and Trading Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	5	...	5	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	2,488	607	3,095	15	10	25	3,120

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.											
1	Manghumal Mewaram, Gidu Bandar.	Cotton Ginning	Steam Engine	15	45	55	100	...	...	...	100
2	Manghamal Asumal, Gidu Bandar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	45	30	75	...	...	...	75
3	Chuharmal Kundmal, Gidu Bandar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	Closed throughout the year.			...	...	...	...
4	Thakurdas and Ramchand, Fuleli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	Closed throughout the year.			...	...	...	...
5	Vishindas Chanchaldas, Mir Husin Meri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	48	25	73	6	2	8	81
6	Manumal Rupchand, Fuleli.	Do. ..	Do. ...	10	36	60	96	...	12	12	108
7	Thakurdas and Ramchand, Hyderabad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	Closed throughout the year.			...	...	...	...
8	Khemchand Isardas, Ghotana.	Do. ..	Do. ...	24	80	50	130	11	12	23	153
9	Gopaldas Gokaldas, Khandu.	Do. ...	Do. ..	9	Closed.			...	...	...	...
10	Manghanmal Wadhmal, Tando Adam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	40	10	50	...	...	...	50
11	Kalumal Bachumal, Alahyar Mari.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	13	50	63	...	...	...	63
12	Vasandmal Jasumal, Matiari.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	61	64	125	11	10	21	146
13	Pokardas Gerimal, Tando Jam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.			...	...	...	...

I—continued.

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) varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
...	.....	1	11	47	50	59	10	17	...	86	

E. L. CAPPEL,
Collector of Dhárwár.

											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	Total Number of Factories ... 31
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	Cotton-cleaning Factories ... 31
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	Total ... 31
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Number of Factories inspected once during the year ... 3
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	" " twice ... 7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	" " three times 10
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	" " more than three times ... 8
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
HYDERABAD DISTRICT—contd.												
14	Mr. S. W. Anderson, Khokbar.	Cotton Ginning.	Steam Engine	...	Closed.	...	...	...	..	...	...
15	Kishnomal Ranchand, Fuleli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	30	75	105	...	...	...	105
16	Hasasing Deomal, Tando Allahyar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	31	50	81	...	...	...	81
17	Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Tando Adam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	52	84	39	123	19	10	29	152	
18	Turachand Chelaram, Gidu Bandar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	23	55	85	140	...	...	...	140
19	Adamji Karimji, Gidu Bandar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	40	50	90	...	...	...	90
20	Sind Hyderabad Press Company, Hyderabad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed throughout the year.			...	...	...	...
21	Kundanmal Alimchand, Tando Adam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	35	40	75	...	...	...	75
22	Mulchand Adumal, Khandu.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	33	15	54	4	3	7	61	
23	Parumal Udernomal, Shahdadpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Pokardas Gerimal, T. Kaiser.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hotchand Bherumal, Ajansha.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	30	32	62	3	...	3	65	
26	Hiranand Vensimal, Ajanshab.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	32	31	63	...	...	...	63
27	Parumal Udernomal, Sahibkhan.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Musaji Nurbhoy & Co., Shahdadpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Nacumal Mulchand, Khandu.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	30	13	43	10	4	14	57	
30	Vishindas Rattan- chand, Hyderabad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chandiram Jethmal, Fuleli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	50	80	130	...	...	...	130
Total	824	854	1,678	64	53	117	1,795

I—continued.

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) varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	51	...	32	...	83	

C. E. S. STEELE,
District Magistrate, Hyderabad.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KARA'CHI DISTRICT.											
1	N.-W. Railway ...	Railway Workshop for repairs of Locomotive Engines, Carriages, Wagons, &c.	4 Steam Engines.	Averaging 83 H. P. N.	1,401	...	1,401	...	...	...	1,401
2	McLeod Road Iron Works and Metal Mart.	Engineering Workshops.	Horizontal high pressure engine with Locomotive Boiler.	23 H. P.	190	...	190	3	...	3	193
3	Karachi Iron Works, McLeod Road.	Iron manufacture.	Steam Engines.	6 and 10 H. P.	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
4	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Printing and Binding.	Do. ...	3 H. P.	104	...	104	5	...	5	109
5	Karachi Arsenal ...	General repairs to war-like stores.	Do. ...	12 H. P.	79	...	79	1	...	1	80
6	Sind Press Company...	Pressing bales.	Do: ...	25 and 30 H. P.	25	2	27	...	...	...	27
7	Albert do. ...	Do. Cotton, wool, &c.	Do. ...	20 H. P.	42	2	44	...	...	...	44
8	McHinch Bone Mills...	Bone crushing.	Do. ...	19 H. P.	52	32	84	...	...	...	84
9	Edulji Dinshaw Press.	Pressing bales.	Do. ...	50 H. P.	50	...	50	...	...	...	50
10	Sind Punjab Cotton Press Company.	Cotton Press.	Do. ...	35 H. P.	47	...	47	...	...	...	47
11	Ground Floor Press ...	Pressing cotton, wool, &c.	Do. ...	...	95	20	115	10	...	10	125
12	Bone Mills, Queen's Road.	Crushing bones.	Do. ...	50 H. P.	62	39	101	7	8	15	116
Total ...				...	2,297	95	2,392	26	8	34	2,426

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	2	7	9	4	...	2	...	6	Total number of Factories ... 12 Cotton Presses 5 Workshop ... 1 Iron Works or Foundaries . 2 Arsenal ... 1 Printing Presses, &c. ... 1 Bone crushing . 2
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	...	6	Total ... 12
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year . 12
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	
Whenever necessary the men leave off work to eat or for other purposes.	The press is worked on an average of 17 days in month. Some of these days, are not full days.	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	
By shifts ...	Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
.....	.....	...	3	8	11	55	...	24	...	79	

P. R. CADELL,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.												
1	Railway Workshops, Adamshah, Sukkur.	General repairs of Railway plant.	Five fixed and portable engines.	semi-	1,260	Nil.	1,260	No children under 15 years of age, are allowed on the Railway premises.				1,260

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.											
1	Cotton Ginning Factory (Mirpur Khás).	Cotton	Steam Engine, 100 lbs. only	19 horses.	45	28	73	2	1	3	76

I—continued.

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) (e), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Morning shift = 4½ hours. Afternoon shift = 4 " " Saturday shift = 6½ " " Only 1 shift.	General Holidays on Sundays, and other Native and Christian Holidays, &c.	...	8	15	23	*3	...	†2	...	5	*By District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories. †By Civil Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories, Sukkur.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Colonel,
Collector of Shikárpur and
Chief Inspector of Factories:

By midday stoppages.	On Friday, also Hindu Holidays. Not exempt.	4	...	1	...	5	Only once found at work (by Sub-Divisional Magistrate).
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H. C MULES,
For Deputy Collector, Nára Valley.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Ehol- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2.— <i>All other Factories</i> — <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Iron and brass works and foundries	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Jute mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	121	23	4	1	5	3	82	4	8	7
(ii) Not worked by steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments classed as mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catch factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other factories within scope of the Act	†1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	130	23	4	1	5	3	82	4	11	7

No. II—continued.

Abmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hydera-bad.	Karáchi.	Shikár-pur.	Thar and Párkár.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
...	2	...	...	13	12	12	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...
...	3	2	2	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	6	6	6	
...	1	...	1	1	...	8	8	8	
...	1	...	...
...	2	2	1	
...	2	2	1	
...	
...	
...	1	*1	*1	* Was classed as "Leather Works."
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	1	1	1	
5	...	5	17	31	10	1	1	328	303	278	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	...	† Printing Press by Oil Engine.
5	1	5	17	31	12	1	1	343	318	292	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL
Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Bronch.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Khán- desh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.—										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Twice...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Three times	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...
More than three times	126	23	4	1	5	3	55	1	10	7
Total ...	128	23	4	1	5	3	78	4	10	7
Not inspected during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	128*	23	4	1	5	3	78†	4	10‡	7
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males...	69,675	13,284	1,816	369	869	2,603	5,321	491	3,039	1,208
Females	16,246	1,577	418	52	403	980	3,980	107	303	605
Total ...	85,921	14,861	2,234	421	1,272	3,583	9,301	598	3,392	1,811
<i>Children—</i>										
Males	1,918	1,236	201	...	219	302	127	...	213	...
Females	736	359	6	...	121	203	...	...	14	...
Total ...	2,654	1,595	207	...	340	510	127	...	227	...
Total, average daily number	88,575	16,456	2,441	421	1,612	4,093	9,428	598	3,619	1,811
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets ...	8	...	...	...	2	...	42	...	...	6
Midday stoppages	119	...	3	1	2	3	36	1	10	1
Shifts and midday stoppages	...	23	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	128	23	4	1	5	3	78	4	10	7
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays	126	22	4	...	4	2	18	1	9	7
On varying week days	1	1	...	1	...	1	60	3	1	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not fall- ing under one of the previous heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	128	23	4	1	5	3	78	4	10	7

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hydera-bad.	Karáchi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	13	20	
...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	30	30	19	
5	1	3	14	7	12	1	1	279	259	245	
5	1	3	17	18	12	1	1	321	305	285	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	
5	1	3§	17	19¶	12	1	1	322	306	286	* 2 were closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 4 do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ 1 was do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§ 2 were do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¶ 12 do. do.
270	820	53	2,488	824	2,297	1,260	45	106,780	109,440	104,930	
66	536	73	607	854	95	...	28	26,930	29,703	27,561	
336	1,356	126	3,095	1,678	2,392	1,260	73	133,710	139,143	132,491	
...	478	...	15	64	26	...	2	4,801	4,939	5,510	
...	352	...	10	53	8	...	1	1,868	1,802	1,478	
...	830	...	25	117	34	...	3	6,669	6,741	6,988	
336	2,186	126	3,120	1,795	2,426	1,260	76	140,379	145,884	139,479	
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	61	50	52	
5	1	2	17	19	9	...	1	230	227	215	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	14	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	5	
5	1	3	17	19	12	1	1	322	306	286	
5	1	3	17	19	12	1	...	251	236	222	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	69	63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
...	
...	
5	1	3	17	19	12	1	1	322	306	286	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Acci

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—									
Fatal	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Serious	51	17	2	...	...	6	...	...	1
Minor	770	131	15	2	11	23	10	8	15
Total	832	151	17	2	11	29	10	8	17
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—									
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—									
Clause (a) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act									
Total number of persons convicted...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bombay Collector's Office, }
16th August 1898. }

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.
Deaths and offences.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Shikarpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
...	...	1	...	1	17	10	17	
4	11	...	3	8	...	103	95	81	
3	...	21	...	47	...	8	15	...	1,079	1,092	992	
7	...	22	...	59	...	11	23	...	1,199	1,197	1,090	
...	*	1	2	*Only 4 persons convicted in all, each conviction being under 2 or more clauses.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	
...	
...	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	
...	
...	1	...	...
...	*10	...	...	...	12	4	...	
...	
...	*10	12	4	...	

W. T. MORISON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1898.

[Indian Price—Re. 1.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1898.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

I.—Factories and their Control.

1. During the year, the number of factories under the control of the Act rose from 343 to 365, the additions being in Bombay, 2 Cotton-spinning Mills, 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill, 1 Weaving Mill, 2 Workshops; in Ahmedabad, 5 Cotton Mills; in Khándesh, 2 Ginning Factories; in Sholápur, 1 Cotton Mill; in Poona, 1 Flour Mill and 2 Brass and Iron Foundries; in Dhárwár, 1 Cotton Mill; in Hyderabad, 2 Ginning Factories; and in Karáchi, 1 Cotton Press and 1 Brass and Iron Foundry. During the year there were in all 20 factories, which remained closed. They were, however, kept on the register and are included in the total 365.

2. The distribution of the larger portion of the 365 factories is as follows:—Bombay 136, Khándesh 84, Hyderabad 33, and Ahmedabad 28. As noticed in last year's report, the numbers in Ahmedabad have steadily increased; this is in great part, no doubt, due to the impetus given to Ahmedabad trade by the visitation of the plague in Bombay.

3. Of the 345 factories, which worked during the year, 191 are perennial and 154 seasonal. Of the latter, 150 together with 119 of the former, or 269 in all, deal with cotton, and employ on an average 118,558 hands, out of a total of 150,253. The total number of persons employed in two factories in the Sholápur District and one in the Ahmedabad District has not been reported, though the factories in question were at work, and are included in the total 345. 1,481 of the remaining 31,695 operatives were engaged in other textile industries, such as wool and silk: while 3,113 were at work in Printing Presses, 518 in Flour Mills, and 23,240 in Workshops. In the category of Workshops are classed the Dockyards, and all Government works with the exception of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee. There was an increase of 6,463 in the number of hands employed within the Island of Bombay, and of 3,411 in the rest of the Presidency, making a total increase for the whole Presidency of 9,874.

4. The administration throughout the Presidency remained in the hands of the same officials as hitherto. Mr. Shore was granted three months' privilege leave by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1883, of 30th March 1898, during which period his duties in Gujarát were carried on by Mr. McCormack. In Bombay Messrs. Wood, Almon and Edwardes held successively the post of Chief Inspector and were assisted by the three Presidency Surgeons and the first Inspector of Factories, Mr. J. D. F. Engel.

5. In Bombay one quarterly inspection was omitted in the case of two factories (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mill and Jehangir Wadia Mill). Of the 229 factories outside Bombay, 153 were inspected more than three times, 39 thrice, 24 twice, 3 once and 10 escaped inspection altogether. Of the last mentioned 8 were closed throughout the year. Of the other 66 factories inspected less than four times, 64 were gins and presses, which only worked for a few months. 109 factories were medically inspected only once, and 30 not at all. Of perennial factories borne on the list 3 in Poona were not inspected. The Presidency Inspector of Factories made 143 inspections in 15 districts of the Bombay Presidency, though his 3 inspections in Surat are not shown by the District Collector.

With regard to the statement of inspections in Ahmedabad, there are certain discrepancies which it has not been found possible to elucidate. In column 19, showing inspections performed by Magistrates, the total in the statement is 52. In a subsequent letter, dated 17th May, the Collector of Ahmedabad stated that the total in column 19 should be 57, *i.e.* 52 plus 5 inspections performed by the District Deputy Collector, though he omitted to state how these five inspections were distributed. Again in column 21 of the Ahmedabad statement, 48 is entered as the total number of inspections by Medical Officers. Since submitting the statement, it is reported that the total

number should be 52, but it is not stated in what way the fifty-two inspections were distributed.

Again the total in column 20 of the statement is shown as 78 : but this total allows for three inspections of the Purshotam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, whereas actually only one inspection was made. The total therefore in column 20 should apparently be 76. But according to the reports submitted to Government during year, the total number of inspections by special Inspectors of Factories should be 27+26+27, *i.e.* 80. Deducting from this figure the 2 inspections of the Purshotam Mill, which were not performed, the total in column 20 should be, as shown, 78.

Again regarding the statement from Surat, column 20 shows that three factories were each inspected once, and 2 were inspected twice by Special Inspectors. The Presidency Inspector however affirms that he inspected each of the 5 factories once, and that the Second Inspector of Factories also inspected each of them once, *i.e.* they have each been inspected twice. In reply to a query on this point, the Collector has answered that the Presidency Inspector of Factories only inspected 2 factories once, namely, the Jaferali Mill and the Gulam Baba Mill. In view of the conflict of statements, and the consequent difficulty of deciding the correct number of inspections, I have decided not to delay the report any longer, but to forward it with this explanation of the discrepancies discovered in the reports from the two districts above mentioned.

II.—Sanitation.

6. With the exception of two factories at Gadag, most of the up-country factories, and especially the Gokak Mills in Belgaum District, are reported to be satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. The managers of mills have in general shown a desire to meet the wishes of inspecting officers and carry out their orders with promptitude. The sinking of a well, and the connection of the premises with the municipal water-pipes have removed the grounds of complaint regarding insufficiency of water hitherto existing in the case of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing Mill and the Aryodaya Mill respectively. The orders of the Civil Surgeon have been attended to by a third mill in Ahmedabad and resulted in a considerable improvement of its sanitary condition. In Khándesh it appears that the factory hands are indisposed to make use of the sanitary arrangements provided ; and the Collector himself is disposed to question the utility or necessity of latrine accommodation in the cases of mills situate in open country.

7. In general the sanitary condition of the Bombay mills has remained as before, though improvements have been effected in one or two cases. The desire for better ventilation in spinning rooms has been marked by an increase in the number of patents, designed for that purpose ; one of which appears to have met with the approval of certain agents. Considerable depression in the cotton-pressing industry accounts for no attempt being made to introduce expensive methods of artificial ventilation in presses.

III.—General Health of Operatives.

8. The health of operatives in the Thána, Broach, Belgaum and Poona factories is reported to have suffered somewhat from the presence of plague in those districts. The Gokak Mills in particular appear to have experienced some difficulty in obtaining expert workmen, the greater number of whom died or fled from the vicinity about the month of September. The Collector of Broach calls attention to the meritorious attempts of managers in that city to alleviate the burden of the epidemic by the erection of camps, hospitals and segregation sheds for their employés, and the supply of medicine gratis, under medical supervision. Notwithstanding the presence of plague during the first quarter of the year, the general health of the Poona operatives is reported to have been satisfactory. Regarding other districts there would seem nothing unusual to record.

9. In Bombay, plague lowered the number of workers considerably, and without doubt left its mark upon the general well-being of the mill community. I understand that, at the time of submitting this review most of the mills are short-handed and do not expect to recover their full strength for some time. In paragraph 8 of his report the Chief Inspector calls attention to the increase of

artificial lighting in mills and the growing desire on the part of mill agents to work longer hours, at the expense probably of the operatives' health. I concur in the view that the system requires to be carefully watched and checked possibly, before it assumes undue proportions.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

10. While most of the operatives up-country subsist on factory labour only for certain portions of the year, it seems to be the general opinion that this means of subsistence is more lucrative than agriculture, to which so many hands resort during the season. The mill-hands of Ahmedabad, though reported in general to be in debt, are not considered an unprosperous class in comparison with those dependent upon cultivation for their livelihood; and the wage which they can earn exceeds by a fair amount the cost of maintenance. The indebtedness of the Poona mill-hands is reported to be due to the late famine; but in the absence of any reliable information from the larger number of factories in that district, the extent to which the operatives are involved cannot be computed. In Dhárwár, as in Bombay, the presence of plague gave rise to tightness in the labour market and a consequent increase in the rate of wages—an event which must have proved extremely favourable to the skilled and thrifty workman.

11. In Bombay the labour market was still disorganised, notwithstanding that determined efforts were made by millowners to prevent the difficulties of the year previous. The daily payment of wages was however found necessary only in a few cases. Wages had in many cases to be paid weekly and at advanced rates, especially in the case of women-workers; but with this concession the mill-hands were in general satisfied, and were content to remain with their old employers, instead of attaching themselves from time to time to new mills, paying a slightly higher wage.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

12. Out of the 150,253 operatives at work throughout the Presidency, 27,669 were women, and of these 16,794 were employed in Bombay. The increase in numbers both in Bombay and the mofussil is not very large.

13. The total number of children employed rose from 6,669 to 7,293, of whom 5,317 were boys and 1,976 girls. The Chief Inspector has commented upon the increase in Bombay.

14. Certain irregularities were discovered in factories situated in Ahmedabad and Kaira, in the former regarding the issue of certificates, in the latter regarding the inordinate length of work-hours for children. Steps have been taken to prevent a continuance of the irregularities. In the Gokák mills one child under age was found at work and ordered to be dismissed from employment. There is no reason to suppose that the increase of children in Bombay denotes that the rules in their regard are being infringed. The certifying Surgeons, it is believed, pay special attention to that part of their work which deals with the issue of certificates to children.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

15. The arrangement for guarding machinery in the mofussil factories are reported on favourably. One exception only has to be noted in the case of the Bohora Ginning Factory in Khándesh, the manager of which was prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act and convicted. In three Dhárwár mills, which contain reeling galleries, arrangements have been completed for minimising risk in cases of fire, while an accident, which occurred in a mill in Hyderabad, resulted in the improvement of the supply of light to that part of the premises in which the accident took place. Since the date of the Chief Inspector's report, the circular referred to in his paragraph 15 has been declared *ultra vires* by the Legal Remembrancer, who has drafted a notice to be sent in specific cases in lieu of a general order. This, it is hoped, may prove sufficient for the purposes of prosecution. The efforts made by the Inspectors in Bombay to raise the standard of machinery protection have met with considerable success; for no fatal accidents occurred to children, while a gradual improvement in fencing and guarding generally has taken place.

VII.—Accidents.

16. The following table shows the number of accidents reported during the last seven years :—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1892	13	79	639	731	·62
1893	13	75	844	932	·74
1894	17	66	962	1,045	·78
1895	17	81	992	1,090	·78
1896	10	95	1,092	1,197	·82
1897	17	108	1,079	1,199	·85
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	·79

17. There were in all fifteen fatal accidents, eleven of which occurred in Bombay mills. One man died from the effects of burns sustained at a fire which broke out in the cotton-opener of a mill in the Ahmednagar District. Two operatives, one in Ahmedabad and the other in Khándesh, were killed by the strapping upon shafting; while in the fourth case, which occurred at the Swadeshi Mills in Thána, an oilman, while engaged in oiling the fly-wheel of the engine, was caught by a projection upon the wheel and flung forcibly into the pit. The eleven accidents in Bombay are fully described in the Chief Inspector's report. The increased care now taken to report all accidents, whether caused by machinery or not, places the percentage of accidents during the year under report in a not unfavourable light. The suicidal negligence of millhands, to which the Chief Inspector attributes most of the serious accidents that occur, is also stated by different Collectors to be the real cause of fatalities.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

18. As noted above, the Manager of a Ginning Factory in Khándesh was prosecuted and convicted of an offence under Section 15 of the Act; while the Manager of the Nandurbár Factory in the same district was prosecuted under clause (b) of Section 15. Whether he was found guilty or not of an offence, has not been reported. In Hyderabad the charge of employing under-age children was laid against the management of one factory, but had not been finally decided at the time of submission of the Collector's report. A prosecution in Bombay under Section 5 (A) (1) proved unsuccessful. From the two cases quoted in the Chief Inspector's report, as also from a ruling in a case recently decided, it would appear that the Local Inspector's right to give orders and the probability of his bringing any case under the Act, however necessary to a successful issue, is somewhat limited. In the report for the quarter ending 30th June 1899, a full account of the last-named case will be submitted to Government by the Chief Inspector of Factories. I fully concur with the opinion that the unsuccessful issue of prosecutions is undesirable, and that steps should be taken by amending the law if necessary to secure at least the probability of conviction in cases of wanton neglect of the requirements of the Act.

IX.—General.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in recording my complete satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Edwardes, I. C. S., has performed the duties of Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay, since he took charge of the post in May 1898. The other Inspectors also have all worked well.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 5th June 1899. }

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., I. C. S.,
Chief Inspector of Factories ;

To

W. T. MORISON, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 14th March 1899.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report for the year 1898 upon the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. The list of mills has increased by the opening during the year of two new mills for cotton spinning, the Kohinoor and Naranji Mills, of one new mill for both spinning and weaving, the Vichitrashala Mill, and of one mill for weaving only, the Pioneer Manufacturing Company's Mill. These mills, coupled with two new workshops, Messrs. W. Moir and Company's Workshop, and the Clerk Road Iron Foundry, have raised the total number of factories liable to inspection from 130 to 136, classified under the following heads :—

Presses (for cotton, wool and hemp)	8
Cotton Ginning and Cleaning	1
Cotton Cleaning and Spinning	44
Cotton Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving (some of these manufac- ture hosiery and two of them gin cotton to a small extent) ...	30
Cotton Weaving	1
Cotton Hosiery Factories	2
Woollen Mill	1
Silk Mills	2
Dye Works	2
Oil Mills	2
Flour Mills	5
Printing Presses	9
Dockyards, Foundries, Government, Railway and other Workshops	23
Saw Mills	2
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —The Gas-works, Sirdar's Carbolic Acid Inventions Syndicate, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, and the East Indian Art Works	4
Total	<u>136</u>

3. As noticed in last year's report, one of the woollen mills had been converted, before the commencement of the year 1898, into a cotton spinning mill and has worked as such since that date. Of the four new mills, the Pioneer Manufacturing Company's Mill was opened with the intention of weaving only imported yarns of high counts. Apparently, however, the Agents have found it impossible or undesirable to adhere strictly to the original plan; for by the end of the year the mill was weaving yarns of all counts, both Indian and imported. The Kohinoor and Naranji Mills are both furnished with good machinery, and are in general well found. But the same cannot be said of the Vichitrashala, which has been stocked in great part with old machinery discarded by other mills. The existence of the Clerk Road Iron Foundry was discovered by chance on the 27th June of the year under report, and on enquiry being made, it was found to have been at work since October 1896. The excess over 150, however, in the number of hands employed was of quite recent occurrence; which fact, in conjunction with its somewhat concealed position, may account for its not having been included previously in the register of factories. The Hindustan Branch Mill and the N. M. Petit Oil

Mill remained closed throughout the year; while the Mohammedan Mill, owing to destruction of the machinery and premises by fire, ceased working from the 8th September. The Wahalan Mill, which at the commencement of the year was closed, re-commenced work in July under the name of the "Islam Mill."

4. The office of Chief Inspector of Factories, of which Mr. Wood held charge at the beginning of the year, was handed over to Mr. Almon on February 1st. It was again held by Mr. Wood from May 13th until May 30th, on which date I took over the duties of the office, and continued, with the exception of a few days in August, to hold uninterrupted charge till the close of the year.

5. Mr. Engel, 1st Inspector of Factories, worked in Bombay throughout the year, with the exception of one month, dating from January 3rd, when he was on privilege leave.

6. Mr. McCormack, who was absent on privilege leave from January 31st until February 28th, held the post of 2nd Inspector of Factories throughout the year: and was also appointed by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1110, dated 22nd February 1898, Inspector of Factories for Ahmedabad City and the surrounding area within a radius of four miles from the Railway Station. This localization of an Inspector for the Ahmedabad mills has worked smoothly and has afforded the Presidency Inspector of Factories more time to cover the wide area over which his duties extend.

7. The post of Presidency Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories was held during the year by the following officers:—

Major M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., from January 1st to January 4th.

Major J. P. Barry, I. M. S., from January 5th to April 4th.

Major M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., from April 5th to July 8th.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., from July 9th to the close of year.

In the 2nd District Colonel Barker, I. M. S., held charge until December 16th, on which date he was relieved by Major R. Baker, I. M. S.

Major M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., held charge of the 1st District during the absence on six months' leave of Major H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S.

8. The following table shows the number of inspections recorded during the year:—

Quarters.	No. of Factories liable to inspection.	Visits by Chief Inspector.	Visits by 1st Inspector.	Visits by Medical Officers.	Total.
1st	130	8	129	56	193
2nd	130	35	94	74	203
3rd	131	60	74	64	198
4th	136	60	79	71	210
Totals.					
Average number per quarter.	132	163	376	265	804

The comparatively small number of inspections performed by the Chief Inspector during the 1st quarter was due to the appointment of Mr. Wood on plague duty, and to considerable pressure of work in the offices of the First and Second Assistant Collectors, both of which were in charge of Mr. Almon. In addition to the inspections noted above, several special visits were made to mills in connection with accident-reports, fencing of machinery by fixed dates, and holiday notices. No medical inspections were omitted during the year.

9. The number of persons employed in the 136 factories averaged 95,038 against 88,575 in the previous year. Of this total, 73,078 were employed in the cotton industry (including pressing) as against 67,826 in 1897. The average has somewhat improved, but has not reached the standard quoted for 1896; probably because the fear of plague has deterred many of the mill-hands, who originally fled to their homes in Ratnágiri and elsewhere, from returning to Bombay: and also in part, because the outbreak of the epidemic during 1898 in the chawls around Tárdeo must have finally routed numbers of those who declined to take part in the original exodus.

II.—*Ventilation and Sanitary Condition.*

10. By the close of the year under report there were in the market four windows, designed in each case to provide better ventilation in spinning rooms. One of these patents, the invention of a Mill Manager in Bombay, has met with the approval of certain well-known Mill Agents: and windows of that pattern have been fitted into parts of the Century Mill, the Karimbhai Mill Extension, and the old and new portions of the David Mill. The success or non-success of the invention still remains to be proved, and will be watched with interest during the current year. The drawback to the invention in question lies in the price charged for each window, namely, Rs. 75, which is high enough to deter all but the most well-to-do Agents from experimenting with the design. But doubtless, if the window proves a success in the above-mentioned mills, other agents will follow suit and fit their premises with the invention. Of the other three patents there is little to be said, beyond the fact that they approximate closely in design to the first named and that hitherto no Agents have thought fit to test their efficacy.

11. The introduction of systems of artificial ventilation in presses was not urged upon press-owners, inasmuch as they suffered considerably during the year from a decline in demand for Indian cotton. Owing to the excellence of the American cotton crop and the cheap rates at which that cotton could be obtained, there were fewer shipments than usual of Indian cotton, with the result that the presses had perforce to remain closed for considerable periods.

In this connection I would report that Mr. Engel has perfected a design for carrying off the unwholesome dust which arises in the cleaning of cotton and hemp: and that the same has met with the approval of the Fire Insurance Companies. Unless any better scheme be brought forward for clearing the air of dust and cotton fibre, it would seem advisable to bring the design to the notice of press-owners with a view to its ultimate adoption, as soon as the depression in their trade becomes less intense.

12. The general sanitary condition of the factories was much the same as in the previous year. Improvements were effected in one or two instances. In the case of the Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill at Tardeo, improvements were carried out at the instance of the Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, but were subsequently objected to by the Municipality. A letter was therefore addressed to the Medical Inspectors of Factories, desiring them for the future to report in detail upon the nature and extent of any improvements about to be carried out under their orders, in order that this office might obtain the views of the Municipality upon the proposal, and thus obviate difficulties arising from the dual control of Joint Medical Inspectors and Municipal Inspectors.

III.—*Employment of Women and Children.*

13. The returns show that the number of women employed throughout the year was 16,794, of whom 16,314 belonged to the cotton-spinning industry as against 16,246 and 15,754, respectively, in the previous year. The increase, however, was hardly felt to any advantage, being slight in comparison with the number of mills at work.

14. The average number of children employed is returned as 2,906, of whom 2,113 were boys and 793 girls. I subjoin a statement showing the figures under this head for the last three years:—

Year.	AVERAGE NUMBERS.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	
1896	2,069	645	2,714
1897	1,918	736	2,654
1898	2,113	793	2,906

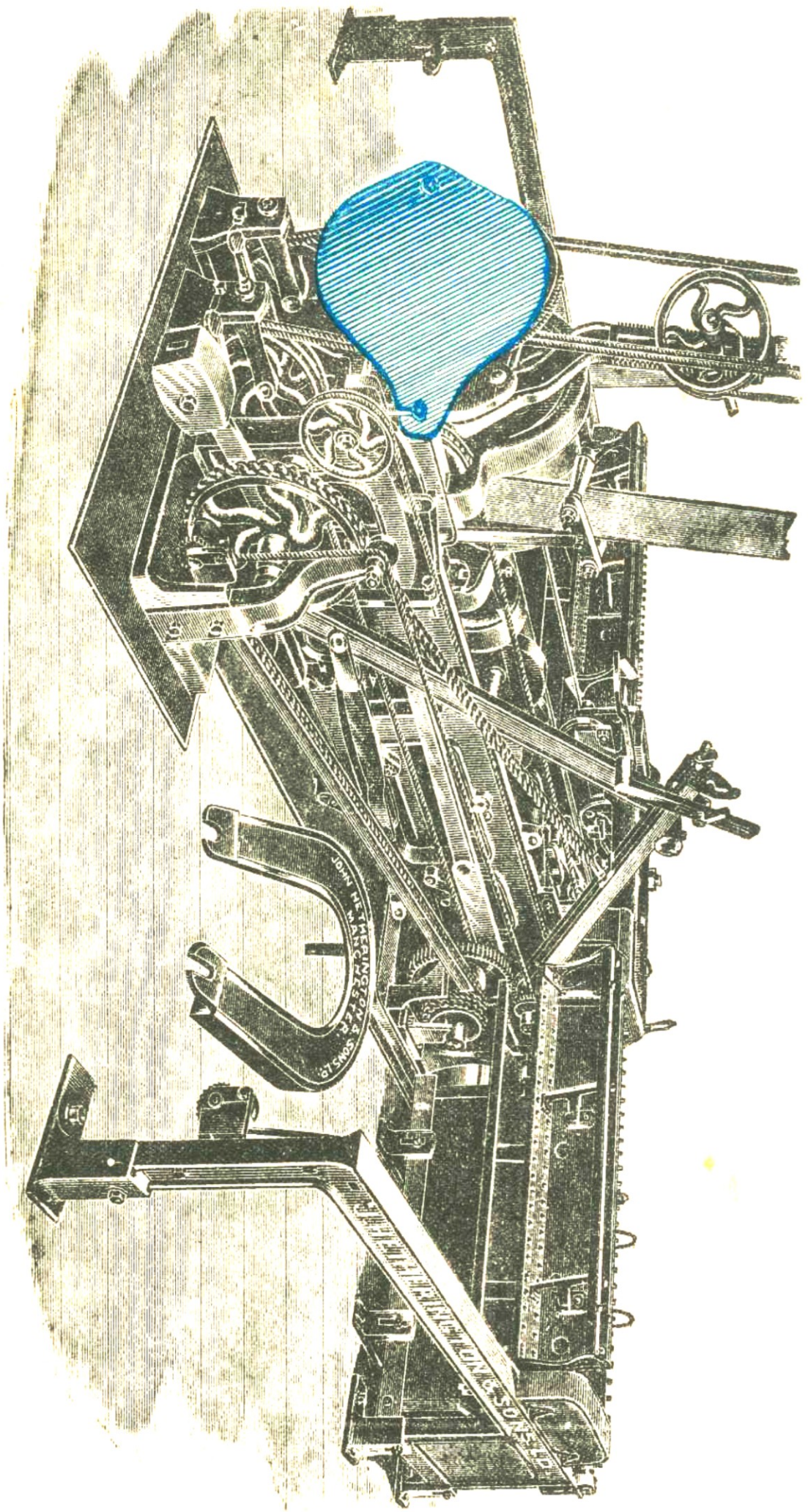
The number of girls employed still continues to increase, and the number of boys also has risen slightly. The explanation of this phenomenon given in last year's report was probably correct; namely, that the visits of plague officers to the chawls and houses of mill-hands necessitated the presence of the mother in the home and the despatch of the daughter or son to work in her stead. And I think that possibly the course, which the parents followed of necessity in 1897, was adopted by them again of their own free will in 1898, *i.e.*, the experience of 1897 must have taught them that their children were capable of materially swelling the family's earnings, and that they willingly sent them to work in the mills for the sake of the extra Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem, which they would obtain by their employment. This seems the most natural explanation of the increase: though other reasons have been given, notably one regarding girls, to the effect that when the bulk of the mill population fled to their homes at the end of 1896, they mostly left their female children behind to shift for themselves, not wishing to be burdened with the task of supporting them and deeming their lives less valuable than those of their sons. I prefer to believe that the first explanation is the true one.

IV.—*Fencing of Machinery.*

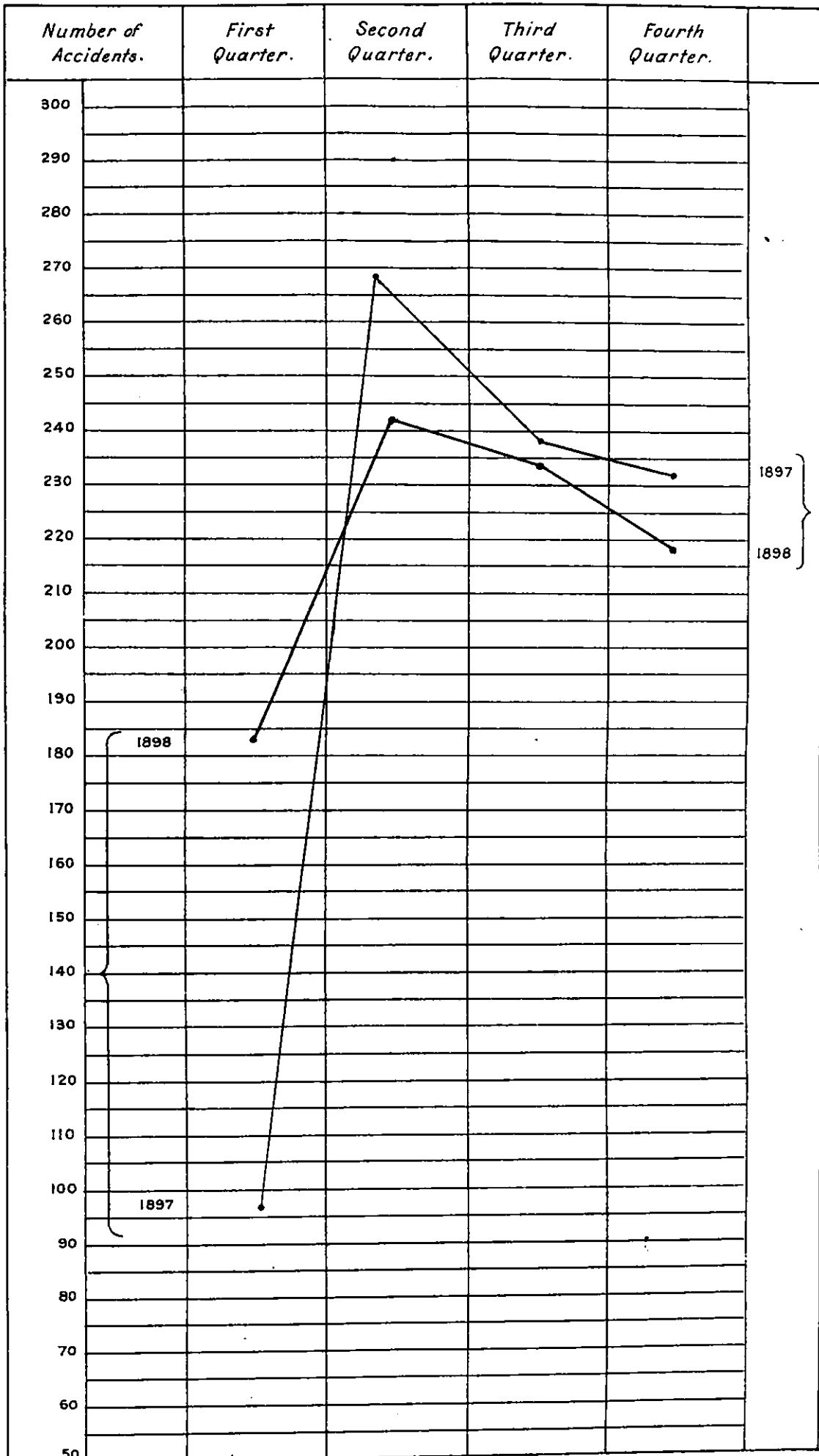
15. In last year's report reference was made to a circular regarding the fencing of ring-frames, which, though drafted during 1897, was not issued to the mills until the year under report. Government in their resolution upon the annual factory report of the Presidency for 1897 suggested that legal advice should be taken regarding the circular: and the Solicitor to Government was accordingly asked to give an opinion upon the adequacy of the circular for the purposes of prosecutions. Certain technical objections were discovered, which has obliged this office to ask the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to draft a binding notice. A reply has not yet been received: but in the meanwhile the plan of writing special letters on the lines suggested by the Solicitor to Government has been adopted in all cases where ring-frames and similar machines required special attention.

There has undoubtedly been an improvement in the guarding of this particular type of machinery. One mill, in particular, which until the latter portion of the year had excused itself for delay on various flimsy pretexts, has now securely and strongly guarded every ring-frame on its premises. I am glad to be able to report that no fatal accidents occurred to children from machines of this class. Two fatal ring-frame accidents to adults, noticed in paragraph 20 below, were due rather to gross carelessness on the part of the deceased persons than to insufficient guarding of the machines.

16. Improvement is still necessary in the efficient guarding of mule head-stocks. Mr. Engel has suggested a design for this species of guard, which has the advantage of being neat, inexpensive, perfectly protective, and easily removable for purposes of cleaning. Ever since the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Bill, English manufacturers have adopted the practise of fitting these machines with the requisite guards: but most of the mules, at present in Bombay, were imported before the absolute necessity of providing guards was brought to the notice of machinery manufacturers: consequently, they are in general either provided with clumsy and useless guards or are not guarded at all. I have added a sketch on the opposite page, showing the rim-pulley of a mule head-stock fitted with the above-noted design.



Quarterly Chart of Accidents in Factories & Workshops. Bombay,
during 1897 and 1898.



S. 1930

To face paragraph 18.

17. Hoists are still a source of danger to the operative, in that (a) though guarded with a door, that door is constantly left open, (b) they are provided with no arrangement for stopping the descent of the cage, should the rope break. The danger under (a) would be obviated by the adoption of automatic doors, to which there can be no real objection, except that of cost. Should the current year prove more favourable than the year under report, their adoption will be more strongly advocated. Inquiry is being made regarding the suitability of a contrivance designed to prevent accidents under head (b).

V.—Accidents.

18. Subjoined is a table of the number of accidents reported during the years 1892 to 1898, both inclusive:—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of operatives employed.	Number of accidents per 100.
1892... ..	5	72	525	602	84,661	·71
1893... ..	5	33	639	677	87,984	·77
1894... ..	11	24	712	747	90,721	·82
1895... ..	11	32	765	808	94,048	·86
1896... ..	8	42	832	882	96,561	·91
1897... ..	11	51	770	832	88,575	·94
1898... ..	11	69	799	879	95,038	·92

The total number of accidents is less than that of the year 1896: and the percentage also has decreased since 1897 from ·94 to ·92. Considering that far greater care is now taken to report accidents, the result may be considered fairly satisfactory. I have inserted a quarterly chart of all accidents, which will show that, although there were considerably fewer accidents during the 1st quarter of 1897 than in the corresponding period of 1898, the numbers occurring during the other three quarters compare favourably with those of the year previous. One death, of which report was forwarded to this office, has not been included in the number, as it occurred from a wound received before the deceased entered the employ of the mill.

19. Eleven fatal accidents occurred during the year; namely,—two in the 1st quarter, and five and four in the 3rd and 4th quarters, respectively. None of them were due to any negligence in the fencing of machinery, but rather to want of ordinary care on the part of the operatives concerned: and the two fatalities occurring in the first quarter hardly fall within the category of accidents in mills. In one case a boy was found drowned in a mill-tank, and in the other a man, terrified at the noise of an explosion in a neighbouring Ice-factory, met his death by leaping from an upper-storey window.

20. Of the other nine fatalities, four were caused by the belts of machinery. In one case a mill-hand seized the end of a broken strap, revolving on the shafting, and after being drawn up to a considerable height, let go and fractured his skull in the fall. Another man received injuries to his arms and legs, resulting in death, from an almost similar action. A third had his arm caught between a revolving pulley and the strap running round it, while engaged in oiling the machinery; and the fourth, while trying to replace the belt upon a pulley, was carried upwards by an adjacent strap, had his arm severed at the elbow and sustained frightful injuries to his head and legs. A bobbin-coolie, who was descending in the hoist, appears to have been curious to discover its working, and was in consequence crushed between the cross-bar of the lift and the edge of the floor on which he meant to alight. The rollers of ring-frames brought about the death of two operatives, male and female, but as the ring-

frames in both the mills, where these accidents occurred, are securely guarded, the fatal results were in all probability due to negligence on the part of the deceased persons.

The lack of caution innate in the ordinary mill-hand seems to be responsible for the majority of machinery-accidents. If the large army of workers could only be prevailed upon to use more caution, when near the powerful moving parts of machines, serious accidents would be far less numerous.

21. The suggestion regarding the maintenance of ambulances has not yet received much attention from Mill Managers. However, the Standard Mill, the David Mill, and the David Mill Extension, which are situate at some distance from any stand for victorias, have provided between them one ambulance for use in cases of serious accident; and two ambulances are maintained by the group of mills presided over by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company.

VI.—*Prosecutions.*

22. Only one prosecution was undertaken during the year against the Union Mill at Naigaon, under Section 5(A) (1) of the Factories Act, for failing to give to the operatives the required stoppage of half an hour between 12 noon and 2 P.M. For want of direct evidence that any mill-hand worked continuously during that period, the Manager was warned and discharged. An exactly similar case was brought into Court in 1897, in which the Manager was discharged upon the same grounds. In a letter No. F. I.—552, dated 29th November 1898, addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department, the difficulty attendant upon the bringing to a successful issue of this class of prosecutions was fully described. Prosecutions are not lightly undertaken by the Factory Inspectors: and a caution or instruction will in many cases suffice to remedy default. Therefore, when a case is taken before a Magistrate, there should be every probability of obtaining conviction and the imposition of a penalty: for the oft-recurring discharge of the defendants is almost an invitation to others to break the law. The probability of successfully carrying out prosecutions for this class of offence will be increased by the amendment of the Act on some such lines as are suggested in the above-mentioned letter to Government.

23. The gradual improvement in "the guarding of machinery" and the care taken to submit "reports of accidents" have relieved the Inspectors of the task of prosecution under these heads throughout the year.

VII.—*General Retrospect of the year.*

24. The year under report was marked by a certain degree of labour disorganisation, though not to such an extent as the year 1897. The visible signs of indecision on the part of Agents and Owners, the hourly rumours anent the closing of such and such a mill, which exercised so disquieting an effect upon the operatives in 1897, were absent. The evident intention of Agents to profit by the former year's experience and to keep their mills working at any cost ensured an amendment of the chaotic conditions prevailing in the previous year, when the hands were ready to desert their old employers at any moment and attach themselves to the first mill which undertook to pay higher wages. Open bidding for labour was thus rendered unnecessary; while the system of daily wages, which had been forced upon mills in 1897, was only resorted to in some few extreme cases: as, for example, when the operatives of some mill, ousted from their chawls by the Plague Authorities, were inclined to seek work at other mills situate nearer the temporary shelters in which they had taken up their abode. So resolute were Agents to evade the system that some brought pressure to bear upon the jobbers, making the retention of those posts dependent upon the success shown by the holder in obtaining workmen; while others sought to enlist their sympathies by a substantial increase of wages. The former course proved the wiser: for the honour of the jobber is wanting; while pocketing his increased wages, he was generally found to be arranging with the operatives what commission they should pay him in the event of daily wages being granted by the Agents on his representations.

The existence of such intimate relations between jobbers and operatives was bound to exercise a pernicious effect upon the industry of the latter: for they

could not be urged to give even a fair amount of work in return for the wages received. Consequently the cost of production in many cases far exceeded the average rates.

Several mills paid weekly wages, keeping in hand the amount due for the last full month's work, as a safeguard against desertion. Others advanced their rates of pay for piece-work by 25 per cent., hoping that this system would induce the men to labour conscientiously. Steady workmen must have reaped considerable advantages from a measure which relieved them from the absolute necessity of obtaining grain on credit—a by no means easy task, when the majority of Banias had fled from the city. The more volatile hands, it is said, devoted the extra wages to relieving the monotony of their existence by gambling or by frequent visits to the liquor-shop.

In the case of women, wages were invariably paid daily, and in many cases at advanced rates: and up to the date of this report Managers have found it well-nigh impossible to revert to the monthly system.

In general, nearly every mill was short-handed at the commencement of the year. Some few there may have been which counted a full complement of operatives in January and February. But in the early part of March a decrease in numbers again set in and continued steadily until the end of May. After that date there was a gradual improvement in the attendance, which had sunk at lowest ebb to about five-eighths of its normal proportions. The weaver class appears to have numbered the largest proportion of absentees. This decline and improvement were not experienced simultaneously by all mills:—on the contrary, the stress was felt in each mill-centre contemporaneously with the appearance of plague in the locality or with the movement of the mill population to distant segregation camps, and lasted in each case until the plague abated and the people returned to the neighbourhood.

VIII.—*Artificial Lighting of Mills.*

25. Under this head I would call attention to a somewhat questionable feature of the mill-industry. At the present moment there are in Bombay 13 mills furnished with electric light; and there is every probability of this number increasing, by reason of the competition existing among Mill Agents. Under the Factories Act it is laid down [*vide* Section 6, paragraphs (1), (2)] that a female operative may be employed any time between 5 A.M. and 8 P.M., provided that her actual working day never exceeds 11 hours: and again [*vide* Section 7, paragraphs (2), (3)] that a child may be employed any time between 5 A.M. and 8 P.M., provided that the actual period of such employment never exceeds seven hours in any one day. But there is no section limiting the hours of employment of men; and a mill is therefore at perfect liberty to work its male hands from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. or even later, with half-an-hour's rest between 12 noon and 2 P.M. And there is little doubt that the majority of mills, which are provided with electric light, work their men for 13, 14 and 14½ hours. The reason is not difficult to discover. A mill which works until 8 P.M. will probably produce about 2,000 lbs. more yarn per diem than a mill which, unprovided with artificial light, has to cease work at 5 or 6 P.M.: and the larger the out-turn, the greater the profits of the Agents. I understand that some mills pay Rs. 2 per mensem extra to operatives who engage to work every day till 8 P.M.; and herein lies the temptation to the operatives to undergo the constant strain of a working-day of 14 hours or more. It is doubtless within the letter of the law to work men for 13, 14 or 15 hours a day. But is such a course in consonance with the spirit of the law? and is the extra remuneration of Rs. 2 per mensem an adequate return for the physical strain sustained by the operative? The policy cannot, I think, be sound, even from the Mill Agents' point of view. For, with the prospect of 14 or 15 hours' work before him, the mill-hand clings less closely to his task, and leaves his machine more constantly in order to escape the heavy atmosphere inside the mill, while the lethargy or indisposition induced by the daily strain must prove detrimental to the quality of his labour.

The subject was noticed by Mr. Enthoven in 1896, at which date there were only five mills which worked by electric light. In reply to a letter on the subject

from that officer, the Millowners' Association stated that four of those mills were forced to work by artificial light, as the carding machinery was not sufficient to keep the rest of the mill in full work; and that the fifth had introduced electric light in order to be able to work throughout the year at days of uniform length, namely,— $11\frac{1}{2}$ actual working hours.

Since 1896 the number of such mills has risen to 13, and, with at the most three exceptions, all work until 8 p.m. Doubtless the mill-hands could, by uniting, force the Agents and Managers to grant them a working-day of eleven or twelve hours: but they would appear to be either diffident or unaware of their own power; and most of them probably would think but little of injury to health, as long as extra wages were obtainable for overtime work. It might be expedient on these grounds to protect them from the probable results of their own short-sightedness.

IX.—*General.*

26. In conclusion, I must record my approval of the energy and care with which Mr. Engel has discharged his duties. The office establishment under the Head Clerk, Mr. Jethábhái Mathurádás, has performed its work satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT ON
THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT

Name of District (or

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BOMBAY. <i>Cotton Mills.</i>			I.H.P.								
1	The Alexandra Mill ...	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	700	985	175	1,160	50	40	90	1,250	
2	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	950	787	163	950	31	11	42	992	
3	The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	764	301	1,065	12	6	18	1,083	
4	The Assur Virji Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450	276	90	366	4	5	9	375	
5	The Bomanji Petit Mill.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	150	1,275	251	1,526	52	17	69	1,595	
6	The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	100	429	259	688	...	...	...	688
7	The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	351	158	509	5	2	7	516	
8	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	160	888	190	1,078	14	3	17	1,095	
9	The Britannia Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,800	769	365	1,134	11	5	16	1,150	
10	The China Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,050	645	365	1,010	20	7	27	1,037	
11	The City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	552	200	752	30	14	44	796	
12	The Colába Land and Mill Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	733	149	882	20	3	23	905	
13	The Connaught Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	650	687	368	1,055	9	10	19	1,074	
14	The Curriabhai Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	593	257	850	18	...	18	868	
15	The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	320	702	285	987	68	26	94	1,081	
16	The David Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	715	309	1,024	10	2	12	1,036	

I.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Presidency Town) Bombay.

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) (e), 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 Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	31	31	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	8	9	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	6	7	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	18	18	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	3	2	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	8	16	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	14	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	2	1	12	15	...	5	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—continued.										
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
17	The Dinshaw Petit Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 250	1,583	430	2,013	33	14	47	2,060
18	The Dhun Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ..	H.P. 78	295	135	430	34	...	34	464
19	The Ebrahimhai Pabaney Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,500	448	150	598	...	...	...	598
20	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	561	164	725	5	3	8	733
21	The E. D. Sassoon Mills.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,510	4,443	370	1,813	27	13	40	1,853
22	The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	450	629	52	681	22	5	27	708
23	The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	943	255	1,198	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,198
24	Do. Branch do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	The Hongkong Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	720	134	854	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	854
26	The Hope Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	750	624	339	963	50	19	69	1,032
27	The Howard and Bulough Mill Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	800	830	307	1,137	18	14	32	1,169
28	The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700	533	163	696	5	3	8	704
29	The Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 180	1,052	274	1,326	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,326
30	The Indo-China Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	155	451	197	648	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	648

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	8	9	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	3	18	17	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	14	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ..	Do. ...	1	...	20	21	2	2	2	...	6	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	Closed. Visited as shown in columns 19, 20 and 21; but not inspected.
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	5	5	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	20	20	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	2	4	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	3	7	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—continued.										
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
31	The Islam Mills ...	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 275	270	80	350	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	350
32	The Jacob Sassoon Mill.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	3,600	2,963	713	3,676	170	56	226	3,902
33	The Jam Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700	606	62	668	12	6	18	686
34	The James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	750	608	181	789	6	6	12	801
35	The Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 900	608	171	779	67	50	117	896
36	The Jahangir Wadia Mills.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 250	150	38	188	36	14	50	238
37	The Jivraj Balu Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,250	784	99	883	21	12	33	916
38	The Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	800	437	221	658	31	14	45	703
39	The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	800	669	82	751	41	19	60	811
40	The Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	900	890	218	1,108	9	Nil.	9	1,117
41	The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning and Manufacturing.	Do. ...	1,000	379	217	596	...	...	...	596
42	The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 180	641	335	976	66	21	87	1,063
43	The Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 500	302	57	359	8	2	10	369
44	The Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	750	475	85	560	10	6	10	576

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.	
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	1	1	1	3	2	...	6	Was not working until July 1898. Visited up to that date and inspected subsequently.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	35	36	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	8	11	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	2	2	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	1	3	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	12	14	2	2	2	...	6		
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do.	1	1	...	2		Was brought on the register on 22nd November 1898.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	1	3	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	3	4	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	1	3	2	...	6

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BOMBAY—contd.											
	<i>Cotton Mills—conld.</i>											
45	The Madhavji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 860	757	231	988	...	...	...	988
46	The Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 650	430	164	594	37	12	49	643	
47	The Mahomedan Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 700	222	157	379	11	4	15	394	
48	The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 400	2,883	539	3,422	187	71	258	3,680	
49	The Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 413	582	47	629	12	2	14	643	
50	The Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	1,368	257	1,625	7	3	10	1,635	
51	The Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 450	322	147	469	35	14	49	518	
52	The Naranji Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 900	177	7	184	...	...	...	184
53	The New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	900	833	374	1,207	9	8	17	1,224	
54	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 250	1,439	348	1,787	27	12	39	1,826	
55	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Colaba.	Do. ...	Do. ...	125	650	93	743	17	9	26	769	
56	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tárdeo.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 2,000	1,389	455	1,844	102	21	123	1,967	
57	The Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 16	150	30	180	2	...	2	182	
58	The Piru Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	590	273	863	...	...	...	863
59	The Presidency Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,100	905	157	1,062	11	7	18	1,080	

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	1	...	12	13	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	8	10	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	Was brought on the register on 23rd November 1898.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	9	12	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	26	28	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	6	9	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	45	47	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	Was brought on the register on 19th August 1898.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	9	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	10	12	1	3	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—contd.										
	<i>Cotton Mills—contd.</i>										
60	The Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 90	442	197	639	...	...	...	639
61	The Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 798	541	215	756	48	28	76	832
62	The Saraswati Mills ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600	442	178	620	26	15	41	661
63	The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 1,100	2,062	538	2,600	26	...	26	2,626
64	The Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 47	188	124	312	22	5	27	339
65	The Standard Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,100	866	268	1,134	2	...	2	1,136
66	The Star of India Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,500	550	244	794	83	14	97	891
67	The Sun Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	680	506	216	722	21	10	31	753
68	The Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	800	669	195	864	78	28	106	970
69	The Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,200	791	379	1,170	26	28	54	1,224
70	The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200	495	210	705	...	...	...	705
71	The Union Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 120	655	248	903	12	2	14	917
72	The Vichitrashala Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	35	123	18	141	...	...	...	141
73	The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	72	355	142	497	46	52	98	595
74	The Wadia Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	363	238	601	82	...	82	683
75	The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 220	849	152	1,001	32	17	49	1,050
				...	53,639	16,255	69,894	1,986	790	2,776	72,670
	<i>Woolen Mill.</i>										
1	The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Wool Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 60	316	47	363	...	...	...	363

—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) 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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	5	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	7	8	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	14	16	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	3	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	19	20	...	5	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	18	19	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	6	12	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	9	10	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	Was brought on the register on 7th November 1898.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	1	3	2	...	6	
		10	60	699	769	96	197	145	...	438	
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BOMBAY—contd.											
	<i>Flour Mills.</i>											
1,2	The Bombay Flour Mills, A and B.	Corn Milling.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 550	172	16	188	6	...	6	194	
3	Do. C ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	100	13	113	5	...	5	118	
4	The Union Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	55	3	58	...	...	...	58
5	The Wallace Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 59.5	130	13	143	...	...	...	143
	<i>Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory.</i>											
1	The Khurshed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Cleaning and Ginning.	Do. ...	40	35	25	60	...	...	...	60
	<i>Cotton Presses.</i>											
1	The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited.	Wool Cleaning and Hemp and Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	H.P. 49	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
2	The Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Cotton, Wool and Hemp Pressing.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 45	16	1	17	...	...	...	17
3	The Chanda Ramji Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
4	The Colaba Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	82	13	1	14	...	...	...	14
5	The Fort Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	156	14	...	14	...	...	...	14
6	The Gokaldas Kallianji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	54	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
7	The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
8	The Sassoon Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	90	20	1	21	...	...	...	21

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Shifts ...	General Holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	12	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—contd.											
<i>Iron Works.</i>											
1	The Byculla Iron Works (Messrs. Richardson and Crudas).	Iron Works	Steam	H.P. 66	900	...	900	...	...	...	900
2	The Byculla Iron Works (Messrs. Richardson and Crudas) Branch.	Do.	Do.	20	400	...	400	...	...	...	400
3	The Carnac Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	15	48	...	48	...	...	...	48
4	The Defence Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	25	309	...	309	...	...	...	309
5	The Clerk Road Iron Foundry.	Do.	Do.	N.H.P. 25	170	15	185	20	...	20	205
6	The George Gahagan Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 20	344	...	344	...	...	...	344
7	The Mazagaon Patent Slipway Foundry.	Do.	Do.	35	115	...	115	1	...	1	116
8	The Napier (now called Ardeshir K. Patel) Iron Foundry.	Do.	Do.	10	130	...	130	1	...	1	131
9	The Sorabji Shapurji Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	15	174	...	174	...	...	...	174
10	Messrs. C. Jost and Company.	Electrical, &c., Works.	Gas Engine	8	48	...	48	2	...	2	50
<i>Printing Presses.</i>											
1	The Bombay Education Society's Press.	Printing	Steam	12	642	...	642	10	...	10	652
2	The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Do.	Do.	I.H.P. 8	200	...	200	3	...	3	203
3	The English Mail Press.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 8	230	...	230	12	...	12	242
4	The Government Central Press.	Do.	Do.	16	700	...	700	12	...	12	712
5	The Postal Steam Press.	Do.	Do.	8	68	...	68	7	...	7	75
6	The Times of India Printing Press.	Do.	Do.	10	722	...	722	9	...	9	731
7	The Daftar Ashkara Printing Press.	Do.	Oil Engine...	N.H.P. 2	105	...	105	...	...	...	105

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	3	4	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	Was brought on the register on 3rd December 1898.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	Previously called Patent Slip Dockyard.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—contd.											
<i>Printing Presses—continued.</i>											
3	The J. B. Marzban and Company's Steam Printing Works.	Printing ...	Oil Engine and Gas Engine.	H.P. 8	205	...	205	...	...	...	205
9	The Karim Litho Press.	Lithography.	Oil Engine...	4	73	...	73	4	...	4	77
<i>Silk Mills.</i>											
1	The Chhoi Silk Mills Company, Limited.	Silk Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	L.H.P. 75	263	42	305	...	...	...	305
2	The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	662	151	813	...	...	...	813
<i>Oil Mills.</i>											
1	The Nasarvanji Maneckji Petit Oil Mill.	Oil Pressing.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	The Peru Mahomed Oil Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 21	72	2	74	...	...	...	74
<i>Saw Mills and Timber Works.</i>											
1	The Byculla Saw Mill and Timber Works.	T i m b e r Works.	Do. ...	H.P. 35	74	3	77	...	...	...	77
2	The Western India Saw Mill and Timber Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 20	70	2	72	...	...	...	72
<i>Gas Works.</i>											
1	The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	Gas Manufacturing.	Do. ...	H.P. 15	120	3	123	...	...	...	123
2	The Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Invention Syndicate Company, Limited.	Manufacture of Carbon and Soda-water Machines.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 34	101	7	108	...	...	...	108

-continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Fridays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	Closed. Visited as shown in columns 19, 20 and 21, but not inspected.
By shifts ...	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
12 hours' shifts.	Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	The question of holidays in this Factory is under discussion.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>BOMBAY—contd.</i>											
<i>Dye Works.</i>											
1	The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dyeing ...	Steam ...	H.P. 40	681	84	765	6	2	8	773
2	The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 100	110	20	130	...	...	...	130
<i>Dockyards.</i>											
1	The British India Steam Navigation Company.	Repairs to Vessels.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 18	601	...	601	...	...	...	601
2	The Government Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 110	1,007	...	1,007	...	...	...	1,007
2	The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 135	986	...	986	...	...	...	986
<i>Workshops.</i>											
1	The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Workshop.	Construction and repair of rolling-stock and locomotives.	Do. ...	H.P. 250	2,628	...	2,628	...	...	...	2,628
2	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 140	5,060	31	5,091	...	...	...	5,091
3	The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.	Construction and repair of cars, &c.	Do. ...	H.P. 12	60	14	74	...	...	...	74
4	The Bombay Municipal Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	171	2	173	...	...	...	173
5	The Bombay Port Trust Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	388	2	390	...	...	...	390
6	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	Petty repairs to vessels.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 20	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
7	Messrs W. Moir and Company's Workshop.	General iron works.	Gas Engine.	H.P. 12	50	...	50	...	...	...	50

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	8	9	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	14	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	4	21	25	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	Was brought on the register on 7th October 1898.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
	BOMBAY—contd.											
	<i>Hosiery Factories.</i>											
1	The Hasanali Sulemanji Hosiery Factory.	Knitting ...	Steam ...	H.P. 11½	30	2	32	12	1	13	45	
2	The Lukmanji Sulemanji Hosiery Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	114	9	123	...	...	...	123
	<i>Gun Carriage Factory.</i>											
1	The Government Gun Carriage Factory.	Construction and repair of gun carriages, &c.	Do. ...	37	472	...	472	2	...	2	474	
	<i>Arsenal.</i>											
1	The Government Arsenal.	Manufacture of ordnance stores, &c.	Do. ...	37	411	...	411	...	...	...	411
	<i>Mint.</i>											
1	Her Majesty's Mint ...	Coinage ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 167	254	...	254	...	...	...	254
	<i>Art Furniture.</i>											
1	The East Indian Art Manufacturing Company.	Cabinet making.	Do. ...	H.P. 11	63	1	64	10	...	10	74	
	<i>Tannery.</i>											
1	The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory.	Tanning and Leather Work.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 88	553	9	562	5	...	5	567	
	Total ...				75,338	16,794	92,132	2,113	793	2,906	95,038	

-continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	22	22	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Exempted from the operation of Sub-section 1 of Section 5 (a).	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	6	
		11	69	799	879	163	376	265	...	804	

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).
 Total No. of Factories—
 Cotton Mills ... 76
 Oil Mills ... 2
 Hosieries ... 2
 Woollen Mill ... 1
 Saw Mills ... 2
 Workshops ... 7
 Flour Mills ... 5
 Cotton-cleaning Factory ... 1
 Cotton Presses... 8
 Gas Works ... 2
 Leather Work... 1
 Iron Works or Foundries ... 10
 Dye Works ... 2
 Printing Presses, &c... 9
 Silk Mills ... 2
 Dockyards ... 3
 Gun Carriage ... 1
 Arsenal... 1
 Mint ... 1
 Art Furniture ... 1
Total ... 136

Number of Factories inspected once during year ...
 " " twice " " 5.
 " " three times,, 1
 " " more than three times,, 130.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.											
1	The Gujarát Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Power.	200 N.H.P.	1,526	66	1,592	28	11	39	1,631
2	The Manekchok and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	464 I.H.P.	527	50	577	...	...	...	577
3	The Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 I.H.P.	509	78	587	46	11	57	644
4	The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1200 I.H.P.	2,140	115	2,255	110	18	128	2,383
5	The Purshotam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 I.H.P.	400	...	400	46	...	46	446
6	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 I.H.P.	891	79	970	96	12	108	1,078
7	The Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 I.H.P.	486	42	528	73	3	76	604
8	The Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two pairs of steam engines aggregating 950 I.H.P.	882	96	978	12	...	12	990
9	The Gujarát Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 410 & 120 nominal H.P. of two engines.	785	43	828	39	12	51	879
10	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (No. II Mill).	Do. ...	Do. ...	590 I.H.P.	552	94	646	31	8	39	685

I—continued.

13 Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	14 Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sunday, 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.	15 NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				19 NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					24 REMARKS.
		15 Fatal.	16 Serious.	17 Minor.	18 Total.	19 By Chief Inspector of Fac- tories.	20 By Special Inspec- tor of Fac- tories.	21 By Medical Officers.	22 By other Officers (if any).	23 Total.	
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	...	7	7	2	3	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	4	5	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	7	8	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	3	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	2	3	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>											
11	The Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (No. I Mill).	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Power.	400 I.H.P.	613	25	638	37	5	42	680
12	The Ráj Nagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	429	48	477	6	1	7	484
13	The Ráj Nagar Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning and Spinning.	Do. ...	500 I.H.P.	254	58	312	16	4	20	332
14	The Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (No. II Mill).	Spinning ...	Do. ...	550 I.H.P.	247	67	314	34	...	34	348
15	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (No. I Mill).	Do. ...	Do. ...	530 I.H.P.	714	123	837	71	18	89	926
16	The Gujarát Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 I.H.P.	330	95	425	155	24	179	604
17	The Bharat khand Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	204	42	246	20	12	32	278
18	The Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Company, Limited.*	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 I.H.P.	287	37	324	13	...	13	337
19	The Hitechhu Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 I.H.P.	380	78	458	103	68	171	629
20	The Ahmedabad New Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 I.H.P.	396	86	482	89	42	131	613
21	The Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	575 I.H.P.	529	84	613	87	23	110	723
22	The Ahmedabad Vepar Utejak Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.†	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nearly 325 I. H. P.	232	38	270	71	29	100	370

*This Mill commenced work
†This Mill commenced work

I—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppage or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sunday, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppage and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	2	3	5	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	5	

on 25th February 1898.

on 24th April 1898.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—continued.											
23	The Gujarát Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.*	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	The Gujarát Islám Match Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Match-making.	Steam Power.	16 I. H. P.	92	17	109	10	4	14	123
25	The Satyodaya Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dyeing ...	Do. ...	7 N. H. P.	18	...	18	...	...	...	18
26	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Sábarmati Oil Mill.	Production of Castor-oil.	Do. ...	200 I. H. P.	84	...	84	...	...	...	84
27	The Virangám Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing.	Do. ...	460 I. H. P.	559	55	614	38	2	40	654
28	The Virangám New Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.†	Yarn Spinning.	Do. ...	250 I. H. P.	306	28	334	48	...	48	382
Grand Total.				...	14,372	1,544	15,916	1,279	307	1,586	17,502

* This Mill is gone into liquidation, hence the required information is not available.

† This Mill commenced work on 1st October 1898.

BROACH DISTRICT.											
1	The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amjat Bág.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	530 I. H. P.	650	119	769	36	...	36	805
2	The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. I.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Power.	525	401	130	531	71	9	80	611
3	Do. do. No. II.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450	344	95	439	60	6	66	505

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
.....	.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Fridays.	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	7	Total Number of Factories ... 28 Cotton Mills ... 25 Match factory... 1 Dyeing factory . 1 Oil Mill ... 1 Total ... 28
Do. ...	Generally on Sundays.	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	Number of Factories inspected three times during the year. 1 " " more than three times ... 27 Total ... 28
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	4	2	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	...	3	
		1	7	87	95	52	78	48	...	178	

M. C. GIBB,
Collector, Ahmedabad.

By shifts and midday stoppages.	General Holidays are ordinarily observed on Sundays, except when Native holidays come 3 days previous or after Sunday.	...	1 and 1 rather serious.	...	2	4	2	2	...	8
The mill works from day-light to dark and not by shifts; daily stoppage of half an hour is allowed at noon.	There are General holidays on Sundays or on varying week days in lieu of Sundays.	...	...	3	3	4	2	2	...	8
		...	...	5	5	4	2	2	...	8

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.						
					Adult.			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
4	BROACH DISTRICT - <i>concluded</i> . The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. III.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Steam Power.	230	407	75	482	65	...	65	547
			Total ...	...	1,802	419	2,221	232	15	247	2,468

1	KAIRA DISTRICT. Manor Mill at Nadiád.	Cotton Spinning Mill.	Steam Power.	H.P. 36	369	52	421	8	...	8	429
			Total ...	...	369	52	421	8	...	8	429

1	SURAT DISTRICT. The Shakerlal Mancharam Industrial Rice Factory, Rughnáthpura, Surat.	Rice Manufacture.	Steam Engine.	Horse power from 95 to 180.	24	3	27	27
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I—continued.

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 6 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HEAD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The mill works from day-light to dark and not by shifts; daily stoppage of half an hour is allowed at noon.	There are General holidays on Sundays or on varying week days in lieu of Sundays.	...	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total Number of Factories ... 4 Cotton Mills . 4 Total ... 4 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year. 4
		...	3	9	12	16	8	8	...	32	

R. E. CANDY,
Collector, Broach.

Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	7	7	4	2	2	...	8	Total number of Factories ... 1 Cotton Mill... 1 Total ... 1 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year. 1
		...	...	7	7	4	2	2	...	8	

J. K. N. KABRAJI,
Collector, Kaira.

By midday stoppages.	On varying week days when the boiler is washed and also on Hindu holi days.	5	1	2	...	8	
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Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SURAT DISTRICT <i>—concluded.</i>											
2	The Sadar Distillery, Nosári Bhágal, Surat.	Mowra li- quor.	Steam Boiler.	1 boiler of 64 pounds and another of 130 pounds horse power.	90	...	90	...	...	...	90
3	The Tápti Manufacturing Mill, Sahara Gate, Surat.	Spinning ...	Steam Engine.	350 H.P.	169	85	254	9	...	9	263
4	The Jafer Ali Mill, Begum Wádi, Surat.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	420 H.P.	376	171	547	95	22	117	664
5	The Gulam Baba Mill, opposite Surat Railway Station.	Cotton Spinning.	Two compound tandem condensing Engines.	120 N.H.P.	274	149	423	80	51	131	554
			Total ...	...	933	408	1,341	184	73	257	1,598

THANA DISTRICT.											
1	Swadeshi Mills, Kuria.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Machinery driven by steam power.	The two engines developed an average of 1800 I. H. P. per day.	1,836	662	2,498	284	206	490	2,988
2	Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kuria.	Do. ...	By steam ...	Average 850 indicated Horse Power.	979	303	1,282	60	30	99	1,381

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Works continuously for the whole day. Two hours are allowed for food and rest at noon.	Exempted under Section 5B (2) (c).	...	...	...	...	20	1	2	...	23	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories ... 5 Cotton Mills . 3 Rice Mills ... 1 Distillery ... 1 Total ... 5
Shifts or sets and midday stoppages.	General holidays ordinarily given on Sundays in every case, except when a holiday intervenes.	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	6	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year ... 5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	6	2	2	...	10	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	7	2	2	...	11	
		...	...	11	11	42	7	9	...	58	

J. WEIR,
Acting Collector, Surat.

The engines were entirely stopped from 12 noon to 12-30 P.M.	Preference is given to Sundays, except when a holiday occurs when the holiday is substituted for Sunday.	1	9	15	25	3	3	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories ... 3 Cotton Mills ... 2 Bone Mill ... 1 Total ... 3
Midday stoppages.	Varying week days.	...	4	9	13	3	3	2	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
THANA DISTRICT— concluded.											
3	Bone Mills	Bone crushing.	By steam ...	lbs. 166 pressure.	60	35	95	...	...	...	95
			Total ...	...	2,875	1,000	3,875	353	236	589	4,464

KHANDESH DISTRICT.											
NORTHERN DIVISION.											
<i>Sindkheda.</i>											
1	Akbaralli Kanjibhai...	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	28	22	50	...	...	...	50
2	Wanarshi Kisandas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	25	23	48	...	...	...	48
<i>Shirpur.</i>											
3	The Zoroastrian Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	40	95	135	...	...	...	135
4	The Bohora Factory (Mahamadalli Abdulalli's).	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	20	36	56	...	...	...	56
<i>Chopda.</i>											
5	Channu Shivdas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	30	15	45	...	...	...	45
6	Manak Ratiram's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	56	20	76	...	...	...	76
7	Vithaldas Ramdas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	39	20	59	...	...	...	59
<i>Adivad.</i>											
8	Gokuldas Dosabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	26	9	35	...	...	...	35
	Total of Northern Division ...			...	264	240	504	...	...	...	504

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Worked by shifts and midday stoppages.	Stopped on all Sundays and General Holidays.	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year ... 3 Total ... 3
		1	13	24	38	9	9	6	...	24	

R. P. BARROW,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Thána.

Midday stoppages.	Monday	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do.	Do.	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	5
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Do.	Do.	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	4
Do.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Do.	Monday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
		...	...	2	2	24	...	8	...	32

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—continued.											
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
	<i>Chálisgaon Táluka.</i>											
9	The Chálisgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	35	90	70	160	...	...	...	160
10	The Manmád Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	110	50	25	75	...	...	...	75
11	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	80	50	25	75	...	...	...	75
12	Govindji Viram's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	120	80	70	150	...	...	...	150
13	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	65	75	10	85	...	...	...	85
	<i>Jámner Táluka.</i>											
14	The Jámner Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	29	129	122	251	...	...	...	251
15	The Neri Cotton Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	45	34	79	...	...	...	79
	<i>Páchora Táluka (Bhadgaon Petha).</i>											
16	The Bhadgaon Cotton Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	50	40	90	...	...	...	90
17	The Manmád Manufacturing Company, Kajgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	40	60	100	...	...	...	100
18	Kajgaon Ginning Factory (Dagdu Pandu's).	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	46	47	93	...	...	...	93
19	The Indian Cotton Press, Kajgaon.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	44	74	20	94	...	...	...	94
20	Ahmadji Habib's Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Páchora Táluka.</i>											
21	The New Páchora Manufacturing Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	45	82	127	...	...	...	127
22	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	40	58	8	66	...	...	...	66
23	Nathu Lalji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	40	40	40	80	...	...	...	80
24	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	36	50	8	58	...	...	...	58
25	Govindji Viram's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	30	60	51	111	...	...	...	111
26	Bachraj Rupchand Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	28	52	80	...	...	...	80
	Total of Southern Division	.....	.....	...	1,010	764	1,774	...	...	...	1,774

I—continued.

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 (1) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and sets.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Did not work during the year.
By shifts and sets.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	76	...	17	...	93	

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHANDESH DISTRICT—contd.										
	CENTRAL DIVISION—										
	<i>Dhulia Taluka.</i>										
27	Penkar's Factory ...	Ginning ...	Steam ...	32	88	83	171	...	...	...	171
28	Bakhatram Nanu- ram's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	104	65	169	...	...	...	169
29	Brijlal Shivbakas Fac- tory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	75	60	135	...	...	...	135
30	The Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Com- pany.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	60	40	100	...	...	...	100
31	Cursetji Jivaji's Fac- tory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	24	72	76	148	...	...	...	148
32	The Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	112	96	208	...	...	...	208
33	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	20	60	40	100	...	...	...	100
34	The New Mofussil Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	33	72	63	135	...	...	...	135
35	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	18	113	41	154	...	...	...	154
36	Volkart's United Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	80	80	110	...	...	...	110
37	Hazi Ismail Gul Maha- mad Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	24	72	75	147	...	...	...	147
38	The Indian Cotton Company.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	80	76	123	199	...	...	...	199
39	Pitambar Prayagji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	15	65	62	127	...	...	...	127
	<i>Amalner Taluka.</i>										
40	Mahamadalli Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	27	46	73	...	...	...	73
	<i>Parola Petha.</i>										
41	Pitambar Parbhulal's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19½	46	78	124	...	...	...	124
42	Gulabdas Haridas Fac- tory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	44	41	85	...	...	...	85
43	The Hindustan Press Company.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	30	37	20	57	...	...	...	57
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>										
44	Chaturbhuj Durgadas Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	20	45	42	87	...	...	...	87

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal	Serious.	Minor	Total.	By Magis- trates.	By Special Inspec- tor of Fac- tories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and sets.	Tuesday (the weekly bazar day).	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	New.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name 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	
	KHANDESH DISTRICT—contd.											
	CENTRAL DIVISION—concluded.											
	<i>Erandol Taluka—continued.</i>											
45	Mahamadalli Isabhai's Factory. <i>Dharanguon.</i>	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	33	36	69	...	...	...	69
46	The Bombay Cotton Ginning Factory (Gopalji Ramji's).	Do. ..	Steam ...	20	23	45	68	3	...	3	71	
47	Mahamadalli Essabhoy's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	56	76	132	...	...	...	132
48	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	36	63	8	71	...	...	...	71
	Total of Central Division.	.....	.....	...	1,423	1,246	2,669	3	...	3	2,672
	EASTERN DIVISION.											
	<i>Bhusaval Taluka.</i>											
49	The Railway Workshops.	Repairs to locomotives, carriages and wagons.	Steam ...	One Engine of 50 H. P. and another of 100 H. P.	1,113	27	1,140	...	...	...	1,140
50	The Indian Cotton Company, Kandari.	Pressing ...	Do. ..	25	53	13	66	...	...	...	66
51	Shaik Adam Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ..	30	68	9	77	...	...	...	77
52	Do. ...	Ginning ...	Do. ...	40	32	91	123	...	...	...	123
53	The New Ginning Factory, Bhusaval.	Do. ...	Do. ..	25	25	66	91	...	...	...	91
54	The Hindustan Press Factory, Nargaon.	Pressing ...	Do. ..	44	60	7	67	...	...	...	67
55	The Bodwad Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	34	50	84	...	...	...	84
56	The Empress Ginning Factory, Bodwad.	Do. ..	Do. ...	44	67	41	108	...	...	...	108
57	The Jamthi Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	20	27	47	...	...	...	47

I—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sunday, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section (5) B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
.....	.....	...	...	1	1	64	...	22	...	86	
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	New..
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	KHANDESH DISTRICT—continued.											
	EASTERN DIVISION—continued.											
58	The Navroji Pestonji's Factory at Varangaon. <i>Jalgaon Taluka.</i>	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	32	37	69	...	...	...	69
59	The Khândesh Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jalgaon.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	160	885	206	1,091	132	...	132	1,223	
60	The New East India Press.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	72	54	3	57	...	...	...	57
61	The New Berâr Company's Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	104	30	134	...	...	...	134
62	The English Press Company, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	The Volkart's United Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	The Prince of Wales Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	The Mofussil Company's Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	52	9	61	...	...	...	61
66	The Jalgaon Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	56	6	62	...	...	...	62
67	Do. ...	Ginning ...	Do. ...	48	34	85	119	...	...	...	119
68	The Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	71	138	209	...	...	...	209
69	Shaik Adam Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	61	266	327	...	...	...	327
70	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	20	60	6	66	...	...	...	66
71	Do. at Mhasavad.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	20	25	60	85	...	...	...	85
72	The Pimprâla Ginning Factory. <i>Yâval Taluka.</i>	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	25	50	75	...	...	...	75
73	Gokuldas Dosabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	25	56	81	...	...	...	81
74	Harsi Puni's Factory at Faizpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	104	102	206	...	...	...	206
75	Shivdin Balchand's (Supdu Devchand's) Factory. <i>Râver Taluka.</i>	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	40	54	94	...	...	...	94
76	Kanji Meghji's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	14	77	91	...	...	...	91

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	On varying week days,	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Shifts ..	Do. ...	1	...	8	9	4	3	2	...	9	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	} Did not work during the year.
.....	
.....	
.....	
Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.								
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	KHANDESH DISTRICT—concluded.												
	EASTERN DIVISION—concluded.												
	<i>Ráver Táluka—concl.</i>												
77	Dayaldas Kunjilal's Factory.	Ginning	...	Steam	...	22	20	90	110	...	...	...	110
78	Ramchandra Bapuji's Factory at Nimbhora.	Do.	...	Do.	...	25	37	31	68	...	...	...	68
	Total of Eastern Division.					...	3,171	1,637	4,808	132	...	132	4,940
	WESTERN DIVISION.												
	<i>Sháháda Táluka.</i>												
79	Esabji Abdullabhai's Factory.	Ginning	...	Steam	...	20	26	15	41	...	...	...	41
80	Haribhai Maneklal's Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	22	24	14	38	...	...	...	38
	<i>Sárangkheda.</i>												
81	Ranchodadas Kishordas and Company.	Do.	...	Do.	...	20	47	21	68	...	...	...	68
82	Ibrahimji Abdulalli's Factory.	Do.	..	Do.	...	16	34	31	65	...	...	...	65
	<i>Nandurbár Táluka.</i>												
83	Bapubhai and Company's Factory.	Do.	...	Do.	...	14	33	30	63	...	...	...	63
84	Badrubhai Ahmadalli's Factory at Ranála.	Do.	...	Do.	...	19	62	36	98	...	...	...	98
	Total of Western Division.					...	226	147	373	...	...	...	373
	Summary for the Total	N. D.	..	.....	...	...	264	240	504	...	...	...	504
		S. D.	...	.....	...	...	1,010	764	1,774	...	...	...	1,774
		C. D.	...	.....	...	...	1,423	1,246	2,669	3	...	3	2,672
		E. D.	...	.....	...	...	3,171	1,637	4,808	132	...	132	4,940
		W. D.	...	.....	...	...	226	147	373	...	...	...	373
	Grand Total	...	.....	.....	...	...	6,094	4,034	10,128	135	...	135	10,263

I—concluded.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts ...	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
.....	.....	1	...	8	9	84	17	28	...	129	
Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	29	...	6	...	35	
.....	.....	...	...	2	2	24	...	8	...	32	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	76	...	17	...	93	
.....	.....	...	...	1	1	64	...	22	...	86	
.....	.....	1	...	8	9	84	17	28	...	129	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	29	...	6	...	35	
.....	.....	1	...	11	12	277	17	81	...	375	

ABSTRACT DISTRICT
 TOTALS—
 Total Number of Factories ...84
 Cotton Mill ... 1
 Cotton Ginning Factories ...58
 Cotton Presses...24
 Iron Works or Foundry ... 1
 Total ...84

Number of Factories inspected once during year
 " twice do.... 3
 " three times during year ... 19
 " more than three times during year... 58
 80

*These Factories were closed ... *4

84

G. W. HATCH,
 Acting Collector of Khândesh.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name 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	NASIK DISTRICT. G. I. P. Railway Work-shops at Igatpuri.	Repairing Railway engines and carriages and Railway stock.	Horizontal stationary engine.	N.H.P. 12	462	2	464	...	...	...	464
2	Bhajiwalla's Cotton Ginning Factory at Chandanpuri, Taluka Malegaon.	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ganesh Chhotalal Cotton Ginning Factory, Nandgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	25	20	45	...	...	...	45
4	Sadashiv Mahapati Pophli's Cotton Ginning Factory at Sangmeshvar, Taluka Malegaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	45	30	75	...	...	...	75
District Totals 6 to 12 and 15 to 23.		.....	.....	...	532	52	584	...	...	...	584

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By stoppages from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. from Monday to Friday; on Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12-30 noon.	The Work-shops are closed from 12-30 noon on Saturday and whole day on Sunday until Monday morning at 7 A.M. General holiday Sunday.	...	3	...	3	2	2	4	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories ... 4 Cotton-cleaning Factories ... 3 Iron Works or Foundries ... 1 Total ... 4
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
By shifts with a midday stoppage.	Closed on Friday and other Hindu holidays.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	Number of Factories inspected once during the year... .. " " three times. 1 " " more than three times. 2 Total ... 3
Do. ...	Do. ...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	
.....	.....	...	3	...	3	5	3	7	...	15	

R. A. L. MOORE,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories,
Nasik District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	POONA DISTRICT. Small Arms, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of war stores.	High pressure Horizontal Engine, Portable.	One pair Engine, 200 Indicated H. P. 12 H. P. 6 "	1,333	...	1,333	172	...	172	1,505
2	Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of gunpowder.	Steam power.	H. P. 109	193	...	193	...	...	...	193
3	Gun Carriage Factory, Poona Branch, Poona Cantonment.	Wood-work of Ordnance carriages, carts, wagons, Transport carts, Ambulance, and repairs to Heliographs.	High pressure Compound Condensing	25	185	...	185	...	...	...	185
4	G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Lonáuli.	Repairing Railway Stock	Horizontal Engine.	27.8	375	4	379	...	...	...	379
5	The Reay Paper Mills, Mundhwa.	Paper-making.	Steam Engine	N.H.P. 150	160	167	327.	7	7	14	341

No. I—continued.

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) (e), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is not worked by shifts, it opens for work at 8 A.M., and closes at 4 P.M. with half an hour stoppage for adults and one hour for children from 1 to 1-30 P.M. and from 3-30 to 4 P.M., daily for food and rest, except on Saturday the time for food and rest is 1-30 to 2 P.M.	Sundays and Chief Public holidays are always recognized as Government holidays.	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	8	
The Factory works for 8 hours a day, except the incorporating Mills which work from 6-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.	The Factory is entirely closed on Sundays and on Saturdays from 12-30 P.M. throughout the year, and besides, on authorized Public holidays.	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	8	
Stoppage of half an hour from 1 to 1-30 P.M., except on Saturday when the Factory usually closes at 2-30 P.M.	Factory closed on Sundays and General holidays given, except when urgent repairs are necessary.	...	1	1	2	3	3	2	...	8	
From 7 A.M. to 12 A.M. and from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. on Week days and from 7 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.	General Holidays.	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	
Portion by stoppages 1½ hours for females and 1 hour for males and portion by shifts.	Sunday is, as a rule, observed as a holiday. If, however, the Factory is closed for a Native holiday on any working day it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	POONA DISTRICT— <i>concluded.</i>			H.P.								
6	The Cotton Mills, Mundhwa.	Cotton - yarn Spinning.	Steam Engine	50.1	44	16	60	18	...	18	78	
				N.H.P.								
7	The Deccan Brewery, Dápurí.	Brewing ...	Steam Power.	18	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
				H.P.								
8	The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, near the Railway Station.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	400	650	110	760	30	...	30	790	
				N.H.P.								
9	The Poona Metal Factory, Kasba Peth, Poona City.	Drawing and Polishing sheet metal articles.	Steam Engine with a tubular boiler attached.	10	25	...	25	...	...	...	25
				H.P.								
10	The Poona Metal Factory, Bhawáni Peth, Poona City.	Metal Works and Foundry.	Steam Power.	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	10
11	The City Steam Flour Mill, Bhawáni Peth, Poona City.	Corn-grinding.	Do. ...	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	5
12	The Iron Foundry in Bhawáni Peth.	} Closed throughout the year.										
13	Do. near Bolái.											
14	The Metal Manufacturing Company, Limited, Poona City, Shanwar Peth.											
			Total ...	...	3,128	299	3,427	227	7	234	3,661

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers, (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is worked by mid-day stoppages.	Sunday is, as a rule, observed as a holiday. If, however, the Factory is closed for a Native holiday on any working day, it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	3	3	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories ... 14 Cotton Mills ... 2 Gun Powder Factory ... 1 Gun Carriage Factory ... 1 Paper Mill ... 1 Brewery ... 1 Flour Mill ... 1 Small Arms, Ammunition Factory ... 1 Railway Workshops ... 1 Metal Factories ... 3 Iron Works or Foundries ... 2 Total ... 14 Number of Factories inspected ... once during year ... " " three times. 1 " " more than 3 times ... 10 Total ... 11
Works from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. with a stoppage of one hour daily from 12 A.M. to 1 P.M.	A General holiday is always given on Sundays.	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7
By midday stoppages in the case of adults and by shifts in the case of children.	A General holiday is given on varying Week days.	...	...	4	4	3	3	2	...	8
7 to 11-30 A.M. and from 12-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.	General holiday on Sunday, but, if not worked on a Native holiday, it is worked on the preceding or following Sunday.	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7
Midday Stoppages.	Sundays and General Public holidays.	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
11 A.M. to 5 P.M.	As there are many non-working days during a month, Sunday is not observed as a General holiday.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
.....	.....	...	1	8	9	32	29	16	...	77

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector of Poona.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SHOLA'PUR DISTRICT.											
1	The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Sholapur.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam engine.	En- 1,200	1,215	584	1,799	...	...	...	1,799
2	The Laxmi Cotton Mill at Sholapur.*	.....	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	The Gamadia's Press at Barsi.	Cotton Press.	Do. ...	44	35	15	50	...	...	...	50
4	The New East India Press at Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	80	30	15	45	...	...	...	45
5	The Indian Cotton Company, Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	43	35	15	50	...	...	...	50
6	The New Prince of Wales Press at Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	45	10	55	...	...	...	55
7	Gokuldass Kalyanji Cotton Press, Barsi.	Do. ..	Do. ...	42	45	20	65	...	...	...	65
8	Mohanlal Mangaulal (now called Chunilal Nagindas) Ginning Factory. ‡	Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...					1,405	659	2,064	...	...	...	2,064

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gamadia's Cotton Press.	Cotton Pressing.	Hydraulic Steam Press.	20 H.P.	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
2	Goculdas Kallianji & Co.'s Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	45 H.P.	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
3	Harvey and Sabapathy Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ..	40 H.P.	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
4	Akbar Cotton Press...	Do. ...	Do. ...	35 H.P.	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
5	Ahmednagar Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25 H.P.	47	20	67	...	...	...	67
Total ...					...	217	92	339	...	...	339

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is worked by midday stoppages.	If a Native festival falls on week days, the Mill is stopped on those days; if not, on Sundays.	...	2	7	9	3	3	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> *Only commenced work in December 1898, and hence no information given. Total No. of Factories ... 8 Cotton Mills . 2 Cotton Presses 5 Cotton Cleaning Factory. 1 Total ... 8 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year ... 7 Total ... 7 †Not working for the last six months. Information for the first six months is not available, as the Factory has changed hands and the previous owner has left no records behind.
.....	
By shifts	General holidays and Sundays are generally observed.	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6
.....	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6
.....	2	7	9	27	9	8	...	44	

A. F. MACONCHIE,
Collector.

By midday stoppages.	Sunday is a general holiday except when there is urgent work in which case a holiday is given later in the week, but not so as to transgress the provisions of the Act.	5	1	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories ... 5 Cotton Presses ... 5 Total ... 5 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 5 Total ... 5
Do.		...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	8
Do.		...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7
Do.		1	...	1	2	5	1	1	...	7	
Do.		...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7
.....	1	...	1	2	25	5	7	...	37	

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Acting Collector and Chief Factory Inspector.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
BELGAUM DISTRICT.											
1	The Falls Mill, Gokák.	Cotton Spinning.	Water ...	I.H.P. 750	472	358	830	294	404	698	1,528
	The Campbell Mill, Gokák.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	438	240	678	306	...	306	984
			Total ...	...	910	598	1,508	600	404	1,004	2,512

BIJÁPUR DISTRICT.											
1	Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapathy's Press Company, Limited, Bijápur.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam Power.	H.P. 14	43	39	82	...	...	...	82
2	Do. do. ...	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	14½	28	29	57	...	...	...	57
3	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited, Bijápur.	Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	12	20	20	40	...	...	...	40
4	West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	11	7	18	...	...	...	18
5	Binny's Cotton Press, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	20	50	70	...	...	...	70
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	122	145	267	...	...	...	267

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Every Sunday given.	...	...	8	8	3	1	2	...	6	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories— Cotton Mill ... 1 Total ... 1 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 1 Total ... 1
.....	.....	...	...	8	8	3	1	2	...	6	Total ... 1

G. CARMICHAEL,
District Magistrate, Belgaum.

Neither by shifts nor by stoppages, but an interval of one hour's rest in the noon by turns and half an hour's rest in the morning is given.	On Sundays.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories ... 5 Cotton Cleaning Factory ... 1 Cotton Presses... 4 Total ... 5 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 5 Total ... 5
Do. ...	Unless there is work on Sunday, in which case Holiday is given on any other day in the week.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
By stoppages.	On Sundays.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	20	...	8	...	28	

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
District Magistrate, Bijapur.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT.			H. P.								
	<i>Hubli Town.</i>											
1	Southern Marátha Railway Workshops.	Erection and repairs of locomotive engines, construction and repairs of carriages and wag-gons, and manu-facture of tools plant and furni-ture for the Company's pur-poses.	Stationary and Portable Steam Engines.	150	1,589	...	1,589	...	...	...	1,589
2	Southern Marátha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spin-ning.	Steam ...	75	504	165	669	7	3	10	679	
3	Gadag-Mahálamí Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.	Cotton Press-ing.	Do. ...	30	9	3	12	...	...	...	12
4	West Patent Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ..	13	40	54	94	...	...	...	94
5	New Prince of Wales Pressing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	50	100	150	...	...	...	150
6	Southern Marátha Ginning and Pressing Company.	Cotton Pres-sing and Ginning.	Do. ...	78	18	1	19	...	...	...	19
7	Indian Cotton Com-pany.	Pressing ..	Do. ..	55	5	19	24	...	...	...	24
8	Ralli Brothers' Gin-ning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	30	13	6	19	...	...	...	19
	<i>Gadag Town.</i>											
9	West Patent Press ...	Pressing ..	Do. ...	13	27	33	60	...	...	...	60
10	Gadag-Mahálamí Ginning and Pressing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ..	72	13	16	29	...	...	...	29
11	Southern Marátha Ginning and Pressing Company.	Pressing and Ginning.	Do. ...	111	21	...	21	...	...	...	21
12	Gamadia Press ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	25	75	100	...	...	...	100
13	Dandappa Manvi's Gin-ning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	24	14	14	28	...	...	...	28
14	Andanapa Manvi's Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ..	22	11	3	14	...	...	...	14
15	Virupaxapa Dandappa Manvi's Pressing and Ginning Factory.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	46	19	23	42	...	...	...	42

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	73	73	3	3	2	...	8	Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 2 Cotton Cleaning Factories ... 5 Cotton Presses ... 8 Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Factories ... 2 Railway Workshop... 1 Total ... 18
(1) Midday stoppages in the case of adults; and (2) shifts in the case of children.	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	3	3	2	...	8	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year. 18
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	Total ... 18
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT—concl'd.			H. P.								
	Gadag Town—concl'd.											
16	Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	46	26	39	65	...	...	...	65
17	Gadag Ginning and Trading Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	21	28	49	...	...	...	49
18	Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning Cotton.	Do. ...	600	96	20	116	29	8	37	153	
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	2,501	599	3,100	36	11	47	3,147

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				H. P.							
Hála.											
1	Hotchand Bherumal, Ajanshah.			16	22	...	22	10	...	10	32
2	Hiranand Vensimal, Ajanshah.			16	25	...	25	13	...	13	38
3	Deumal Tarachand, Sekhat.			16	42	8	50	...	...	...	50
4	Gopaldas Gokuldas, Khandu.			...	...	...	Closed.	...	...	...
5	Narumal Mulchand, Khandu.			16	30	15	45	10	15	25	70
6	Mulchand Adumal, Khandu.			18	80	30	110	12	8	20	130
7	Khemchand Isardas, Ghotana.			...	...	...	Closed.	...	...	...
8	Vassandmal Jassumal, Matiári.			10	55	39	94	6	13	19	113
Hyderabad.											
9	Manumal Rupchand, Tando Jám.	Cotton Ginning.	Steam Engine.	12	60	75	135	...	...	...	135
10	Chandumal Pokurdas, Tando Jám.			12	50	40	90	5	10	15	105
11	Vishindas Ramehand, Hyderabad.			...	...	..	Closed.	...	...	...
12	Bhojraj Khemaldas, Gidu Bandar.			16	45	60	105	...	...	...	105
13	Manghumal Mewaram, Gidu Bandar.			15	54	60	114	...	...	...	114
14	Sind-Hyderabad Press Company, Hyderabad.			...	...	...	Closed.	...	...	...
15	Tarachand Chelaram, Gidu Bandar.			23	54	44	98	...	...	...	98
16	Adamji Karimji, Gidu Bandar.			...	...	...	Closed.	...	...	...
17	Chuharmal Kundanmal, Gidu Bandar.			...	...	...	Closed.	...	...	...

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers, (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do.	Saturday ...	...	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	6	
.....	.....	...	...	77	77	63	14	35	...	112	

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
for Collector, Dhárwár.

						3	...	2	...	5	
						3	...	1	...	4	
						4	...	...	...	4	
						4	...	...	...	4	
						4	...	2	...	6	
						4	...	1	...	5	
						4	...	1	...	5	
						3	...	...	...	3	
All Factories are worked by Midday stoppages	Sunday ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	...	...	...	3	
						3	...	1	...	4	
						2	...	...	...	2	
						7	...	2	...	9	
						7	1	2	...	10	
						3	1	...	...	4	
						6	...	1	...	7	
						5	...	...	...	5	
						5	1	...	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT—concl'd. <i>Hyderabad—concl'd.</i>										
18	Chandiram Jethmal, Fuleli.	Cotton Ginning.	Steam Engine.	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kishenchand Ramchand, Fuleli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	35	65	100	...	...	...	100
20	Thakurdas Ramchand, Fuleli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Thakurdas Ramchand.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Manumal Rupchand, Fuleli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	32	55	87	...	...	...	87
23	Radha Kishen Tharumal, Tando Kaiser.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	46	31	77	5	5	10	87
	<i>Shahdadpur.</i>										
24	Parumal Odharmal, Sahib-jo-Ghote.	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	10	12	15	27	5	7	12	39
25	Parumal Odharmal, Shahdadpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	35	50	85	26	34	60	145
26	Moosaji Noorbhoy, Shahdadpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	20	16	36	...	...	...	36
	<i>Tando Allahyar.</i>										
27	Kalumal Batchomal, Allahyar Mari-jo-Gote	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	24	70	30	100	...	...	...	100
28	Hassasing Deumal, Tando Allahyar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	38	32	70	...	...	...	70
29	Manghanmal Wadhumal, Tando Adam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	40	10	50	...	...	...	50
30	Kundomal Alimchand, Tando Adam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	50	30	80	...	...	...	80
31	Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Tando Adam.	Do. ...	Do. ...	52	122	122	244	25	22	47	291
32	Vishindas Chanchaldas, Mir Hasan.	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	56	22	78	2	...	2	80
33	S. W. Anderson, Khokhar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	1,073	849	1,922	119	114	233	2,155

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All the Factories are worked by midday stoppages, the only instance of shifts is a rule existing in the Vishindas Chunchaldas Factory in Mir Husson Mari, where children work by 2 Shifts, 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. (4 an hour off from 10 to 10-30 A.M.) and 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. (4 to 4-30 off).	Sunday	4	1	5	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total number of Factories ... 33 Cotton-cleaning Factories ... 33 Total ... 33 Number of Factories inspected twice during year ... 2 „ „ thrice ... 4 „ „ more than three times ... 27 Total ... 33
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	...	7
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
.....	1	...	1	137	5	24	...	166	

C. E. S. STEELE,
District Magistrate, Hyderabad.

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KARA'CHI DISTRICT.											
1	N.-W. Railway ...	Railway Workshops for repairs of Locomotives, Engines, Carriages, Wagons, &c.	4 Steam Engines.	Averaging 83 H. P.	1,166	...	1,166	...	...	...	1,166
2	McLeod Road Iron Works.	Engineering.	Horizontal high pressure engine with Locomotive Boiler.	23 H. P.	186	...	186	3	...	3	189
3	Karachi Iron Works, McLeod Road.	Iron manufacture.	Steam Engines.	6 and 10 H. P.	138	...	138	...	...	...	138
4	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Printing and Binding.	Do. ...	...	108	...	108	3	...	3	111
5	Karachi Arsenal ...	General repairs to war like stores.	Do. ...	12 H. P.	87	...	87	1	...	1	88
6	Sind Press Company...	Pressing bales.	Do. ...	25 and 30 H. P.	40	2	42	...	...	...	42
7	Albert do. ...	Do. Cotton, wool, &c.	Do. ...	20 H. P.	42	3	45	...	...	...	45
8	McHinch Bone Mills...	Bone crushing.	Do. ...	19 H. P.	25	...	25	...	...	...	25
9	Edulj Dinshaw Press.	Pressing bales.	Do. ...	50 H. P.	50	...	50	...	...	...	50
10	Sind Punjab Cotton Press.	Cotton Press.	Do. ..	35 H. P.	45	...	45	...	...	...	45
11	Ground Floor Press ...	Pressing cotton, wool, &c.	Do. ...	...	95	20	115	9	...	9	124
12	Bone Mills, Queen's Road.	Crushing bones.	Do. ...	50 H. P.	108	68	176	12	11	23	199
13	Herman and Company	Iron manufacture.	Do. ...	19½ and 13 H. P.	75	...	75	1	...	1	76
14	Bombay Company's Press.	Cotton and wool pressing.	Do. ...	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	63
Total ...					2,228	93	2,321	29	11	40	2,361

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	3	3	4	1	2	...	7	Total number of Factories ... 14 Cotton Presses 6 Railway Workshop ... 1 Iron Works or Foundries ... 3 Arsenal ... 1 Printing Presses, &c. ... 1 Bone-crushing . 2 Total ... 14
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	Number of Factories inspected three times during year 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	" " more than three times ... 13
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	Total ... 14
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	8	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	7	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	5	5	62	13	27	...	102	

J. SLADEN,
District Magistrate, Karachi.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	SHIKARPUR DISTRICT. Railway Workshops, Adamshah, Sukkur.	General repairs of Railway Plant.	Five fixed and semi-portable engines.		1,320	Nil.	1,320		No children under 15 years of age are allowed on the Railway premises.		1,320

1	THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT. Cotton Ginning Factory (Mirpur Khás).	Cotton	Steam Engine, 100 lbs. only	19 horses.	42	32	74	2	5	7	81
---	--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	-----------------------------	------------	----	----	----	---	---	---	----

I—concluded.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Morning shift = 4½ hours. Afternoon shift = 4 " " Saturday shift = 5½ " " Only 1 shift.	General Holiday, on Sundays and other Native and Christian Holidays, &c., of which notice is given monthly to District Magistrate and the Inspector of Factory.	...	3	14	17	*4	1	†2	...	6	*By District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories. †By Civil Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories, Sukkur.

H. C. MULES,
Collector of Shikárpur and
Chief Inspector of Factories.

By Midday stoppages for 1 hour only.	On Friday, also Hindu Holidays. Not exempt.	4	...	1	...	5	Only once found at work (by the Sub-Divisional Officer).
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	----------------------------------------------------------

JAGATRAI K.,
Deputy Collector, Nára Valley.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- dash.	Násik.	Poona.	Fholá- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. <i>All other Factories— continued.</i>										
(i) <i>Worked by Steam— continued.</i>										
Iron and brass works and foundries	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jute mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk flatures ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	125	28	4	1	5	3	84	4	11	8
(ii) <i>Not-worked by Steam—</i>										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other factories within scope of the Act	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	136	28	4	1	5	3	84	4	14	8

No. II—continued.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Shikár-pur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1897.	Total for the year 1896.	REMARKS.
...	3	...	...	18	13	12	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	...	
...	3	3	2	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	4	6	6	
...	1	...	1	1	...	8	8	8	
...	1	1	...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	2	2	
...	2	1	1	
5	...	5	18	33	12	1	1	348	328	303	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	3	1	1	
5	1	5	18	33	14	1	1	365	343	318	* Printing presses by oil engines.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twice... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Three times	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	1	1	...
More than three times	128	26	4	1	5	3	58	2	10	7
Total	134	27	4	1	5	3	80	3	11	7
Not inspected during the year ... ..	...	(b)1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)1
Total number of Factories	(a)134	(b)28	4	1	5	3	(c)80	(d)3	(e)11	(f)8
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males... ..	75,338	14,372	1,802	369	933	2,375	6,094	532	3,128	1,405
Females	16,794	1,544	419	52	408	1,000	4,034	52	299	659
Total	92,132	15,916	2,221	421	1,341	3,875	10,128	584	3,427	2,064
<i>Children—</i>										
Males	2,113	1,279	232	8	184	353	135	...	227	...
Females	793	307	15	...	73	236	...	...	7	...
Total	2,906	1,586	247	8	257	589	135	...	234	...
Total average daily number	95,038	17,502	2,468	429	1,598	4,464	10,263	584	3,661	2,064
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets	8	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	5
Midday stoppages	125	...	3	1	3	2	49	1	11	1
Shifts and midday stoppages ... ..	...	27	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	134	27	4	1	5	3	80	3	11	(g)6
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays	131	26	4	...	3	2	7	1	9	6
On varying week days	1	1	...	1	1	1	73	2	2	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	(h)2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not fall- ing under one of the previous heads ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	134	27	4	1	5	3	80	3	11	6

No. II—continued.

REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1897.	Total for the year 1896.	REMARKS.
...	5	3	(a) Two factories were closed throughout the year. (b) One mill gone into liquidation, and required information not available. (c) Four factories were closed throughout the year. (d) One factory was closed throughout the year. (e) Three factories were closed throughout the year. (f) One factory commenced work in December 1898. (g) Information not available for two factories. (h) Application for exemption of one factory has been submitted to Government. (i) Ten factories were closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	7	13
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	26	30	30
5	1	5	18	20	13	1	1	308	279	259	
5	1	5	18	23	14	1	1	343	321	305	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
5	1	5	18	(f) 23	14	1	1	345	322	306	
247 92	910 598	122 145	2,501 599	1,073 849	2,228 93	1,320 ...	42 32	1,15,291 27,669	1,06,780 26,930	1,09,440 29,703	
339	1,508	267	3,100	1,922	2,321	1,320	74	1,42,960	1,33,710	1,39,143	
...	600	...	36	119	29	...	2	5,317	4,801	4,939	
...	404	...	11	114	11	...	5	1,976	1,868	1,802	
...	1,004	...	47	233	40	...	7	7,293	6,669	6,741	
339	2,512	267	3,147	2,155	2,361	1,320	81	1,50,253	1,40,379	1,45,884	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	46	61	50
5	1	2	18	23	13	...	1	259	230	227	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	28	24
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5
5	1	5	18	23	14	1	1	342	322	306	
5	1	5	15 3	23	14	1	...	253 86	251 69	236 69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
...	
5	1	5	18	23	14	1	1	342	322	306	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Serious	69	7	3	...	...	13	...	3	1	2
Minor	799	87	9	7	11	24	11	...	8	7
Total	879	95	12	7	11	38	12	3	9	9
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (a) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act										
Total number of persons convicted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Shikár-pur.	Thar and Párkár.	Total.	Total for the year 1897.	Total for the year 1896.	REMARKS.
1	15	17	10	
...	1	...	3	...	102	103	95	
1	8	...	77	...	5	14	...	1,068	1,079	1,092	
2	8	...	77	1	5	17	...	1,185	1,190	1,197	
...	1†	...	...	...	1	2	...	*Whether found guilty or not has not been reported.
...	1	1	...	
...	1†	...	...	...	1	3	3	
...	
...	1	...	...
...	2	...	
...	3	1	
...	
...	1	...	
...	2	4	12	4	
...	
...	2	4	12	4	

W. T. MORISON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1899.

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1899.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1899.

I.—Factories and their Control.

1. During the year, the number of factories under the control of the Act rose from 365 to 385, the additions being in Bombay, 6 Cotton-spinning Mills, 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill, 1 Iron Foundry; in Ahmedabad, 8 Cotton Mills; in Khándesh, 5 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Sholápur, 1 Cotton Mill; in Karáchi, 1 Printing Press and 1 Bulk Oil Installation. Four factories, on the other hand, which were included in last year's total, were struck off the register at the commencement of the year, namely, in Bombay 2 Cotton Mills and 1 Oil Mill, and in Surat 1 Rice Mill. During the year under report, 23 factories remained closed, and one mill went into liquidation in November 1898. They were, however, kept on the register, as it was not certain whether they might not shortly reopen, and are included in the above total.

2. The distribution of the major portion of the 385 factories is as follows:—Bombay 141, Khándesh 89, Ahmedabad 36, and Hyderabad (Sind) 33. In the light of recent experience it is questionable whether the increase in the number of Cotton Mills was either necessary or desirable. Since the close of the year under report, the number of Cotton Mills that have been obliged to cease work more than counterbalances the increase during that year.

3. Of the 361 factories, which were at work during the year, 208 are perennial and 153 seasonal. Of the latter, 150—coupled with 133 of the former, or 283 in all—deal with cotton, and employ on an average 131,216 hands, out of a total of 163,898. Of the remaining 32,682 operatives, 1,187 were engaged in other textile industries, such as wool and silk weaving; while 3,359 were at work in Printing Presses, 462 in Flour Mills, and 24,417 in Workshops. In the category of Workshops are classed the Dockyards and all Government works, with the exception of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee.

4. The administration throughout the Presidency remained in the hands of the same officials as hitherto. By Government Resolution in General Department, No. 4445 of October 7th, 1899, Mr. Shore, the Presidency Inspector of Factories, whose service expired on the 1st May 1900, was granted an extension of service up to March 31st, 1901. In Bombay, Mr. S. M. Edwardes held the office of Chief Inspector of Factories, assisted by Mr J. D. F. Engel, who was absent from November 23rd, 1899, upon two months' privilege leave.

5. In Bombay one quarterly inspection was omitted in the case of one factory only—the Ripon Manufacturing Company's Mill. Of the 244 factories outside Bombay, 119 were inspected more than 3 times, 43 thrice, 52 twice, 18 once, while 12 escaped inspection altogether; of the last-named 7 were closed throughout the year. Of the other 113 factories inspected less than four times, 104 were gins and presses, which only worked for a few months. 104 factories were inspected by the Joint Medical Inspectors only once, and 58 were not inspected at all. Of perennial factories upon the register, 5 in Ahmedabad and 2 in Poona escaped inspection. The Presidency Inspector made 143 inspections in 13 districts.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Putting aside the Gokák Mills in the Belgaum District, the sanitary arrangements of which are described as perfect by the Collector, most of the

factories in the Presidency appear to be fairly well provided with water and latrine accommodation. The ventilation of one mill in Kaira is declared to fall below the prescribed standard, while much may yet be done in the matter of cleansing the latrines in the Hyderabad Factories. The steps taken, however, to obviate the fouling of the drinking-water in a Gidu Bandar Factory, and the addition of a properly ventilating roof to a factory in Tando Adam, prove that the Inspecting Officers in that district are fully alive to the necessity for careful supervision of the factories in their charge. Most of the reports submitted take note of the readiness of Managers to carry out the demands of the Inspector; an example of which will be found in the prompt arrangement made by the Manager of the Thána Bone Mill to augment a deficient supply of good water. The presence of plague in the City of Poona during the third quarter of the year ensured the payment of special attention to this branch of factory administration.

7. In Bombay no fundamental improvement under this head was carried out. The lines upon which an amelioration of existing sanitary conditions should proceed is, however, well known to the Factory Department of this office; and given a return of industrial prosperity, there is no reason to suppose that gradual improvement will not take place. The Chief Inspector's estimate of the value of certain patent windows, now in the market, seems worthy of consideration.

III.—General Health of Operatives.

8. In most districts, and notably in Sind, the health of the working classes appears to have been satisfactory. Outbreaks of plague occurred in Poona, Násik, Surat, Broach, Dhárwár and Belgaum, and must have exercised some effect upon the attendance; but cannot be said to have appreciably augmented the percentage of absentees. The Managers of the Broach Mills in nowise relaxed the kindly attention which they were reported to have paid to their employés during the previous year's epidemic. In Bijápur, presumably, the condition of the operatives was satisfactory, though no mention is made of this matter in Mr. Drew's report. In the Jaffar Ali Mill at Surat, the increase in the number of absentees was due to the stoppage of looms; while in the Khándesh District, absence of mill-hands is attributable rather to the fact that their main trade is agriculture, than to the presence of sickness. It will be of some interest to note whether the conditions of the present year have resulted in any appreciable increase in the mill population of districts in the Northern Division. Possibly the depression in the industry itself will have barred the employment of larger numbers.

9. In Bombay, the condition of the mill population was not entirely satisfactory. Plague doubtless resulted in a certain number of deaths; but the danger from disease was as nothing when compared with the straitened conditions of life resulting from a surfeited labour-market and simultaneous depression in the industry itself. As remarked by the Chief Inspector in paragraph 28 of his report, the operative has had and will have, for some time longer, to put up with considerable deficiency of employment, and whenever he may be fortunate enough to find work, with reduced wages.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

10. The reports from Karáchi, Shikárpur, Bijápur and Ahmednagar give no information under this head. In other districts, the wages obtainable by male employés vary roughly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per mensem, while in Poona the monthly earnings of the family are declared to range from Rs. 12 to 35. If, as is stated, the average monthly cost of maintenance lies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 16, the condition of the Poona mill-hand would not appear to be *prima facie* unhappy. Nevertheless indebtedness is rife in at least two factories in that City, *viz.*, the Reay Paper Mill and the Metal Factory. A reduction in wages is reported to have taken place in the Hyderabad and Ahmedabad Districts. In the former case, famine in Cutch and Rájputána, coupled with poor crops in Sind itself, resulted in an appreciable increase of persons in search of employment and consequent lowering of the wage-standard, while in the latter case

almost similar conditions gave rise to small and easily settled strikes. In Surat, the wages earned are declared to be ample, but are too frequently squandered in the liquor-shop. This trait is, however, not peculiar to the Surat District, the same having been observed quite recently in the mill population of Bombay. There can, I think, be little doubt that factory labour constitutes a valuable means of subsistence to those whose hereditary profession of agriculture is subject to periodical and disastrous eclipse.

11. The general condition of the industry in the Presidency town has been fully portrayed in paragraphs 27 and 23 of the report for the Town and Island of Bombay, and calls for no remark.

V.—Employment of women and children.

12. Out of the 163,398 operatives at work throughout the Presidency, 31,794 were women, of whom 19,461 were employed in Bombay. The increase in women is due mainly to the larger numbers employed in the Presidency town.

13. The total number of children employed rose from 7,293 to 7,629, of whom 5,566 were boys and 2,063 girls.

14. Very few irregularities occurred under this head during the year. In Bombay one prosecution was instituted in the case of three children employed by the Bombay Education Society's Press; while in Hyderabad a tendency to employ children unauthorisedly in cotton sorting was noticed. The Sub-divisional Magistrate of that district remarks that factory owners are lax in the matter of obtaining certificates for the children they from time to time employ. Probably prosecution in one or two flagrant cases would go far towards remedying such neglect. The Collector of Belgaum writes that: "The number of certificates granted by the certifying Surgeon cannot be given, as that officer, when asked, said that his hospital records did not throw any light on the subject!" Considering that children were in several cases found at work, whose age appeared to be below the prescribed limit, and who had not apparently been certified at all, it is suggested that the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum might be requested to pay increased attention to this most important branch of his duties under the Act. In any case it seems highly desirable that the Civil Surgeon should himself keep a record of the names and number of children to whom he grants certificates. In Karachi, Dhárwár and Ahmedabad also certain irregularities were discovered; but were remedied by a warning. No reason is assigned by the Collector for a considerable increase in the number of women employed in the Sholápur Mill. In Bombay there was a decrease in the number of children, and an increase in the number of adult female operatives; the Chief Inspector has commented upon the probable causes of this phenomenon.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

15. The verdict upon the guarding of machinery in mofussil factories is generally favourable. Considerable attention to this subject appears to have been paid by the Assistant Collector of Hyderabad, and has resulted in the prosecution of one gin-owner, while in Ahmedabad the guarding of ring-frames in accordance with the recently published rules has been vigorously pushed forward. It is presumed that the ring-frames in the Gadag Mill have by this date been securely protected, and that the deficiency of guards in the engine-rooms of two presses in the Bijápur District has also been rectified. The Ahmednagar report is silent upon this subject, but presumably the fencing of machinery in that district is as satisfactory as it is reported to be in Broach, Kaira, Surat and other industrial centres. In Bombay the Inspecting Staff has in nowise relaxed its vigilance, and is able to point with satisfaction to an entire absence of fatal accidents from ring-frames and similar machinery, and one may be permitted to hope that the success which has marked its efforts in the campaign against ring-frames, will be obtained also in the elimination of danger from hoists. The Managers of mills have in general shown a desire to carry out the wishes of the Inspectors.

VII.—Accidents.

16. The following table shows the number of accidents reported during the last eight years :—

Year.		Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1892	...	13	79	639	731	.62
1893	...	13	75	814	932	.74
1894	...	17	66	962	1,045	.78
1895	...	17	81	992	1,090	.78
1896	...	10	95	1,092	1,197	.82
1897	...	17	103	1,079	1,199	.85
1898	...	15	102	1,068	1,185	.79
1899	...	34	105	1,334	1,473	.81

17. An increase in the number of fatal accidents occurred both in Bombay and the mofussil: but, as pointed out by the Chief Inspector in paragraph 18 of his report, eleven out of the twenty-five fatalities in Bombay were in no way due to machinery. The same may be said of one fatal accident, which occurred in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' factory in Hyderabad, and in which a woman was killed by a falling bale; of another in Ahmedabad, in which a boy not employed in the mill was crushed by the fall of the walls of a newly built cistern in the compound, and of a third occurring in a Khándesh Mill, in which a woman's clothes accidentally caught fire. The total number of fatalities resulting from machinery is in reality, therefore, 19, showing an increase of four only above the number reported in 1898. Of these, one took place in a Ginning Factory in Thar and Párkar; presumably tetanus was the immediate cause of death, for the operative, whose hand had been mangled in the gin, died a month afterwards. In an Ahmedabad Mill one man was killed by the fall of a beam and pulley, while he was engaged in attaching the belting to a ring-frame pulley. Another operative in the same district lifted up the cover of a scutcher to extract some cotton, while the machine was in motion. His arm was severed at the shoulder, from the shock of which he appears to have fallen face downwards into the machine, and to have sustained severe injuries to his head. Two fatalities occurred from fire in a factory at Dhulia; though the nature and circumstances of the accidents are not reported, the men presumably died from the burns which they sustained. In the Northern Division of Khándesh a Hindu workman died from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow from the iron-door of a press which accidentally swung backwards. In the Gokák Factory only thirteen slight wounds were sustained by operatives during the year. A full account of the Bombay accidents is given in the Chief Inspector's report.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

18. In the mofussil, no prosecution was instituted, except in the Hyderabad District. In this case, the owner of a factory at Tando Adam was charged with non-compliance with Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Act, but was acquitted. As remarked above, irregularities in respect of the half-hour's stoppage were noticed by the Presidency Inspector in certain mills in Ahmedabad, but an explanation of the requirements of the Act, coupled with a warning, sufficed to remedy the default. There were two prosecutions in Bombay, one of which was carried to a successful issue. It is satisfactory to observe that the rule requiring a half-hour's stoppage at midday was complied with; and that the Managers of the Bombay Mills have by their willingness to carry out orders relieved Inspectors of the task of placing them before the Magistrate.

IX.—General.

19. Mr. Edwardes, who has continued in charge of the office of Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay throughout the year, possesses a thorough working acquaintance with the whole field of his labours and has performed his duties in a highly efficient manner. The other Inspectors, Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and A. T. Shore, have also worked most satisfactorily.

E. GRAY,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 21st June 1900.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., I. C. S.,
Chief Inspector of Factories ;

To

E. GRAY, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 1st March 1900.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1899 upon the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. At the close of 1898, the number of factories upon the register was 136. During the year under review eight new factories were opened, and ten, which were included in the previous year's report, were struck off the register. The names of the eight new factories and the periods in which they commenced working are as follows :—

2nd Quarter	...	...	{ Gold Mohur Mills. David Mills No. 2. Diamond Mills.
3rd Quarter	...	...	{ Century Mill. Globe Mill. Moon Mill. Mahomedbhai Mill.
4th Quarter	...	...	Messrs. Garlic and Co.'s Iron Foundry.

Adding these, and subtracting the ten factories struck off the register during the year, the total number liable to inspection at the close of the year was 134.

3. During the first quarter the Hindustan Branch Mill, the Mahomedan Mill and the N. M. Petit Oil Mill were erased from the register of factories, as they had been closed for over a year (*vide* report for 1898), and held out no hopes of reopening in the near future. It is unlikely that they will recommence work for some time to come ; and on these grounds they have not been included in Statement No. I. In the second quarter the Islam Mill and Messrs. C. Jost and Company's workshops were struck off the register. The Islam Mill reported that it had stopped working from the 16th April, in order to allow of old machinery being replaced by new, and could fix no approximate date for recommencing work ; while Messrs. Jost and Company made a permanent reduction to below fifty in the number of their employés, and thus ceased to be the owners of a factory, as defined in the Act. These two factories, however, as well as the five removed from the register in the fourth quarter, have submitted the usual statements during a certain portion of the year, and have therefore been included in Statement No. I. The five factories removed in the fourth quarter were the Vichitrashala Mill, the Star of India Mill, the Wadia Mill, and the two Oriental Mills, one at Tardeo and the other at Colába. Their closure was almost inevitable, by reason of internal mismanagement combined with external depression in the market and the high price of cotton. In the annual report for 1898, the machinery of the Vichitrashala Mill was described as out of date ; and it was then understood that the mill was not equipped against a bad season. The unfavourable condition of trade practically forced the Star of India Mill to close its doors and the Wadia and Oriental Mill Companies to resort to liquidation.

The 141 factories included in Statement No. I are classified under the following heads :—

Presses (for cotton, wool and hemp)	8
Cotton Ginning and Cleaning	1
Cotton Cleaning and Spinning... ..	48
Cotton Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving (some of these manufacture hosiery and two of them gin cotton to a small extent) ...	31
Cotton Weaving	1
Cotton Hosiery Factories	2
Woollen Mills	1
Silk Mills	2
Dye Works	2
Oil Mills	1
Flour Mills	5
Printing Presses	9
Dockyards, Foundries, Government, Railway and other Workshops...	24
Saw Mills	2
Miscellaneous.—The Gas-works, Sirdar's Carbolic Acid Inventions Syndicate, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, and the East Indian Art Works	4
Total	<u>141</u>

4. I held the office of Chief Inspector of Factories throughout the whole year, assisted by Mr. J. D. F. Engel, the 1st Inspector, who was absent from November 23rd, 1899, upon privilege leave for a period of two months.

5. The post of 2nd Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. McCormack, resident at Ahmedabad, who was on duty throughout the year, excepting one month from the 15th May to 15th June, when he was enjoying privilege leave.

6. The posts of Presidency Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories were held during the year by the following officers:—

1. Major H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S., in the 1st District.
2. Major R. Baker, I. M. S., in the 2nd District.
3. Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., in the 3rd District.

7. The following table shows the number of inspections recorded during the year:—

Quarter.	Number of Factories liable to inspection at beginning of the quarter.	Visits by Chief Inspector.	Visits by 1st Inspector.	Visits by Medical Officers.	Total.
1st	138	53	87	112	252
2nd	134	49	95	23	167
3rd	138	49	93	119	261
4th	137	50	92	20	152
Totals.					
Average number per quarter	135.5	201	367	274	842

Owing to oversight, the Ripon Manufacturing Company's Mill escaped inspection during one quarter, and was therefore visited during the 12 months three times only instead of four. In addition to the ordinary quarterly visits above noted, a large number of unrecorded visits were paid in connection with special repairs to machinery-guards, the ages of children employed, and similar matters. No omission has to be recorded in the inspections performed by Medical Officers.

8. Regarding the number of persons employed, it should be noted that the Diamond Mill worked for a few days only, and that no statement regarding

the number of its employés during that period can be obtained by this office. In computing the yearly average of work people, the number of operatives in that mill has been omitted. The Mazagon Patent Slipway Foundry, again, submitted the requisite statement for the first half of the year only. During the second half of the year, the foundry was closed without notice given, and all attempts made by this office to obtain any definite statement regarding the employés proved fruitless. As regards this factory, therefore, the average numbers given below only take account of a six-monthly period of work.

Subject to the above remarks, the total number of persons employed averaged 103,110 against 95,038 in the previous year. Of these 80,999 individuals were employed in the cotton industry (including pressing) as against 73,078 in the year 1898. The total average has risen beyond the figures quoted for the year 1896, *i.e.*, 96,561. The increase is, however, not distributed equally among men, women and children. On the contrary, the numbers of children have decreased; and the total increase in all operatives is due mainly to a large rise in the number of women operatives. The increase in men is ascribable mainly to the opening of new mills; but would have been a good deal larger, had not a reduction taken place in the number of looms at work. The cloth market was in a very stagnant condition and necessitated their partial stoppage. Again the machinery used for the preparation of the raw material proved in the case of many mills insufficient to keep all their spindles at work, and led to a smaller increase than might have been expected. The question of employment of women and children is separately noticed in paragraph 14.

II.—Ventilation and Sanitary condition.

9. One more patent window, designed to provide better ventilation in spinning-rooms, has to be added to the list of those mentioned in last year's report. Several mill agents are said to have approved of the device and consented to fit it into their mills, but no active steps were taken by this department to enforce improved methods of ventilation, owing to the depressed condition of the industry. Agents have been fully employed in supervising the internal working of their respective mills, and could hardly be expected to co-operate heartily with the Inspectors in a matter which does not directly appeal to them. Certain mills, it is true, are fitted with ventilating windows: but they are all mills which have been recently built. In the older mills, one finds the ordinary window tightly closed during work hours, and very often covered with rags and pieces of gunny bag, to further diminish the current of air from outside. In regard to such patents, as are in existence, it is too early to form any definite opinion; their merit as a ventilating medium can only be gauged during a busy year, in which the mills work at full pressure, and the work-rooms are crowded. I incline to the belief that one or two of the patents mentioned are too elaborate to ever find favour. The ordinary mill-hand will never take the trouble to open this or that pane, or close this or that lattice, in order to regulate the current of air. If he finds that the draught upon his machine is in any way excessive, he follows the course less troublesome to himself of at once shutting the whole window and keeping it so until his work is finished.

10. The depression in the spinning industry has extended to that of pressing. Failure of rain, scarcity of cotton crops, absence of orders from the merchants and mills have forced the presses to remain idle for considerable periods. When on inspection visits to the Colába presses, during the past year, I have not found more than three out of the whole number at work on one day, while the deserted appearance of the rest bore witness to the general stagnation of business. Under these circumstances, the office has foreborne to trouble the owners concerning the purchase of ventilating fans and windows.

11. The sanitary condition of the factories in the city is reported by the Medical Inspectors to be the same as in the previous year. No drastic improvements have been carried out; but all orders regarding the supply and use of disinfectants, etc., are in general faithfully attended to.

III.—*Employment of Women and Children.*

12. It appears from the returns that the number of women employed throughout the year was 19,461, of whom 19,041 belonged to the cotton-spinning industry, as against 16,794 and 16,314, respectively, in the previous year.

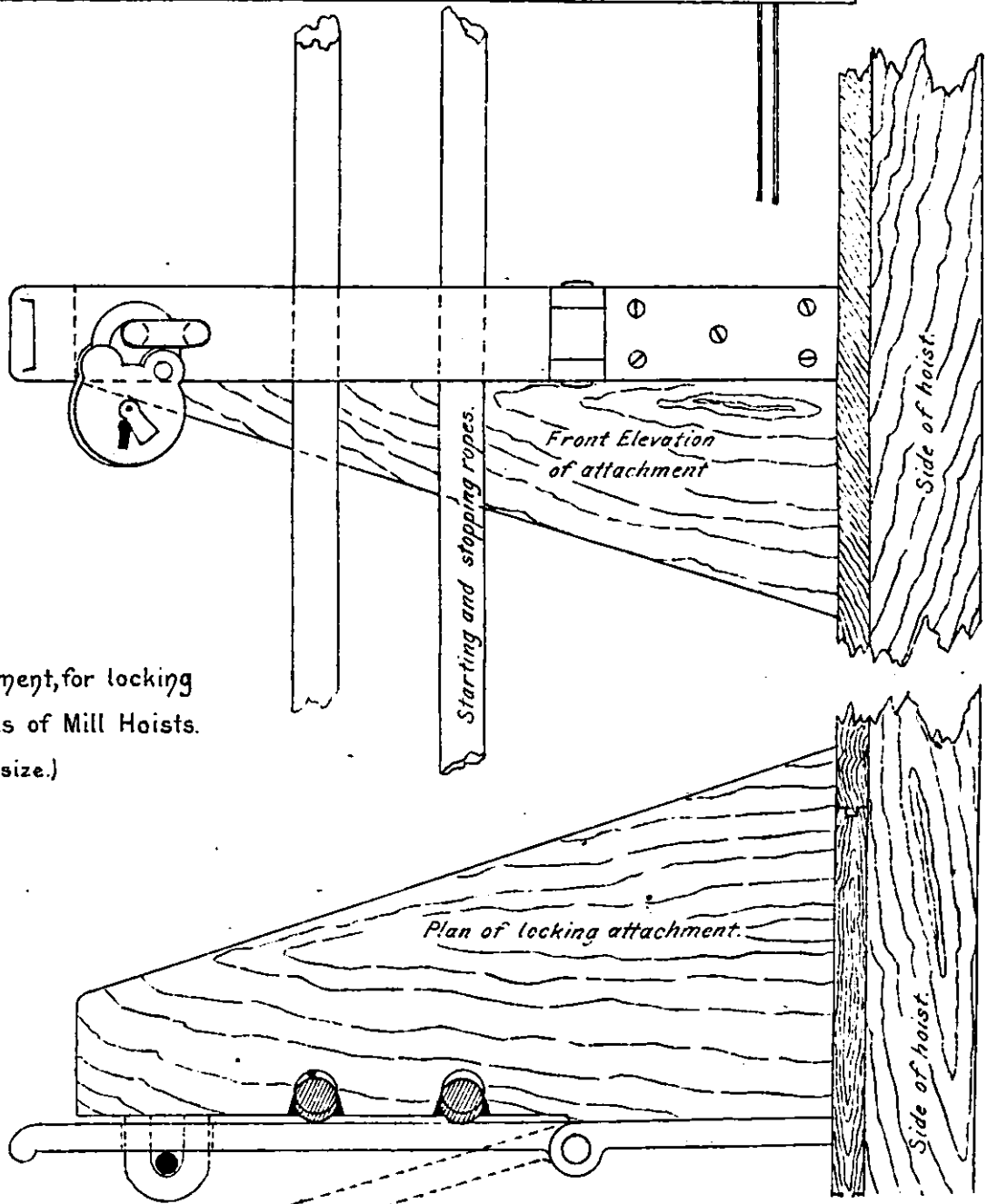
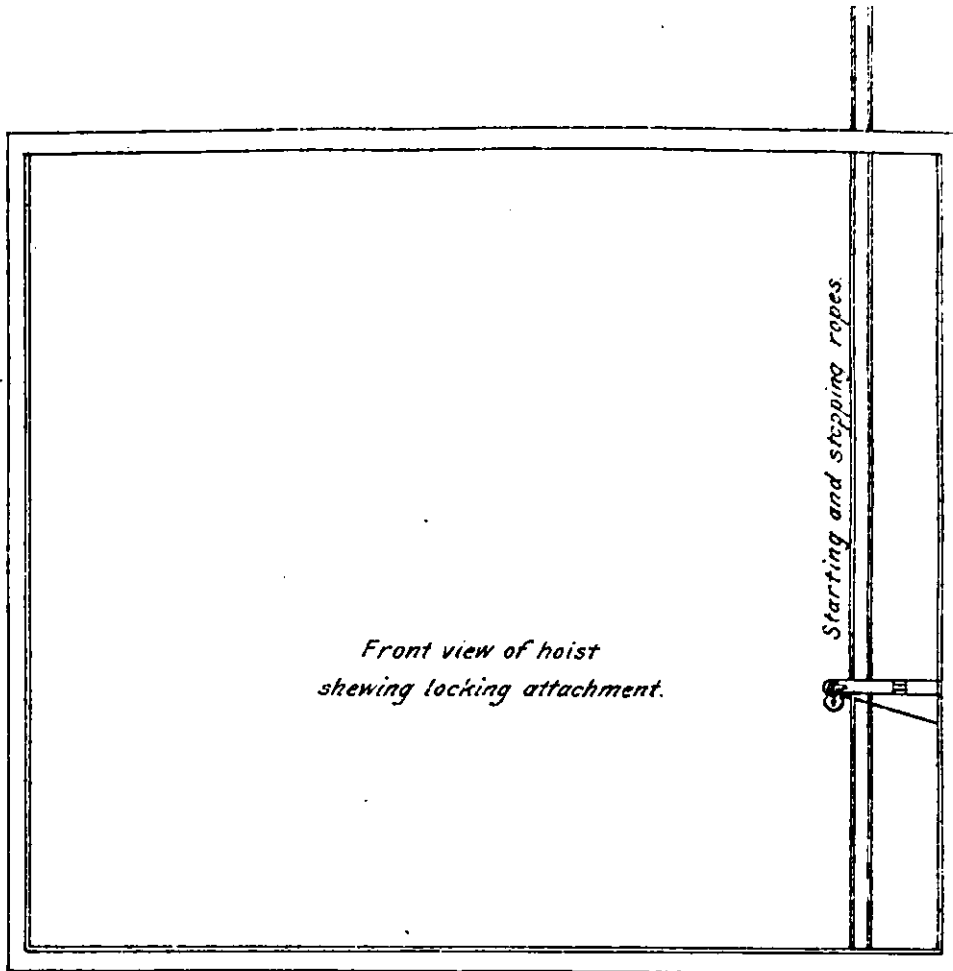
13. The average number of children employed is returned as 2,472, of whom 1,798 were boys and 674 girls. I subjoin a statement showing the figures under this head for the last four years :—

Year.	AVERAGE NUMBERS.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	
1896	2,069	645	2,714
1897	1,918	736	2,659
1898	2,118	793	2,906
1899	1,798	674	2,472

14. The reason for the increase in the numbers of women operatives is probably due to the fact that a large number of spindles usually reserved for the spinning of yarn suitable for weaving were, owing to the dulness of the cloth-market, employed in spinning counts suited for the yarn market. This change naturally created a demand for reelers, who invariably belong to the female sex. Again, there appear to have been a larger number of women, than in the year previous, in want of employment. Possibly the visits of plague authorities to the homes of the work-people have become familiar and therefore less awe-inspiring; and have not debarred the people from an attempt to return to old conditions, prevalent before plague first made its appearance, when the women of the house sought employment rather than the children. In any case, many mills did replace child labour by adult female labour; and could practise economy in so doing, inasmuch as the wages demanded by the women did not as a rule exceed those paid to children, while the shift system, which must necessarily be adopted in cases of child-labour, could with advantage be discontinued. Another reason for the decrease in the numbers of children may have been the partial stoppage of spindles, noted in paragraph 8. In a good many mills the spindles are wholly confined to the ring-spinning system, in which children are usually employed; and, when it became necessary, by reason of the insufficiency of 'preparatory' machinery, to keep a certain portion of the ring-frames idle, the children working thereon were thrown out of employment.

Fencing of Machinery.

15. The question of the fencing of ring-frames and similar machines has during the year been satisfactorily settled by the addition, in a modified form, of the circular mentioned in the annual report for 1898, to the rules under the Factories Act. The desirability of including in the factory laws a set of instructions, which had hitherto been urged with varying success upon mill-managers by the inspectors, was emphasized by legal opinion and by judgments passed in the police courts. The rules, which, it is hoped, will obviate the danger of serious accidents to those employed on such machines, were finally passed into law by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3676, dated August 22nd 1899. The fact that no fatal accident occurred during the year to either children or adults from this type of machine, goes to show that the rules in question have so far served the purpose for which they were intended, and that the special attention paid by the department to this branch of the subject has resulted in neutralising the danger of accident from this type of machinery. A threat of prosecution had to be resorted to in the case of five well-known mills, which had consistently neglected to strengthen and repair their ring-frame guards: but in no case was it found necessary to carry the threat into execution.



Proposed Attachment, for locking
the starting ropes of Mill Hoists.
(Half size.)

caution. Within a reasonable period from the date of the warning, all five mills had fenced their machines in the manner required. In other cases managers carried out the wishes of the Inspectors without delay.

16. Three fatal accidents, which occurred during the year in hoists, bear out the remarks made in last year's report regarding the danger of these appliances. The accidents almost always occur during the temporary absence from his post of the man in direct charge, and can only be obviated by the use of automatic doors or by a contrivance, which will ensure the immoveability of the lift on such occasions. The hoists of such mills as those under the management of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company are generally fitted with self-closing doors: but factories belonging to less substantial companies are not so well provided. The 1st Inspector of Factories has perfected a device for locking hoists which are impelled by ropes, a sketch of which will be found upon the opposite page. A copy of this plan was forwarded during the year to several mill managers in Bombay, together with a letter requesting that the hoists in their mills might be fitted with the attachment. It was also pointed out that, if found more simple, chains might be substituted for the ropes of the hoist, and be fastened together by a padlock passing through two of the links. In most cases the latter plan has been adopted: and, although one has still to depend upon the hoistman to remember his duty of locking the chains together, before absenting himself, it is hoped that serious and fatal accidents will total to a smaller number during the current year.

17. On the whole, the guarding of machinery in Bombay mills is satisfactory. During such a year as that under report, when the prospect of closing mills altogether has been imminent, I notice a tendency to postpone the repairing of fences and guards to a more favourable season: but perhaps it is too much to expect managers to carry out with alacrity repairs to machinery, which in the near future may entirely cease working. The absence of any legal obligation upon employers to compensate workmen for injury sustained, whilst on duty, leads many managers to regard the Inspector rather as an interfering official, whose demands should as far as possible be shirked, than as an expert to be consulted. Doubtless new machinery, imported from England during coming years, will be provided with guards by the makers: and, in regard to old machinery now in use, time only can serve for the gradual elimination of danger.

Accidents.

18. Subjoined is a table of the number of accidents reported during the year 1892 to 1899, both inclusive:—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of operatives employed.	Number of accidents per 100.
1892	5	72	525	602	84,661	.71
1893	5	33	639	677	87,984	.77
1894	11	24	712	747	90,721	.82
1895	11	32	765	808	94,048	.86
1896	8	42	832	882	96,561	.91
1897	11	51	770	832	88,575	.94
1898	11	69	799	879	95,038	.92
1899	25	52	995	1,072	103,110	1.04 (nearly).

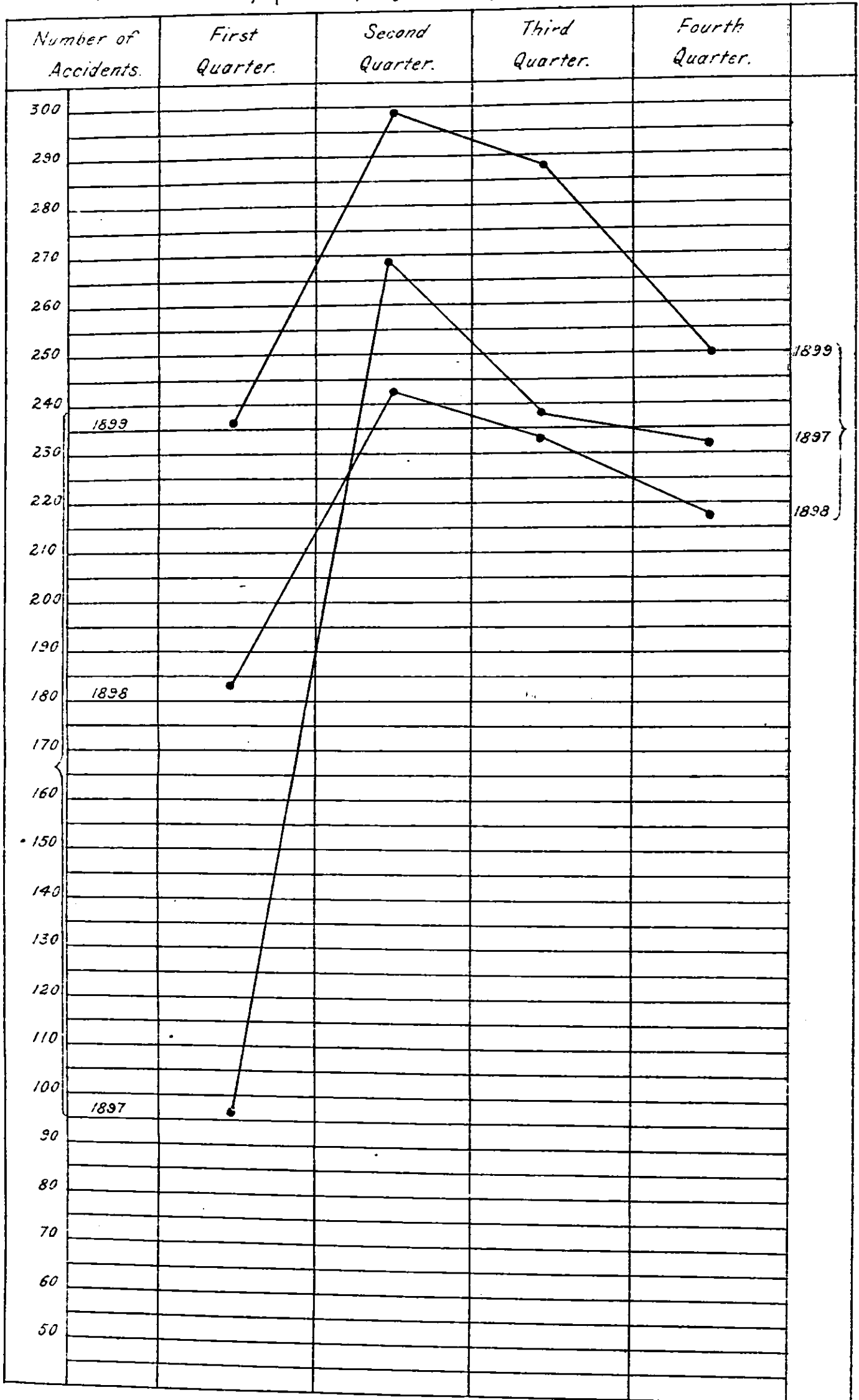
19. The total number of accidents has increased by about 200, and is due to the increase under "Fatal," and "Minor" accidents. Those classed as "Serious" show a decrease. In regard to "Fatal" accidents, which are noticed in detail below, it must be remembered that 11 deaths out of the 25 were not in any way due to injuries caused by machinery; and that there were actually only 14 persons, who can be said to have met their deaths from the machines in their charge. No case of fatal injury to children has to be reported.

A glance at the quartely chart upon the page opposite will show that the second and third quarters of the year are usually more prolific of accidents than the rest of the year. For this circumstance I am unable to ascribe any definite reason; unless it be that the climate of the hot season and monsoon renders the operative more lethargic, and in consequence less careful in the manipulation of his machine.

20. Of the 25 fatal accidents reported during the year, nine occurred in the first quarter, seven in the second, five in the third, and four in the fourth. Only one of these can be said to have resulted from the absence of a guard; but the fact that the operatives had been strictly forbidden to pass over the shafting in question and had ordinarily no occasion whatever to pass near it, absolves the management from culpability. Another accident, which has been included in the number, scarcely ranks as a mill accident. The deceased during the leisure hour climbed a tree in the compound of the Indo-China Mill; and when about 22 feet from the ground, lost his balance and fell. Coma and death were the natural result of the internal injuries thus sustained. A third death, the result of heart-disease, was reported by the manager of the E. D. Sassoon Mill; but has not been included in the total. I draw attention to it, however, as further proof of the fact that the duty of reporting accidents and deaths is not treated with indifference by the managers of factories.

21. Three deaths resulted from an outbreak of fire. The first two occurred during the early part of the year, the third in the fourth quarter. In the first case a large accumulation of cotton in the Hard-waste department of the mill caught fire; and two operatives who were employed in trying to quench the flames were so severely burnt that both eventually succumbed. A similar death overtook an employé of the Star of India Mill, who endeavoured to extinguish a conflagration in the cop-breaking machine. Three deaths again were due to tetanus supervening upon slight flesh wounds. In one case the index and middle fingers were lacerated by careless insertion of the hand in a carding-machine; in another the operative actually put his hand round the porcupine-roller of a Creighton opener, without first stopping the machine; and in the third a trivial cut upon the finger resulted in lock-jaw and death, some ten days after the accident occurred. Hoists, as has been already noticed, caused the death of three persons. Of these, one lost his head, while descending in the hoist, fell out and died from the shock of the fall; another took advantage of the absence of the hoistman to ascend to an upper floor, and when nearing the halting-point, leaned out to look at the floor below. In consequence his neck was firmly imprisoned between the cage and the upper floor and broken. The third case was precisely similar in circumstances to the last; but the injuries sustained in the head and jaws were not severe enough to cause instantaneous death. Two men died from scalds. One lost his balance while drawing boiling water from a tank, and was so severely burnt about the body that he died two days later: and the other met with a similar fate, while washing himself upon the edge of a gutter, which carries off the boiling water from the engine. The engine-room was the scene of the death of three employés. The deceased in two cases were engaged in oiling parts of the engine near the big fly-wheel. They both fell into the fly-wheel pit and were flung by the wheel against the side of the pit with such force as to cause immediate death. In both cases the wheels were guarded as far as is possible; and in one case, it was clearly proved that the deceased deliberately climbed over the guard, notwithstanding that he was an old hand and could have oiled the engine quite as well from the outer side of the iron fencing. The death of the third man was primarily due to the fact of his wearing a loose dhotar, instead of the recognised engine-room costume. He was warned by the Engineer in charge to keep at a safe distance from the cog-wheels that work the governors of the engine, but paid no heed. Consequently the cogs caught the end of his garment, drew him into their embrace and crushed out his life. Three men were killed at a printing press, by the fall of a rack containing heavy type. One of them, desiring to lift the type down, mounted the lower shelves, notwithstanding that a proper set of steps were at hand for the purpose. The lower shelf formed an insufficient foot-hold and he fell, dragging rack, blocks and type with him. Two of the men died instant-

Quarterly Chart of Accidents in Factories and Workshops, Bombay, during 1897, 1898, 1899.



To face paragraph

neously; the third, whose legs were fractured, lingered for a few days. A mill-operative, in defiance of both rules and commonsense, commenced to clean the top of a mule-carriage, while the machine was in motion, was in consequence crushed between the carriage and the roller-beam and died the next day. Another having mounted a ladder, in order to oil a friction-clutch lever, clambered on to a wrought-iron beam, against which the ladder rested, lost his balance and fell headlong on to the stone-floor of the department. Death occurred from the concussion about ten minutes afterwards. The circumstances attending the death of a Pársi, who had mounted a staging nine feet high, were almost identical with those of the last case. An employé in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's Workshops was run over by an engine and instantly killed; while two men met their deaths in replacing the belting of machinery. In both cases the revolving belt caught the arm, bound it to the shaft, and whirled the men round, until the limb was severed from the body. The last accident to be noticed, occurred in a Flour mill, some two or three minutes previous to my arrival on inspection duty. On the ground floor of the mill, and about two feet from the stone-floor, is a revolving shaft which works the grinder-rollers. There is no passage over the shaft, and operatives, as a rule, have no cause to approach it. On the day in question, however, the Municipality had shut off the water in the pipes ordinarily frequented by the employés; and to save himself the trouble of walking round to the main door, an operative stepped over the shaft, with a pail in his hand, with a view to fetching water from a tap in an adjacent compound. He was wearing a piece of sacking round his waist; and as he stepped over the shaft on his return journey, and bent down to lift the pail from one side to the other, the sacking wound round the shaft, carried him off his feet and dashed out his brains upon the floor. After consultation with the 1st Inspector, I ordered steps to be put up, which completely enclose the shaft on both sides, and which obviate the possibility of any similar accident in the future.

22. As has been elsewhere remarked, the suicidal negligence of the mill-hands themselves is responsible for most of the serious and fatal accidents that occur during the year, while it is almost impossible for this department to foresee and take measures to prevent such contingencies as a fall into boiling water or a slip from a ladder. The medical treatment of cuts and abrasions, also, must be left to the discretion of the men themselves. Managers do all they can, in respect of sending their employés to the doctor and the hospital; yet hardly a year passes without our having to record deaths from tetanus, consequent upon the neglect or refusal to properly treat small wounds.

23. In the matter of ambulances, nothing new has to be reported. Excepting some nine or ten mills, mentioned in previous reports, none maintain a proper vehicle for the removal of seriously injured persons. In general, the hack-victoria is requisitioned, while one or two mills, which keep a bullock-dhumni, use it for this purpose.

Prosecutions.

24. Two prosecutions were undertaken during the year; one against the Manager of the David and Standard Mills for refusing to securely guard his ring-frames, the other against the Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's Press for having employed three children for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in contravention of Section 7 (3) of the Act. The first named case was decided in favour of the accused and was reported to Government in this office No. F. I.—314, dated 10th June 1899. It led to the inclusion of the circular regarding the fencing of ring-frames among the rules under the Act. In the second case the Superintendent was convicted and fined Rs. 20 only; as there were certain extenuating circumstances, which prevented the department from demanding a heavy penalty. A prosecution was also instituted during October against the manager of the Globe Mill, but was subsequently withdrawn, as the manager complied with our demands, before the first hearing of the case. In several other cases threats of immediate prosecution had to be resorted to, and produced the desired effect. The non-observance of the half-hour's stoppage of work between 12 and 2 P.M. did not lead to any prosecution during the year under report; but the difficulties

in this regard have been brought to the notice of the Government of India, for consideration when the Act is amended.

25. While on the subject of stoppage of work, it may be noted that three factories were exempted by the orders of Government from the operation of Section 5-B (I) of the Factories Act. In the first case, the Sirdár's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company were declared, by reason of the nature of their work, permanently exempt from the obligation to grant a holiday every Sunday, and in the second case, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and the Bombay Tramway Company were temporarily allowed to work seven days a week, for the purpose of manufacturing iron-binders, required by officers of the Forest Department for bales of pressed grass, intended for transport to districts affected by famine. The seven cotton and hemp presses, situated in the Colába quarter of Bombay, were also at the close of the year permitted to work continuously, until such time as the work of pressing hay for shipment to South Africa should be completed.

26. In general, the mill managers of Bombay have done their best to comply with the terms of the Act and with the demands of the Inspectors.

General Retrospect of the year.

27. From the point of view of both Agent and operative the past year has been unsatisfactory. In 1897 the Agent had to face the chaotic conditions introduced by the advent of plague, while the mill-hand in most cases fled incontinently from the city, to earn a scanty livelihood as an agriculturist up-country. In 1898 the Agent made a bold stand against the tightness of the labour-market, and, although it was difficult to obtain work-people in full numbers, yet continued to last out the year without a reversion to the costly expedients of the year previous. But in the year under report conditions greatly changed. There was no longer any lack of operatives, and not the smallest danger of being forced into paying daily wages. Though plague still continued, it appears to have lost to a great extent its dread aspect, and to have been reckoned by the operative as of little moment when compared with the prospect of starvation in his up-country home. The influx of skilled labour into Bombay was so large that mills were able to revert without difficulty to the wage-standard in force before plague first held the city in its grip; and even to effect reductions of roughly 12½ per cent. in the salaries of those employed upon piece-work. This course, which was not followed till the closing months of the year, was accepted with very little show of resentment, for the surfeit of skilled workmen in search of employment practically forbade a general resort to strikes. One or two strikes did take place; but only one, which occurred in the Alliance Silk Mill, ended in favour of the operatives, owing mainly to the fact that silk-workers are not very numerous, and are, as a class, much bound to one another. In general, that independent attitude, which was adopted by the operatives in 1897 and to some extent also in 1898, entirely disappeared, and was replaced by a readiness to accept monthly payments unaccompanied by any bonus. But while relieved from anxiety regarding deficiency of labour, and the standard of wages, the Agents had to face a more extensive trouble, to the birth of which they had in some degree themselves contributed. About July the price of cotton began to rise, by reason of the drought and failure of crops, and has continued at an abnormal figure up to the date of writing this report. Many mills in Bombay had, with a most lamentable want of foresight, made forward contracts in the past for the supply of yarn, or cloth, without making simultaneous purchases of the raw material, sufficient to cover those contracts; while others again, whose stock of cotton was perhaps sufficient to meet requirements, learnt that the natural market for Bombay yarns was glutted to overflowing. About the beginning of October, there were reported to be some 200,000 bales awaiting sale in the China market; a fact which argued against any improvement in the near future, and forced the majority of mills to work short time. During the latter portion of year, and up to the time of writing this report, most mills have been closed for three days in the week; while several have altogether closed their doors, and others, which are burdened with heavy liabilities, will have to follow a similar course in the near future. The position is fraught with much difficulty. To buy cotton at to-day's prices, spin it into yarn, and sell it at to-day's price, means an average loss of Rs. 20 per

bale. This, in an average sized mill working full time, would result in a loss of from 20 to 25 thousand rupees per mensem. On the other hand, if the mill were entirely closed, a loss of from 5 to 7 thousand rupees per mensem would be entailed. In face of these difficulties, however, the industry has exhibited a surprising amount of vitality, and fewer mills than might have been expected have entirely closed their doors.

As to the present whereabouts and condition of those operatives who were thrown out of employment by the closing of the mills in which they were engaged, full information cannot be gathered. Their employers generally have ceased to take any interest in their welfare, from the date that their mills stopped work, and final wages were paid, and are unable to provide definite information as to what has become of them. Some hands have probably returned to their up-country homes, and might perhaps be discovered on relief works: others again must be still living in Bombay, and earning small wages in coolylabour or other miscellaneous employment. It is not easy to see in what way their condition can change for the better until the present tension is past. A seasonable rainfall and good cotton crops in the current year would largely help both employers and employed to regain their former condition of comfort.

Artificial Lighting of Mills.

28. This question, to which a reference was made in the report for 1898, formed the subject of a letter No. $\frac{F.1}{873}$, dated December 18th, 1899, from this office to Government. It was therein pointed out that the danger of excessive strain upon the operative from long hours of work, had been temporarily minimised by the failure of the cotton crop and the dullness of the yarn and cloth markets. At the time of submitting this report, the situation remains unchanged. The problem, which each mill is at this moment attempting to solve, is not whether it should work longer hours, but whether it should entirely close its doors; not whether the operative should be paid to work late into the evening, but whether he should be asked to work at all. The danger that confronts the mill-hand is one of enforced idleness and poverty rather than of overwork. How the matter will end, time alone can show; but I venture to think that there will be no reversion to the old condition of things for some little time to come. A few more mills will probably be obliged to shut their doors within the next three months, unless some extraordinary impetus is given to the industry; while others, which might manage to work short time for several months to come, may deem it politic to concur with the arguments advanced in favour of an immediate general stoppage, and dismiss their employes for an indefinite period. Anxiety for the welfare of the operative must at present be concerned rather with his ability to exist through the coming months, than with his unreasoning readiness to undergo excessive physical fatigue.

General.

29. In conclusion, I would once again express my satisfaction with the work of the 1st Inspector and the office establishment. The Government of India have recently decided that Mr. Engel's appointment should be permanent and pensionable, and have recommended to the Secretary of State for India the proposal, made to Government by this Department, for the grant of a special personal allowance to this officer. I do not consider that there will at any future date be grounds to regret the consideration thus shown to the 1st Inspector by the Local and Supreme Governments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,

Chief Inspector of Factories.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

FORM
STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT
Name of District (o

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY.											
<i>Cotton Mills.</i>											
1	The Alexandra Mill ...	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 700	1,008	218	1,226	33	18	51	1,277
2	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	950	771	214	985	13	8	26	1,011
3	The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	885	300	1,185	8	5	13	1,198
4	The Assur Veerji Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	331	107	438	6	4	10	448
5	The Bamanji Petit Mill.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 150	1,377	325	1,702	40	13	62	1,764
6	The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	100	413	275	688	...	...	...	688
7	The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 750	390	145	535	...	...	...	535
8	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	160	920	213	1,133	74	1	75	1,208
9	The Britannia Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,800	648	332	1,030	...	...	...	1,030
10	The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Mill.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	2,000	1,002	210	1,212	36	17	53	1,265
11	The China Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 1,050	630	330	960	12	3	15	975
12	The City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 750	545	207	752	25	8	33	785
13	The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	810	165	1,005	21	9	30	1,035
14	The Connaught Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	720	731	246	977	7	4	11	988
15	The Currimbhai Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 1,000	627	271	898	1	...	1	899
16	The Damoda Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 320	728	312	1,040	74	17	91	1,131

No. I.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Presidency Town, Bombay.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector or of Factories.	By Special Inspector or 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 holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	8	8	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	28	29	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	2	2	7	11	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	3	16	20	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	14	15	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	29	30	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	3	Was brought on the register on 3rd July 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	16	16	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	14	15	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	2	2	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BOMBAY—continued.											
	<i>Cotton Mills—continued.</i>											
17	The David Mills Company, Limited, No. I Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam	H.P. 750	715	317	1,032	4	1	5	1,037	
18	Do. No. II do.	Do.	Do.	750	470	173	643	6	2	8	651	
19	The Dhun Mills, Limited.	Do.	Do.	78	327	138	465	...	...	...	465
20	The Diamond Mills ...	Do.	Do.	I.H.P. 700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The Dinshaw Petit Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	N.H.P. 250	1,555	423	1,978	34	14	48	2,026	
22	The Ebrahimbhai Pabancy Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning	Do.	I.H.P. 1,500	680	217	897	1	...	1	898	
23	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	Do.	Do.	750	599	236	835	6	3	9	844	
24	The E. D. Sassoon Mills.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	1,510	1,465	473	1,938	21	6	27	1,965	
25	The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	770	939	135	1,074	33	6	39	1,113	
26	The Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do.	N.H.P. 160	354	81	435	15	...	15	450	
27	The Gold Mohur Mills.	Do.	Do.	I.H.P. 1,200	440	162	602	22	8	30	632	
28	The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	325	933	236	1,169	...	...	...	1,169
29	The Hongkong Mills...	Do.	Do.	1,100	691	145	836	...	...	...	836
30	The Hope Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do.	750	662	352	1,014	18	11	29	1,043	

No. I—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stop- pages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspect- or of Fac- tories.	By Special Inspect- or of Fac- tories.	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 holi- days, on Sundays ex- cepting the holidays in- tervening.	...	...	8	8	...	5	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	4	5	...	3	2	...	5	Was brought on the register on 30th May 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	7	8	...	5	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	5	Was brought on the register on 25th May 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	22	22	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	12	14	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	4	7	...	5	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	...	3	1	...	4	Was brought on the register on 10th Au- gust 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	...	3	2	...	5	Was brought on the register on 27th April 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	25	26	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	22	23	...	4	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY--continued.										
	Cotton Mills--contd.										
31	The Howard and Bul- lough Mill Company, Limited.	Cotton Spin- ning.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 940	832	470	1,302	18	2	20	1,322
32	The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	1,246	493	1,739	7	3	10	1,749
33	The Indian Manufac- turing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 180	1,037	210	1,247	...	...	...	1,247
34	The Indo-China Manu- facturing Company.	Cotton Spin- ning.	Do. ...	155	480	212	692	...	...	...	692
35	The Islam Mill ...	Cotton Spin- ning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 275	226	50	276	...	...	...	276
36	The Jacob Sassoon Mill.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	3,600	3,000	700	3,700	81	38	119	3,819
37	The Jahangir Wadia Mills.	Cotton Spin- ning.	Do. ...	250	169	65	234	16	11	27	261
38	The Jam Manufacturing Company, Limit- ed.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	759	601	120	721	5	2	7	728
39	The James Greaves Mills Company, Li- mited.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	780	604	279	883	6	4	10	893
40	The Jamshed Manu- facturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 900	606	227	833	55	42	97	930
41	The Jivraj Balu Spin- ning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,250	850	155	1,005	25	3	28	1,033
42	The Jubilee Manufac- turing Company, Li- mited.	Cotton Spin- ning.	Do. ...	800	476	227	703	17	18	35	738
43	The Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weav- ing Company, Limit- ed.	Cotton Spin- ning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 1,500	937	254	1,191	...	...	...	1,191
44	The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning and M a n u fac- turing.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	805	552	1,357	...	...	...	1,357

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	6	7	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	2	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	Struck off the register on 18th April 1899, it having ceased working.
Do. ...	Do. ...	2	1	104	107	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	13	14	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	5	8	13	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	21	21	...	6	2	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—continued.											
<i>Cotton Mills—contd.</i>											
45	The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam ...	N.H.P. 180	682	320	1,002	65	21	86	1,088
46	The Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 420	346	120	466	6	1	7	473
47	The Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	750	494	132	626	8	7	15	641
48	The Madhavji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 135	812	246	1,058	...	...	...	1,058
49	The Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 650	410	159	569	25	4	29	598
50	The Mahomedbhai Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 1,400	380	145	525	...	...	...	525
51	The Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 400	2,929	556	3,485	151	49	200	3,685
52	The Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 680	729	85	814	31	6	37	851
53	The Moon Mills, Limited.	Cotton Manufacturing.	Do. ...	H.P. 420	200	135	335	...	...	...	335
54	The Morarji Gokaldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,400	1,489	270	1,759	6	3	9	1,768
55	The Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	H.P. 450	307	141	448	36	15	51	499
56	The Naranji Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 900	338	128	466	11	7	18	484
57	The New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,080	833	402	1,235	5	3	8	1,243
58	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 250	1,203	269	1,472	13	4	17	1,489

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	21	21	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	16	16	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	21	21	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	3	Was brought on the register on 15th August 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	2	2	10	14	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	5	6	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	3	Was brought on the register on 10th August 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	5	6	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	34	35	...	6	2	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—continued.											
<i>Cotton Mills—contd.</i>											
59	The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 800	731	92	823	28	10	38	861
60	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Colaba.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 125	586	100	686	23	17	40	726
61	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tardeo.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 2,000	1,439	492	1,931	111	33	144	2,075
62	The Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Weaving.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 17	154	36	190	...	...	...	190
63	The Piru Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	597	290	887	...	...	...	887
64	The Presidency Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,100	974	159	1,133	...	...	...	1,133
65	The Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 90	418	244	662	...	...	...	662
66	The Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 796	530	248	778	37	37	74	852
67	The Saraswati Mills ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600	474	184	658	30	21	51	709
68	The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 1,600	1,907	463	2,370	15	...	15	2,385
69	The Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 47	213	141	354	12	8	20	374
70	The Standard Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 300	972	311	1,283	...	...	...	1,283

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	10	10	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	3	1	2	...	6	Struck off the register on 6th December 1899, it having ceased working.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	35	35	4	...	2	...	6	Struck off the register on 6th December 1899, it having ceased working.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	3	7	11	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	15	17	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	9	10	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	4	5	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	6	8	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	...	5	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>BOMBAY—continued.</i>												
<i>Cotton Mills—contd.</i>												
71	The Star of India Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam	1 H.P. 1,500	510	277	787	...	...	...	787
72	The Sun Mills, Limited.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 680	539	203	742	7	1	8	750	
73	The Sundardas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	I.H.P. 800	517	196	713	166	49	215	928	
74	The Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do.	1,200	943	395	1,338	33	36	69	1,407	
75	The Union Mills, Limited.	Do.	Do.	N.H.P. 120	687	188	875	6	1	7	882	
76	The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do.	Do.	I.H.P. 1,200	448	219	662	...	...	...	662
77	The Vichitrashála Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	N.H.P. 35	114	22	136	3	2	5	141	
78	The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do.	N.H.P. 72	347	148	495	53	56	109	604	
79	The Wadia Mills, Limited.	Do.	Do.	I.H.P. 1,000	396	184	580	35	...	35	615	
80	The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	N.H.P. 220	1,007	230	1,237	7	2	9	1,246	
					...	59,195	18,952	78,147	1,677	674	2,351	80,498
<i>Woollen Mill.</i>												
1	The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Wool Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	N.H.P. 60	248	34	282	...	...	...	282

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	1	...	28	29	2	2	2	...	6	Struck off the register on 7th December 1899, it having ceased working.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	7	8	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	3	6	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	Struck off the register on 7th November 1899, it having ceased working.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	3	4	...	3	2	...	5	Struck off the register on 25th October 1899, it having ceased working.
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	19	21	1	3	2	...	6	
		19	41	860	920	101	224	155	...	480	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	6	

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>BOMBAY—continued.</i>											
<i>Flour Mills.</i>											
1, 2	The Bombay Flour Mills A and B.	Corn Milling.	Steam	I.H.P. 550	130	17	147	6	...	6	153
3	Do. do. C.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	100	8	108	5	...	5	113
4	The Union Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	55	3	58	...	...	...	58
5	The Wallace Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 53½	119	14	133	...	...	...	133
<i>Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory.</i>											
1	The Khurshed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Cleaning and Ginning.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 40	40	30	70	...	...	...	70
<i>Cotton Press.</i>											
1	The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited.	Wool Cleaning and Wool, Hemp and Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	H.P. 49	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
2	The Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Cotton, Wool and Hemp Pressing.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 45	16	1	17	...	...	...	17
3	The Chunda Ramji Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	85	25	110	...	...	...	110
4	The Colába Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	82	13	1	14	...	...	...	14
5	The Fort Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	156	14	...	14	...	...	...	14
6	The Gokaldas Kallianji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	54	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
7	The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
8	The Sassoon Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	90	19	1	20	...	...	...	20
<i>Iron Works.</i>											
1	The Bycnlla Iron Works (Messrs. Richardson and Crudas).	Iron Works	Do. ...	H.P. 78	1,000	10	1,010	...	...	...	1,010

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts ...	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	12	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	...	2	4	2	2	...	8	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	..	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	...	5	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>BOMBAY—contd.</i>											
<i>Iron Works—contd.</i>											
2	The Byculla Iron Works (Messrs. Richardson and Crudas) Branch.	Iron Works	Steam	N.H.P. 20	425	2	427	...	...	...	427
3	The Carnac Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	15	55	...	55	...	...	...	55
4	The Clerk Road Iron Foundry.	Do.	Do.	25	163	11	174	...	...	...	174
5	The Defence Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	25	340	...	340	...	...	...	340
6	The Garlick Foundry and Engineering Works.	Do.	Do.	25	126	4	130	...	...	...	130
7	The George Gahagan Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 20	314	...	314	...	...	...	14
8	The Mazagaon Patent Slipway Foundry.	Do.	Do.	N.H.P. 16	100	...	100	...	...	...	100
9	The Napier Foundry and Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	10	125	...	125	1	...	1	126
10	The Sorabji Shapurji Iron Works.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 15	133	...	133	...	...	...	133
11	Messrs. C. Jost and Company.	Electrical, &c., Works.	Gas Engine	4	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
<i>Printing Presses.</i>											
1	The Bombay Education Society's Press.	Printing	Steam	22	631	...	631	8	...	8	639
2	The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Do.	Do.	I.H.P. 8	200	...	200	5	...	5	205
3	The English Mail Press.	Do.	Do.	H.P. 8	242	12	254	...	...	...	254
4	The Government Central Press.	Do.	Do.	16	700	...	700	14	...	14	714
5	The Postal Steam Press.	Do.	Do.	Driven by steam power at a monthly rental from the English Mail Press and hand presses.	68	...	68	11	...	11	79

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	5	5	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	Was brought on the register on 20th November 1899.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	Number of operatives is for the first half-year only.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Struck off the register on 6th June 1899, it having ceased to be a factory.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—con'd.										
	<i>Printing Presses—continued.</i>										
6	The Times of India Printing Press.	Printing ...	Steam ...	H.P. 12 Oil Engine 14½	874	...	874	7	...	7	881
7	The Daftar Ashkara Printing Press.	Do. ...	Oil Engine ...	N.H.P. 2	112	...	112	...	...	...	112
8	The J. B. Marzban and Company's Printing Works.	Do. ...	Oil Engine and Gas Engine.	H.P. 7 1 Gas Engine.	220	...	220	...	...	...	220
9	The Karim Litho. Press.	Lithography.	Oil Engine...	7	118	...	118	...	...	...	118
	<i>Silk Mills.</i>										
1	The Chhoi Silk Mills Company, Limited.	Silk Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	I.H.P. 75	237	30	267	...	...	...	267
2	The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited. <i>Oil Mill.</i>	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	522	116	638	...	...	...	638
1	The Piru Mahomed Oil Mill.	Oil Pressing.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 21	60	2	62	...	...	...	62
	<i>Saw Mills and Timber Works.</i>										
1	The Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.	T i m b e r Works.	Do. ...	H.P. 35	75	3	78	...	...	...	78
2	The Western India Saw Mills and Timber Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 20	65	1	66	...	...	...	66
	<i>Gas Works.</i>										
1	The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	Gas Manufacturing.	Do. ...	H.P. 15	120	3	123	...	...	...	123

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	3	1	2	6	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Fridays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	...	7	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
By shift ...	Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY—continued.											
<i>Gas Works—contd.</i>											
2	The Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Invention Syndicate Company, Limited.	Manufacture of Carbon and Soda-water Machines.	Steam ...	H.P. 60	94	7	101	...	...	...	101
<i>Dye Works.</i>											
1	The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dyeing ...	Do. ...	40	716	80	796	3	...	3	799
2	The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 100	85	10	95	...	...	...	95
<i>Dockyards.</i>											
1	The British India Steam Navigation Company.	Repairs to Vessels.	Do. ...	N.H.P. 18	550	...	550	41	...	41	591
2	The Government Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Steam engine I.H.P. 110 Oil engine 15 B.H.P. N.H.P. 135	1,133	...	1,133	...	...	...	1,133
3	The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	135	1,064	...	1,064	...	...	...	1,064
<i>Workshops.</i>											
1	The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Workshop.	Construction and repair of rolling-stock and locomotives.	Do. ...	H.P. 250	2,857	...	2,857	...	...	...	2,857
2	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 140	4,977	29	5,006	...	...	...	5,006
3	The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.	Construction and repair of cars, &c.	Do. ...	H.P. 12	60	14	74	...	...	...	74
4	The Bombay Municipal Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	173	2	175	...	...	...	175
5	The Bombay Port Trust Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 20	375	2	377	...	...	...	377

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts ...	Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	1	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	36	38	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	5	28	34	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>BOMBAY—continued.</i>											
<i>Workshops—continued.</i>											
6	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	Petty repairs to vessels.	Steam ...	H.P. 20	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
7	Messrs. W. Moir and Company's Workshop.	General iron works.	Oil Engine...	B.H.P. 12	63	...	63	...	...	...	63
<i>Hosiery Factories.</i>											
1	The Hussanali Sullemanji Hosiery Factory.	Knitting ...	Steam ...	H.P. 11	37	2	39	...	...	...	39
2	The Lukmanji Sullemanji Hosiery Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	114	9	123	...	...	...	123
<i>Gun Carriage Factory.</i>											
1	The Government Gun Carriage Factory.	Construction and repair of gun carriages, &c.	Do. ...	37	491	...	491	4	...	4	495
<i>Arsenal.</i>											
1	The Government Arsenal.	Manufacture of ordnance stores, &c.	Do. ...	35	359	...	359	...	...	...	359
<i>Mint.</i>											
1	Her Majesty's Mint ...	Coinage ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 167	263	...	263	...	...	...	263
<i>Art Furniture.</i>											
1	The East Indian Art Manufacturing Company.	Cabinet making.	Do. ...	H.P. 11	80	1	81	10	...	10	91
<i>Tannery.</i>											
1	The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory.	Tanning and Leather Work.	Do. ...	88	388	5	388	6	...	6	394
Total ...					81,177	19,461	100,638	1,798	674	2,472	103,110

No. I—concluded.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays, on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
D ...	Do. ...	...	1	17	18	3	1	2	...	6	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	...	6	Total No. of Factories—
Exempted from the operation of Sub-section 1 of Section 5 (a).	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	6	Cotton Mills ... 80
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	6	Oil Mill... 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	...	4	2	...	6	Hosieries ... 2
											Woollen Mill ... 1
											Saw Mills ... 2
											Workshops ... 7
											Flour Mills ... 6
											Cotton-cleaning Factory ... 1
											Cotton Presses ... 8
											Gas Works ... 2
											Leather Work... 1
											Iron Works or Foundries ... 11
											Dye Works ... 2
											Dockyards ... 3
											Printing Presses ... 9
											Silk Mills ... 2
											Gun Carriage ... 1
											Arsenal ... 1
											Mint ... 1
											Art Furniture... 1
											Total ... 141
											Number of Factories inspected once during year 1
											" " twice " " 2
											" " three times " 3
											" " more than three times " 135
		25	52	995	1,072	201	367	274	...	842	

S. M. EDWARDES,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.											
1.	Rajnagar Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning and Spinning.	Steam Power.	500 I.H.P.	265	51	316	6	2	8	324
2	The Becharadas Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	500 I.H.P.	549	60	609	29	10	39	648
3	The Gujarát Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	199 N.H.P.	1,425	82	1,507	21	10	31	1,538
4	The Gujarát Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 I.H.P.	805	39	844	39	6	45	889
5	The Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	64 N.H.P.	553	22	575	...	...	...	575
6	The Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two pairs of steam engine indicating 500 I.H.P.	815	70	885	6	...	6	891
7	The Parshottam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 I.H.P.	412	9	421	...	...	...	421
8	The Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	419	47	466	4	...	4	470
9	Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 1.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	638	10	648	48	4	52	700
10	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 N.H.P.	880	118	998	123	32	155	1,153
11	The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,400 I.H.P.	2,135	119	2,254	116	12	128	2,382
12 (a)	The Ahmedabad Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10 N.H.P.	43	10	53	...	...	...	53

(a) This mill commenced work

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	1	...	1	2	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	3	4	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—continued.											
13	The Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Power.	550 I.H.P.	590	41	631	66	...	66	697
14	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2.	Do. ...	Do. ...	590 I.H.P.	559	83	642	17	5	22	664
15 (a)	The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Weaving ...	Do. ...	10 N.H.P.	80	...	80	...	...	...	80
16	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 1.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	530 I.H.P.	703	138	841	68	15	83	924
17	The Ahmedabad New Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 I.H.P.	337	135	472	85	34	119	591
18 (b)	The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 I.H.P.	206	65	271	46	34	80	351
19	The Ahmedabad Vepár Utejak Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	325 I.H.P.	210	50	260	12	3	15	275
20	The Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 I.H.P.	335	80	415	37	...	37	452
21	The Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2.	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 I.H.P.	240	60	300	28	...	28	328
22	The Bharat k h a n d Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	250	64	314	33	27	60	374
23 (c)	The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 I.H.P.	200	67	267	39	28	67	334
24 (d)	The Gujarát Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 I.H.P.	320	95	415	104	22	126	541
25 (e)	The Hathising Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	265 I.H.P.	149	22	171	22	2	24	195

(a), (b), (c) and (e).—These mills commenced work, respectively, on 12th August, (d) This mill was open till 16th October 1899, but has since

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	...	4	4	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	2	5	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	...	2	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	...	7	

18th June, 16th February and 1st April.
then stopped work owing to financial reasons.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—continued.											
26 (a)	The Hitvardhak Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Steam Power.	200 I.H.P.	128	37	165	24	13	37	202
27	The Manecklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 I.H.P.	655	99	754	81	22	103	857
28 (b)	The Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	920 I.H.P.	459	94	553	21	18	39	592
29	The Satyodaya Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Dyeing ...	Do. ...	50 I.H.P.	25	...	25	7	...	7	32
30	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Oil Mill.	Production of Castor-oil.	Do. ...	200 I.H.P.	89	...	89	...	...	...	89
31	The Gujarát Islam Match Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Match-making.	Do. ...	16 I.H.P.	145	30	175	20	3	23	198
32 (c)	The Gujarát Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 (d)	The Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 (e)	The Hitechhu Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	The Viramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing.	Steam Power.	460 I.H.P.	545	60	605	45	8	48	653
36	The Viramgam New Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Viramgam.	Yarn Spinning.	Do. ...	250 I.H.P.	315	32	347	45	1	46	393
			Total ...	...	15,479	1,889	17,368	1,192	306	1,498	18,866

(a), (b).—These mills commenced work, respectively, on 24th May and (c), (d), (e).—These mills have gone into liquidation; hence

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	4	5	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	6	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	8	Total Number of Factories ... 36
Do. ...	Generally on Fridays.	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	Cotton Mills ... 33 Match Factory... 1 Dyeing Factory . 1 Oil Mill ... 1
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	Total ... 36
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	Number of Factories inspected once during year... ..
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	„ „ twice ... 3 „ „ three times. 1 „ „ more than three times ... 32
By midday stoppages and shifts.	Generally on Sundays.	...	2	9	11	2	2	1	...	5	Total ... 36
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	3	4	2	2	1	...	5	
		3	7	119	129	39	145	54	...	238	

12th May 1899, of which the Hitvardhak Mill has been destroyed by fire since 4th October 1899. the required information is not available.

FREDERICK PRATT,
for Collector and District Magistrate.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BROACH DISTRICT.											
1	The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amjat Bag.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	530 I.H.P.	662	118	780	41	...	44	824
2	The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. I.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Power.	520	383	113	496	65	7	72	568
3	Do. do. No. II.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450	312	84	396	50	8	58	454
4	Do. do. No. III.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Do. ...	210	398	62	460	48	7	55	515
			Total ...	...	1,755	377	2,132	207	22	229	2,361
KAIRA DISTRICT.											
1	Manore Mill at Nadiad.	Cotton Spinning Mill.	Steam ...	36 H. P.	369	56	425	7	...	7	432
			Total ...	...	369	56	425	7	...	7	432
SURAT CITY.											
1	The Jafur Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Begamwadi, Surat.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Power.	420 H. P.	361	154	515	60	31	91	606
2	The Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, opposite the Surat Railway Station.	Cotton Weaving.	Two compound Tandems condensing Engines.	120 N.H.P.	254	154	408	105	64	169	577

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and midday stoppages. { The mill works from daylight to dark and not by shifts; daily stoppage of half an hour is allowed at noon.	General holidays are ordinarily observed on Sundays, except when Native holidays come 3 days previous or after Sunday.	...	2	2	4	3	1	2	...	6	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 4 Total ... 4 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 4 Total ... 4
	There are General holidays on Sundays or on varying week days in lieu of Sundays.	...	2	3	5	2	...	2	...	4	
	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	2	...	6	
	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	...	6	
		...	7	9	16	11	3	8	...	22	

C. V. VERNON,
for Collector of Broach.

Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	4	4	3	2	2	...	7	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mill ... 1 Total ... 1 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 1
		4	4	3	2	2	...	7	

L. C. SWIFTE,
Collector of Kaira.

Both by shifts or sets and midday stoppages.	General holidays are ordinarily given on Sundays in every case except when a holiday intervenes.	4	4	8	2	2	...	12	<i>Abstract (District Totals.)</i> Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 3 Distillery ... 1 Total ... 4 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 4
By midday stoppages.	Do.	3	3	8	1	2	...	11	

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.			Childr. n.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	The Tápti Manufacturing Mill, Sahragate, Surat.	Cotton Weaving.	Steam Engine.	350 H.P.	184	57	241	4	Nil.	4	245
4	The Sudder Distillery, Nowsari Morcha, Surat.	Mowra Li-quor.	Steam Boiler	1 Boiler of 65 pounds and another of 130 pounds H. P.	78	Nil.	78	Nil.	Do.	Nil.	78
			Total ...	...	877	365	1,242	169	95	264	1,506

THA'NA DISTRICT.											
1	Spinning and Weaving Mill, Kurla.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Machinery driven by steam power.	Average 850 Indicated Horse Power.	1,012	285	1,297	73	34	107	1,404
2	Swadeshi Mills, Kurla.	Do. ...	Do. ...	The two Engines develop on an average 1655 I. H. P. per diem.	1,806	662	2,468	259	203	462	2,930
3	Bone Mills, Thána ...	Crushing Bones.	Do. ...	50 Nominal Horse Power.	60	50	110	...	...	...	110
			Total ...		2,878	997	3,875	332	237	569	4,444

I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Midday stoppages.	General holidays are ordinarily given on Sundays in every case except when a holiday intervenes.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	2	2	Nil.	9	
Works continuously for the whole day. Two hours are allowed for food and rest every day in the afternoon.	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	1	1	...	23	
		Nil.	Nil.	7	7	41	6	7	...	55	

J. W. A. WEIR,
Collector of Surat.

Midday stoppages.	Varying week days.	...	7	4	11	3	5	2	...	9	Total No. of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 2 Bone Mill ... 1 Total ... 3
The Engines are entirely stopped from 12 noon to 12.30 P.M.	Preference is given to Sundays, except when a holiday occurs it is substituted for Sundays.	...	10	19	29	3	4	2	...	9	
Midday stoppages.	Sundays or Holidays.	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	1	7	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 3
.....	.....	...	17	23	40	9	13	6	1	25	

E. LAWRENCE,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Thána.

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.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.											
CENTRAL DIVISION.											
<i>Dhulia Taluka.</i>											
1	Penkar's Factory ...	Ginning ...	Steam ..	30	58	36	94	...	...	...	94
2	Bakhatram Nanuram's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	28	78	36	114	...	...	...	114
3	Ramnarayan Balcondas and Brijlal Company's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	39	36	75	...	...	...	75
4	The Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Company.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	18	65	35	100	...	...	...	100
5	Kharsetji Ji waji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	23	75	39	114	...	...	...	114
6	The Manmad Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	96	112	208	...	...	...	208
7	Do. do. ...	Pressing ..	Do. ...	20	60	40	100	...	...	...	100
8	The New Mofussil Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	33	43	45	88	...	...	...	88
9	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	18	103	30	133	...	...	...	133
10	Volkart's United Press Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	72	38	110	...	...	...	110
11	The Indian Cotton Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	80	55	95	150	...	...	...	150
12	Mahamadali Isabhai and Jamsetji Rustomji & Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	55	45	100	...	...	...	100
13	Haji Ismaili Gul Mahamad's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	24	72	75	147	...	...	...	147
14	Pitambar Prayagdas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	65	62	127	...	...	...	127
<i>Amalner Taluka.</i>											
15	Mahamadali Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	21	51	72	...	...	...	72
16	The Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	14	26	40	...	...	...	40

I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and sets.	Tuesday (the weekly Bazar day.)	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	New.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Monday (the weekly Bazar day).	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	New.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KHAN'DESH DISTRICT—contd.											
CENTRAL DIVISION—concluded.											
<i>Párola Petha.</i>											
17	Pitambar Parbhulal's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	19½	48	76	124	...	...	...	124
18	Gulabdas Haridas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	40	42	82	...	...	...	82
19	The Hindustán Pressing and Manufacturing Company.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	30	3	3	6	...	...	...	6
<i>Erandol Táluka.</i>											
20	Mahamadalli Isabhai's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	19	25	40	65	...	...	...	65
21	Chatrabhuj Durgadas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	40	40	80	...	...	...	80
<i>Dharangaon.</i>											
22	Gopal Ramji's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	55	61	30	91	...	...	...	91
23	Mahamadalli Isabhai's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	48	52	100	...	...	...	100
24	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	19	28	11	39	...	...	...	39
	Total, Central Division.	.....	.....	...	1,264	1,095	2,359	...	...	...	2,359
SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
<i>Chálisgaon Táluka.</i>											
25	The Chálisgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ..	Do. ...	35	82	53	135	...	...	...	135
26	The Manmád Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	29	30	60	90	...	...	...	90
27	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	30	8	38	...	...	...	38
28	Govindji Viramji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	32	75	75	150	...	...	...	150
29	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	28	90	10	100	...	...	...	100
<i>Páchora Táluka.</i>											
30	The New Páchora Manufacturing Company.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	40	25	62	87	...	...	...	87

1—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and sets.	Sunday (the weekly Bazar day).	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
By midday stoppages.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do.	Tuesday	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
		2	...	2	4	41	13	21	...	75	
By shifts and sets.	Saturday	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
By shifts and sets.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Midday stoppages.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
By shifts and sets.	Saturday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—continued.											
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—concluded.											
	<i>Pàchora Tàluka.</i>											
31	The New Pachora Manufacturing Company.	Pressing ...	Steam ...	40	35	8	43	...	...	...	43
32	Govindji Viramji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	40	55	95	...	...	...	95
33	Nathu Lalji's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	30	40	70	...	...	...	70
34	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	22	60	8	68	...	...	...	68
35	Bachharaj Rupchand's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	35	32	67	...	...	...	67
	<i>Bhadgaon Petha.</i>											
36	The Bhadgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	50	40	90	...	...	...	90
37	The Manmád Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	72	62	134	...	...	...	134
38	Kajgaon Ginning (Dagdu Pandu's).	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	75	47	122	...	...	...	122
39	The Indian Cotton Press, Kajgaon.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	44	60	10	70	...	...	...	70
40	Ahmadji Habib's Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Jámner Tàluka.</i>											
41	The Jamner Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	29	129	122	251	...	...	...	251
42	The Neri Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12½	45	54	99	...	...	...	99
	Total of Southern Division.	.....	.....	...	963	746	1,709	...	...	...	1,709
	WESTERN DIVISION.											
	<i>Sháháda Tàluka.</i>											
43	Esabhai Abdulla Bhai's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	22	18	40	...	...	...	40
44	Haribhai Manaklal's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	20	15	35	...	...	...	35
45	Ranchoddas Keshordas & Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	28	25	53	...	...	...	53

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (in any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and sets.	Saturday ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ..	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
By midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
By shifts and sets.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Did not work during the year.
By shifts and sets.	Thursday ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
By midday stoppages.	Tuesday ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
.....	.....	1	1	...	2	40	5	17	...	62	
By midday stoppages.	Tuesday ..	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	..	5	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—continued.											
	WESTERN DIVISION.—concluded.											
	<i>Sháháda Táluka.—concluded.</i>											
46	Ibrahimji Abdullaly's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	16	35	30	65	...	...	...	65
	<i>Nandurbár Táluka.</i>											
47	Bapubhai & Company's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	44	35	79	...	...	...	79
48	Badrudin Aimadalli & Company's Factory at Ranála.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	62	36	98	...	...	...	98
	Total of Western Division.	.....	.....	...	211	159	370	...	...	...	370
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
	<i>Sindkheda Táluka.</i>											
49	Akbaralli Khanjibhai's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	59	42	101	...	...	...	101
50	Wanarshi Kashidas' Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ..	20	74	44	118	...	...	...	118
	<i>Shírpur Táluka.</i>											
51	The Zorastrian Factory	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	65	80	145	...	...	...	145
52	The Bohora Factory (Mahamadalli Abdullali's).	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	20	36	56	...	...	...	56
	<i>Chopda Táluka.</i>											
53	Channu Shivdas' Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	32	15	47	...	...	...	47
54	Manak Ratiram's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
55	Vithaldas Ramdas' Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	27	15	42	...	...	...	42
56	Gokuldas Dosabhar's Factory at A'dávad.	Do. ..	Do. ...	20	16	9	25	...	...	...	25
	Total of Northern Division.	.....	.....	...	343	261	604	...	...	...	604

I.—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts or (2) by Midday stop- pages, 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 THIS YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trates.	By Special Inspec- tor of Fac- tories.	By Medical Offi. ers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
Do.	Tuesday	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	
.....	.....	1	...	1	2	22	...	5	...	27	
By midday stoppages.	Monday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
By shifts and sets.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
By midday stoppages.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Monday	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	...	23	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—continued. EASTERN DIVISION. <i>Bhusaval Taluka.</i>											
57	The Railway Workshop.	Repairs to Locomotive carriages and wagons.	Steam	One engine of 50 H. P. and another of 100.	949	27	976	169	...	169	1,145	
58	The Indian Cotton Company, Kandari.	Pressing	Do.	19	53	13	66	...	...	...	66
59	The Hindustan Press Factory, Na gaon.	Do.	Do.	44	67	8	75	...	...	...	75
60	Shaikh Adam Isabhai's Factory.	Do.	Do.	30	68	9	77	...	...	...	77
61	Do.	Ginning	Do.	25	32	91	123	...	...	...	123
62	The New Ginning Factory, Bhusaval.	Do.	Do.	25	25	68	91	...	...	...	91
63	The Bodvad Ginning Factory.	Do.	Do.	44	52	45	97	...	...	...	97
64	The Jantee Ginning Factory.	Do.	Do.	40	25	30	55	...	...	...	55
65	The Navroji Pestonji's Factory at Warangaon.	Do.	Do.	20	46	42	88	...	...	...	88
66	The Empress Ginning Factory, Bodvad. <i>Jalgaon Taluka.</i>	Do.	Do.	44	68	42	110	...	...	...	110
67	The Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jalgaon.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do.	160	988	233	1,211	139	...	139	1,350	
68	The New East India Co.	Pressing	Steam	72	54	3	57	...	...	...	57
69	The English Press Co., Jalgaon.	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	The Volkart's United Press.	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	The New Berar Co.'s Press.	Do.	Do.	60	104	30	134	...	...	...	134
72	The Prince of Wales' Co.	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	The Mofussil Co.	Do.	Do.	36	52	9	61	...	...	...	61
74	The Jalgaon Manufacturing Co.	Do.	Do.	25	56	6	62	...	...	...	62
75	Do.	Ginning	Do.	48	34	85	119	...	...	...	119
76	The Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do.	Do.	36	71	138	209	...	...	...	209
77	Shaikh Adam Isabhai's Factory.	Do.	Do.	44	60	125	185	...	...	...	185
78	Do.	Pressing	Do.	20	40	6	46	...	...	...	46
79	Shaikh Adam Isabhai's Factory at Mhasawad.	Ginning	Do.	20	15	45	60	...	...	...	60
80	The Pimpriala Ginning Factory.	Do.	Do.	25	25	50	75	...	...	...	75

I—continued.

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 Sunday, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section (5) B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Wednesday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Wednesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Wednesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
By shifts and sets.	Saturday ...	...	2	7	9	5	2	2	...	9	
By midday stoppages.	On varying week day.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Did not work during the year.
.....	
By midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Did not work during the year.
By midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p style="text-align: center;">KHANDESH DISTRICT—concl'd. NORTHERN DIVISION—concl'd. <i>Yával Taluka.</i></p>											
81	Gokuldas Dosabhai's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	100	25	56	81	...	...	...	81
82	Harsi Pansi's Factory at Faizpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	138	108	246	...	...	...	246
83	Shivdin Balchand (Sudu Devchand's) Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	68	54	122	...	...	...	122
84	The Shahu Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	125	69	48	117	...	...	...	117
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ráver Taluka.</i></p>											
85	Ramchandra Bapuji's Factory at Nimbhora.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	59	30	89	...	...	...	89
86	Kanji Meghji's Factory at Ráver.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	43	65	108	...	...	...	108
87	Dayaldas Kunjilal's Factory at Ráver.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	50	35	85	...	...	...	85
88	Tayaballi Isufalli's Factory at Khanápur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	10	26	36	...	...	...	36
89	Shaikh Adam Issubhai's Factory at Sawda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	20	34	54	...	...	...	54
				...	3,366	1,549	4,915	308	...	308	5,223
<i>Summary for the Total.</i>											
				C.D.	1,264	1,095	2,359	...	...	...	2,359
				S.D.	963	746	1,709	...	...	...	1,709
				W.D.	211	159	370	...	...	...	370
				N.D.	343	261	604	...	...	...	604
				E.D.	3,366	1,549	4,915	308	...	308	5,223
				...	6,147	3,810	9,957	308	...	308	10,265

I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Friday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	New.
Do.	Thursday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Friday	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	New.
Do.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New.
		...	2	8	10	42	16	21	...	78	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
		2	...	2	4	41	18	21	...	75	Total Number of Factories ... 89
		1	1	...	2	40	5	17	...	62	Cotton Mills ... 1
		1	...	1	2	22	...	5	...	27	Cotton Ginning Factories ... 62
		...	...	...	...	15	...	8	...	23	Cotton Presses ... 25
		...	2	8	10	42	16	21	...	78	Iron works or Foundries ... 1
		4	3	11	18	160	34	72	...	265	89

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	NA'SIK DISSTRICIT.			N.H.P.								
1	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops at Igátpuri.	Repairing Railway Engines and carriages and Railway stock.	Horizontal stationary engine.	12	419	2	421	...	...	...	421
2	Ganesh Chhotalal Cotton Ginning Factory, Nándgaon.	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	20	45	50	95	...	...	...	95
3	Sadashiv Mahipat Pophle's Cotton Ginning Factory at Sangmeshwar, Táluka Málegaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	45	105	150	...	...	...	150
4	Bhajiwalla's Cotton Ginning Factory at Chandanpuri, Táluka Málegaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	40	60	100	...	...	...	100
			Total ...	...	549	217	766	...	...	...	766

I—continued.

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, worsed.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By stoppages from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. from Monday to Friday. On Saturdays from 7 A.M. to 12-30 noon.	The Workshops are closed from 12-30 noon on Saturdays and the whole day on Sunday until Monday morning at 7 A.M. General holiday Sunday.	...	...	1	1	3	4	1	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories ... 4 Railway Workshops. 1 Cotton Ginning Factories ... 3 Total ... 4 Number of Factories inspected once during year ... " " twice during year ... 1 " " three times during year. 1 " " more than three times during year. 2 Total ... 4
By shifts with a midday stoppage.	Closed on Fridays and Hindu holidays.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
.....	.....	...	...	1	1	10	5	2	...	17	

R. A. L. MOORE,
 District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories,
 Násik District.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	POONA DISTRICT.											
1	Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of war stores.	High pressure Horizontal Engine. Portable.	One pair, 200 Indicated H. P. Portable 6 H. P.	1,489	...	1,489	147	...	147	1,636	
2	Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of gunpowder.	Steam power.	H. P. 86	135	...	135	...	...	...	135
3	Gun Carriage Factory, Poona Branch, Poona Cantonment.	Wood-work of Ordnance carriages, carts, wagons, Transport carts, Ambulance and repairs to Heliographs.	High pressure Compound Condensing	25	233	...	233	...	...	...	233
4	G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Lanowli.	Repairing Railway Stock.	1 Horizontal Engine.	27.8	363	4	367	...	...	...	367
5	The Reay Paper Mills, Mundhwa.	Paper-making.	Steam Engine	I.H.P. 500	141	123	264	5	3	8	272	

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is not worked by shifts. It opens for work at 8 A.M. and closes at 4 P.M. with half an hour stoppage for adults and one hour for children 1 to 1-30 P.M. and from 3-30 to 4 P.M. daily for food and rest, except on Saturday the time for food and rest is 1-30 to 2 P.M.	Sundays and Chief Public holidays are always recognized as Government holidays. The Factory was also closed on every Saturday owing to paucity of work from 29th April to 4th November 1899.	...	...	4	4	4	...	2	...	6	
The Factory works for 8 hours a day, except the Incorporated Mills which work from 6-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.	The Factory is entirely closed on Sundays and on Saturdays from 12-30 P.M. throughout the year, besides on authorized Public holidays.	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	
Stoppage of half an hour from 1 to 1-30 P.M., except on Saturday when Factory usually closes at 2-30 P.M.	General holidays given and Factory closed on Sundays, except when urgent repairs are necessary.	...	1	6	7	4	2	2	...	8	
From 7 to 12 A.M. and from 1 to 4-30 P.M. on week days and from 7 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.	General holidays.	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	8	
Portion by stoppages, 1½ hours for females and 1 hour for males and portion by shifts.	Sunday is, as a rule, observed as a holiday. If, however, the Factory is closed for a Native holiday on any week day it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	...	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	POONA DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>										
6	The Cotton Mills, Mundhwa.	Cotton - yarn Spinning.	Steam Engine	H. P. 50.1	43	15	58	17	1	18	76
7	The Deccan Brewery, Dápurí.	Brewing ...	Steam Power.	H.P.N. 18	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
8	The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, near the Railway Station.	Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	H.P. 400	668	159	827	25	6	31	858
9	The Poona Metal Factory, Kasba Peth, Poona City.	Drawing and Polishing Sheet-metal articles.	Do. ...	10	26	...	26	...	...	...	26
10	The Poona Metal Factory, Bhawáni Peth, Poona City.	Metal Works and Foundry.	Do. ...	10	22	...	22	...	...	...	22
11	The City Steam Flour Mill, Bhawáni Peth, Poona City.	Corn-grinding.	Do. ...	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	5
12	The Iron Foundry in Bhawáni Peth.	} Closed throughout the year.									
13	Do. near Bolai.										
14	The Metal Manufacturing Company, Limited, Shanwár Peth, Poona City.										
			Total ...	...	3,273	303	3,576	194	10	204	3,780

No. I—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The Factory is worked by mid-day stoppages.	Sunday is, as a rule, observed as a holiday. If, however, the Mill is closed on any week day it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	8	
Works from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. with a stoppage of one hour daily from 12 A.M. to 1 P.M.	A General holiday is always given on Sundays.	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
By midday stoppages in the case of adults and by shifts in the case of children.	A General holiday is given on varying week days.	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	...	8	Total No. of Factories ... 14 Cotton Mills ... 2 Gun Powder Factory ... 1 Gun Carriage Factory ... 1 Paper Mill ... 1 Brewery ... 1 Flour Mill ... 1 Small Arms, Ammunition Factory ... 1 Railway Workshop ... 1 Metal Factories or Foundries . 5
Factory works from 7 to 11 A.M. and from 12-30 to 6 P.M.	General holiday on Sunday, but if not worked on a Native holiday it is worked on the preceding or following Sunday.	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	
Midday stoppages.	Sundays and General Public holidays.	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	Total ... 14
Worked at night for want of water during day time.	Sunday is not observed as a holiday as there are many non-working days.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Number of Factories inspected once during year.. 1 " " more than three times... 10 Total ... 11
.....	.....	...	1	14	15	34	20	17	...	71	

E. L. SALE,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 9 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SHOLA'PUR DISTRICT.											
1	The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Sholapur.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam engine.	280	1,365	560	1,925	...	...	...	1,925
2	Laxmi Cotton Mill at Sholapur.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	350	964	575	1,539	32	10	42	1,581
3	Narsinggirgi Mill at Sholapur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	440	294	300	594	379	15	394	988
4	Gamadia's Press, Barsi	Cotton Press...	Do. ...	44	45	15	60	...	...	...	60
5	The New East India Press at Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	80	35	15	50	...	...	...	50
6	The Indian Cotton Company at Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	48	35	15	50	...	...	...	50
7	The New Prince of Wales Company at Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	45	15	60	...	...	...	60
8	The Gokuldas Callianji Cotton Press at Barsi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	42	45	20	65	...	...	...	65
9	The Chunilal Nagindas Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	45	30	30	60	...	...	...	60
			Total ...	...	2,858	1,545	4,403	411	25	436	4,839

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gamadia's Cotton Press	Cotton Pressing.	Hydraulic Steam power.	H.P. 20	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
2	Gokuldas Kalyanji and Company Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 45	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
3	Harvey Sabapatty Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 40	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
4	Akbar Cotton Press ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 35	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
5	Ahmednagar Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H.P. 23	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
			Total ...	...	250	84	334	...	...	...	334

continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays and Sundays are observed.	...	8	3	11	4	2	2	...	8	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories ... 9 Cotton Mills ... 3 Cotton Cleaning Factories ... 1 Cotton Presses... 5 Total ... 9 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 9 9
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	4	1	5	3	...	3	...	6
By shifts	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
.....	.....	...	12	4	16	36	2	13	...	51

R. BROWN,
for Collector.

By midday stoppage.	Sunday is a general holiday except when there is urgent work in which case a holiday is given later in the week, but not so as to transgress the provisions of the Act.	3	1	4	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories ... 5 Cotton Presses... 5 Total ... 5 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 5
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
Do. ...		...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	15	5	3	...	23

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Personal Assistant to Collector.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 7.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BELGAUM DISTRICT.											
	The Falls Mills ...	Cotton Spinning.	Water power.	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Campbell Mill ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	885	586	1,471	753	536	1,289	2,760
			Total ...	...	885	586	1,471	753	536	1,289	2,760

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.											
1	Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapathy's Press Company, Limited, Bijapur.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam power.	H.P. 14	18	12	30	...	...	...	30
2	Do. do. ...	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ..	14½	7	9	16	...	...	...	16
3	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited, Bijapur.	Cotton Pressing.	Do. ...	12	20	29	49	...	...	...	49
4	West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Bágalkot.	Do. ..	Do. ...	13	18	25	43	...	...	...	43
5	Binny's Cotton Press, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	13	37	50	...	...	...	50
			Total ...	...	76	12	188	...	...	...	188

—continued.

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.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppage.	Every Sunday is given and great native holidays.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abstract (District Totals). Total No. of Factories. Cotton Mill ... 1 Total ... 1
Do. ...	Not exempt.	...	...	13	13	4	1	2	...	7	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 1 Total ... 1
.....	.....	...	...	13	13	4	1	2	...	7	Total ... 1

A. R. BONUS,
Collector.

Neither by shifts nor by stoppages, but an interval of one hour's rest in the noon by turn and half an hour's rest in the morning is given.	Unless there is work on Sunday in which case holiday is given on any other day in the week.	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	Abstract (District Totals). Total No. of Factories ... 5 Cotton cleaning Factory ... 1 Cotton Presses... 4 Total ... 5 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year ... 5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
midday stoppages.	On Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	
Midday stoppages.	.....	...	...	...	...	12	5	5	...	22	

W. W. DREW,
District Magistrate.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DHARWAR DISTRICT.											
<i>Hubli Town.</i>											
1	West Patent Press Company, Limited.	Pressing Cotton.	Steam Power.	13 H. P.	43	70	113	...	...	...	113
2	Southern Marátha Spinning and Weaving Company.	Manufacture of Cotton.	Do. having one Engine.	75 H. P.	512	165	677	40	11	51	728
3	Gadag-Mahálamji Press, Hubli.	Pressing of Cotton.	Do. ...	30 H. P.	34	48	82	...	...	...	82
4	New Prince of Wales Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16 H. P.	37	87	124	...	...	...	124
5	Ralli Brothers and Company Ginning Factory.	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ..	30 H. P.	16	8	24	...	...	...	24
6	Indian Cotton Company, Hubli.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam Boiler Engine Power.	30 H. P. 25 H. P. 59 H. P.	19	28	47	...	...	...	47
7	Southern Marátha Ginning and Pressing Company.	Ginning and Pressing.	Do. 1, 2 engines.	18 H. P.	10	1	20	...	...	...	20
8	Southern Marátha Railway Locomotive Workshop.	Erection repairs of Locomotive Engines and construction and repairs of carriages, wagons, tools and plants.	Stationary and portable steam engines.	150 H. P.	1,891	...	1,891	...	...	...	1,891
<i>Gadag Town.</i>											
	Andanepa Manvi Ginning Factory.	Ginning Cotton.	Steam ...	Portable engine of 18 H. P.	8	7	15	...	...	...	49 48 50 38
											66
											66

No. I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Working by stoppages.	General holidays usually on Sundays.	...	...	2	2	6	1	3	...	10	
Working by midday stoppages except in the case of children who work in shifts.	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	2	2	2	...	6	
Working by stoppages (1½) at noon.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	8	
Do. from 12 to 12-30 and 12-30 to 1-30, females.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	9	
Do. by stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Stoppages for males 1½ hour, for females 1½.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	7	1	2	...	10	
By midday stoppages, viz., from 11-30 to 12-30.	Do. ...	...	...	102	102	2	2	1	...	5	
Midday stoppages.	Holiday is given one day in every seven usually on Sunday.	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	...	8	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
10	DHA'RWAR DISTRICT—contd. Gadag Town—contd. Dandappa Manvi Ginning Factory.	Ginning Cotton.	Steam	...	Semi-fix port-able Engine of 24 H. P.	8	11	19	2	...	2	21
11	Deccan Ginning and Pressing Company.	Do.	Do.	...	One steel Lancashire Boiler of 4 H. P., one Horizontal double cylinder Steam Engine of 40 H. P.	20	42	62	...	...	...	62
12	Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning Cotton.	Do.	...	Combe Barlow and Combe 600 H. P.	97	26	123	29	14	43	166
13	Gadag Ginning and Trading Company.	Ginning Cotton.	Do.	...	Nominal 16 H. P.	12	13	25	...	...	...	25
14	Gadag-Mahālakṣmi Pressing and Ginning Company.	Ginning Cotton and Pressing Cotton Bales.	Do.	...	Lancashire Boilers of 32 and 40 H. P.	58	85	143	...	...	...	143
15	Ganadia's Cotton Press.	Pressing Cotton.	Do.	...	23 N. H. P.	18	61	79	...	...	...	79
16	Southern Marāṭha Ginning and Pressing Company.	Pressing and Ginning Cotton.	Do.	...	Engines of 58, 36 and 17 N. H. P. and 2 Boilers of 40 and 30 N. H. P.	49	28	77	...	...	...	77

No. I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Holiday is given one day in every seven usually on Sunday.	...	..	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	During 1st half-year the factory used to be closed on Sunday and during the 2nd half on Saturday.	...	1	1	2	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Sunday is the General Holiday.	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT—concl'd. Gadag Town—concl'd. Virupaxapa Dandapa Manvi Pressing and Ginning Company.	Pressing Cotton Bales.	Steam ..	Edinburgh and Leith Boilers of 46 H. P. Nominal.	29	45	74	...	...	...	74
18	Wests Patent Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	13 H. P. Steam Engine.	30	26	56	...	...	...	56
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	2,900	751	3,651	71	25	96	3,747

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				H. P.						
Taluka Hala.										
1	Hotechand Bherumal (Ajanshab).			16	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...
2	Hiranand Versimal (Ajanshab).			16	Do.	...	...	...	...	...
3	Deumal Tarachand (Sekhat).			16	32	8	40	...	...	40
4	Gopaldas Gokaldas (Khandu).			9	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...
5	Narumal Mulchand (Khandu).			12	40	57	97	...	...	97
6	Mulchand Adumal (Khandu).			18	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khemchand Isardas (Ghotana).			25	92	160	252	7	9	16
8	Vasandmal Jasumal (Matlari).			16	55	50	105	11	17	28

No. I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Sunday is the General Holiday.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	<i>Abstract (District Totals.)</i> Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 2 Cotton Cleaning Factories ... 5 Cotton Presses ... 8 Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Factories ... 2 Railway Workshop ... 1 Total ... 18
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	
.....	.....	...	2	111	113	77	13	38	..	128	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during the year . 18

W. DODERET,
Collector of Dhárwár.

In all these Factories the employes are allowed an interval for rest at midday.	In all these Factories 4 whole holidays per month are given, but owners do not bind themselves to close on Sunday. Friday, the Mahomedan holiday, being often found a more convenient closing day.	No accident occurred.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
		No accident occurred.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
		No accident occurred.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
		..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3
		..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
		..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3
		..	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	6
		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2

I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
In all these Factories the employes are allowed an interval for rest at midday.	In all these Factories 4 whole holidays per month are given, but owners do not bind themselves to close on Sunday. Friday, the Mahomedan holiday, being often found a more convenient closing day.	No accident occurred.			...	3	...	1	...	4	
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	2	...	...	2	
					...	4	...	1	...	5	
					...	4	...	...	...	4
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	4	...	...	...	4
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	3	...	...	...	3
					...	2	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	1	...	3						
...	2	...	...	...	2					

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HYDERABAD DISTRICT—concl'd.											
<i>Taluka Tando Alahyar.</i>											
27	Kolumal Bachomal (Allahyar Mari).	Cotton Ginning.	Steam Engine.	20	80	50	130	...	...	...	130
28	Hasasing Deumal (Tando Allahyar).			14	20	7	27	...	...	...	27
29	Manghanmal Wadhmal (Tando Adam).			10	48	32	80	...	...	...	80
30	Kundomal Alimchand (Tando Adam).			10	50	30	80	...	...	...	80
31	Messrs. Ralli Brothers (Tando Adam).			52	120	160	280	83	62	95	375
32	Vishindas Chanchaldas (Mir Hassan Mari).			17	56	22	78	2	...	2	80
33	S. W. Anderson (Khokhar).	...	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KARACHI DISTRICT.											
1	North-Western Railway.	Railway Works hop for repairs of Locomotives, Engines, Carriages, Wagons, &c.	4 Steam Engines.	83 H. P.	1,317	...	1,317	...	...	...	1,317
2	McLeod Road Iron Works Metal Mart.	Engineering Workshops.	Horizontal high pressure Engine with Locomotive Boiler.	23 H. P.	253	...	253	1	...	1	254
3	Karachi Iron Works, McLeod Road.	Iron Manufacture.	Steam Engines.	6 & 10 H. P.	87	...	87	...	...	...	87
4	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Printing and Binding.	Steam Engine.	...	97	...	97	2	...	2	99
5	Karachi Arsenal ...	General repairs to warlike stores.	Do.	12 H. P.	99	...	99	...	...	...	99

I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
In all these factories the employés are allowed an interval for rest at midday.	In all these factories 4 whole holidays per month are given, but owners do not bind themselves to close on Sunday. Friday, the Mahomedan holiday, being often found a more convenient closing day.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i> Total No. of Factories— Cotton-cleaning Factories. ... 33 Total ... 33 Number of Factories inspected once during year ... 1 " " twice... 10 " " three times 14 " " more than three times ... 8 Total ... 33
.....	.....	1	1	...	2	92	...	6	...	98	

R. P. BARROW,
District Magistrate, Hyderabad.

Midday stoppages.	Sunday	...	...	10	10	4	...	2	...	6
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KARACHI CIRCLE —continued.											
6	Sind Press Company...	Pressing Bales.	Steam Engine.	25 & 30 H. P.	40	2	42	...	...	...	42
7	Albert do. ...	Pressing Cotton, Wool, &c.	Do. ...	20 H. P.	44	2	46	...	...	...	46
8	McHinch Bone Mills...	Bone Crushing.	Do. ...	19 H. P.	22	...	22	...	...	...	22
9	Edulji Dinshaw Press.	Pressing Bales.	Do. ...	50 H. P.	50	...	50	...	...	...	50
10	Sind Punjab Cotton Press.	Cotton Press.	Do. ...	35 H. P.	43	...	43	2	...	2	45
11	Ground Floor Press ...	Pressing Cotton, Wool, &c.	Do. ...	...	95	20	115	1	...	1	116
12	Bone Mill, Queen's Road.	Crushing Bones.	Do. ...	50 H. P.	141	89	230	27	18	45	275
13	Herman and Company.	Iron Manufacture.	Do. ...	19½ & 13 H. P.	88	...	88	3	...	3	91
14	Bombay Company's Press.	Cotton and Wool pressing.	Do. ...	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	63
15	Sind Gazette Printing Press.	Printing and Binding.	Two printing machines worked by hand.	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	38
16	Bulk Oil Installations...	Manufacturing Kerosine oil tins and drums.	Hand and Foot Power.	...	87	...	87	...	...	...	87
Total ...				...	2,564	113	2,677	36	18	54	2,731

I—continued.

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) (a), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (b) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											<i>Abstract (District Totals).</i>
Midday stoppages.	Sunday	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	Total No. of Factories ... 16
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	Cotton Presses ... 6
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	9	Iron Works or Foundries ... 5
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	9	Printing Presses, &c. ... 2
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	Bone Crushing ... 2
Shifts, mid-day stoppages.	Do.	...	...	3	3	5	...	2	...	7	Bulk Oil Installation ... 1
Midday stoppages.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	Total ... 16
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Number of Factories inspected twice during year ... 1
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	" " three times ... 1
The working hours are from 9-30 A. M. to 5 P. M. with an interval of an hour in the afternoon.	Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	" " more than three times ... 14
Midday stoppages.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	Total ... 15
.....	.....	...	...	13	13	79	...	28	...	107	

R. GILES,
District Magistrate, Karachi.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	SHIKARPUR DISTRICT. Railway Workshops, Adamshah, Sukkur.	General repairs of Railway Plant.	Five fixed and portable Engines.	semi-	1,392	Nil.	1,392	No children under 15 years of age are allowed on the Railway premises.				1,392

1	THAR AND PA'RKAR DISTRICT. Ginning Factory (Mirpur Khás).	Cotton ...	Steam Engine, 100 lbs. only.	19 horses.	48	47	95	95
---	--------------------------------------------------------------	------------	------------------------------	------------	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

I—continued.

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					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Morning shift = 4½ hours. Afternoon shift = 4 " " Saturday shift = 5½ " " Only 1 shift.	General Holidays on Sundays and other Native and Christian Holidays, &c., as duly advised monthly to District Magistrate and Inspector of Factories.	...	3	10	13	*4	...	†2	...	6	*By District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories. †By Civil Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories, Sukkur.

H. C. MULES,
Collector of Shikárpur and
Chief Inspector of Factories.

By midday stoppages for one hour only.	On Friday, also Hindu Holidays, not exempt.	1	1	*2	...	†1	...	3	*1 By R. B. Jagatrai, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nára Valley. 1 By Sardár K. B. Mahomed Yakub, C. I. E. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nára Valley. The District Magistrate also visited it on the 12th December 1899. †The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad. Number of Factories inspected thrice during the year ...1.
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MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Deputy Collector, Nára Valley.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

No. II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum	Bijapur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Shikár-pur.	Thar and Pákar.	Total.	Total for the year 1898.	Total for the year 1897.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	3	3	3	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	2	...	...	13	13	13	
...	
...	2	...	...	3	3	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
5	...	5	15	33	6	...	1	170	165	160	
...	2	...	...	...	...	131	117	105	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	3	
...	
...	3	3	3	
...	
...	6	6	5	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	2	2	2	

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Bronch.	Kaira.	Surat.	Tháua.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. All other Factories— <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by Steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk flatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	130	36	4	1	4	3	89	4	11	9
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other factories within scope of the Act ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	141	36	4	1	4	3	89	4	14	9

No. II—continued.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Kará.hi.	Shikár-pur.	Thar and Pákar.	Total.	Total for the year 1893.	Total for the year 1897.	REMARKS.
...	3	...	...	19	18	13	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	3	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	1	...	...	5	4	6	
...	1	...	1	1	...	8	8	8	
...	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	2	
...	2	2	1	
5	...	5	18	33	13	1	1	367	348	328	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	* 1	...	...	4	3	1	* Bulk Oil Installation.
5	1	5	18	33	16	1	1	385	365	343	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Twice	2	2	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...
Three times	3	1	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	...
More than three times	135	32	4	1	4	3	31	2	10	9
Total	141	35	4	1	4	3	81	4	11	9
Not inspected during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total Number of Factories	141	(a)35	4	1	4	3	(b) 85	4	(c)11	9
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males	81,177	15,479	1,755	369	877	2,878	6,147	549	3,278	2,858
Females	19,461	1,889	37	58	365	997	3,810	217	903	1,545
Total	100,638	17,368	2,132	425	1,242	3,875	9,957	766	3,576	4,403
<i>Children—</i>										
Males	1,798	1,192	207	7	169	332	308	...	194	411
Females	674	306	22	...	95	237	...	...	10	25
Total	2,472	1,498	229	7	264	569	308	...	204	436
Total average daily number	103,110	18,866 (e)	2,361	432	1,506	4,444	10,265	766	3,780	4,839
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets	8	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	6
Midday stoppages	132	...	3	1	3	3	52	1	10	3
Shifts and midday stoppages	...	33	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	141	33	4	1	4	3	85	4	11	9
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays	138	32	4	...	3	2	20	1	9	9
On varying week days	1	1	...	1	...	1	65	3	2	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Factories	141	33	4	1	4	3	85	4	11	9

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Pákar.	Total.	Total for the year 1898.	Total for the year 1897.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	5	
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	27	9	7	
...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	39	26	30	
5	1	5	18	8	14	1	...	283	308	279	
5	1	5	18	17	16	1	1	357	343	321	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	(a) One mill went into liquidation in November 1898.
5	1	5	18	(d)17	16	1	1	361	345	322	(b) Four factories were closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Three factories were closed throughout the year.
250	885	76	2,900	998	2,564	1,392	48	124,475	115,291	106,780	(d) Sixteen factories were closed throughout the year.
84	586	112	751	1,081	113	...	47	31,794	27,669	26,930	(e) Information for two factories gone into liquidation during the year not available.
334	1,471	188	3,651	2,079	2,677	1,392	95	156,269	142,960	133,710	
...	753	...	71	88	36	...	...	5,566	5,317	4,801	
...	536	...	25	115	18	...	...	2,063	1,976	1,868	
...	1,289	...	96	203	54	...	...	7,629	7,293	6,669	
334	2,760	188	3,747	2,282	2,731	1,392	95	163,898	150,253	140,379	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	46	61	
5	1	2	18	17	15	...	1	267	259	230	
...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	39	33	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	
5	1	5	18	17	16	1	1	359	342	322	
...	
5	1	5	16	...	16	1	...	262	253	251	
...	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	93	86	69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	
...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	1	5	18	17	16	1	1	359	342	322	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	25	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Serious... ..	52	7	7	...	...	17	3	...	1	12
Minor	995	119	9	4	7	23	11	1	14	4
Total	1,072	129	16	4	7	40	18	1	15	16
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act										
Total Number of Persons convicted...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Párkár.	Total.	Total for the year 1898.	Total for the year 1897.	REMARKS.
...	1	...	...	1	34	15	17	
...	2	1	...	3	...	105	102	103	
...	13	...	111	...	13	10	...	1,334	1,068	1,079	
...	13	...	113	2	13	13	1	1,473	1,185	1,199	
...	1	1	2	
...	1	1	
...	1	3	
...	
...	1	...	
...	2	
...	3	
...	
...	1	
...	1	4	12	
...	
...	1	4	12	

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1900.

[Indian Price—5 Annas]
[English Price—6 Pence]

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CURATOR, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT, Bombay.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1900.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF 
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1900.

I.—Factories and their control.

1. During the year, the number of factories under the control of the Act decreased from 385 to 371, the factories closed being in Hyderabad, 17 ginning factories; in Sholápur, 1 ginning factory; in Bombay, 4 cotton spinning mills and 1 iron works; in Broach, 1 cotton spinning mill; in Ahmedabad, 1 dye-works; in Surat, 1 distillery. There was on the other hand an increase in Khándesh and Dhárwár of 8 and 1 ginning factories, respectively, and in Bombay of 1 Lock and Cutlery works, 1 Tin works and 1 Printing Press. During the year under report 14 factories remained closed. They were, however, kept on the register, and are included in the above total.

2. Most of these factories are situated in three districts as follows :—
Bombay 139, Khándesh 97 and Ahmedabad 35.

3. Of the 357 factories which worked during the year, 200 are perennial and 157 seasonal. Of the latter 156 together with 124 of the former, or 280 in all, deal with cotton, and employ on an average 119,795 hands out of a total of 153,962. Of the remaining 34,167 operatives, 1,385 were engaged in other textile industries, such as wool and silk weaving, while 3,348 were at work in Printing Presses, 529 in flour mills, and 25,832 in workshops.

4. The post of the Presidency Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. Shore up to the end of July 1900, after which time it remained vacant till the close of the year. In Bombay the post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held till 19th October by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S. He was relieved by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., who remained in charge till the close of the year. Mr. Engel continued to perform the duties of First Inspector. He was on leave from 1st to 23rd January 1900 and from 16th October to 5th November 1900. Mr. McCormack, stationed at Ahmedabad, held the post of the Second Inspector of Factories throughout the year.

5. In Bombay one quarterly inspection was omitted in the case of 7 factories noted in the Chief Inspector's Report. Of the 232 factories outside Bombay, 98 were inspected more than 3 times, 28 thrice, 34 twice, 44 once, while 28 escaped inspection altogether; of the last named, 14 were closed throughout the year. Of the other 106 factories inspected less than four times, 88 were gins and presses which only worked for a few months. Ninety-three factories were inspected by the Joint Medical Inspectors only once, and 52 were not inspected at all. The Presidency Inspector made 61 inspections in 7 districts.

II.—Sanitation.

From the reports received it appears that the provisions of latrine accommodation and drinking water is generally satisfactory in all the mills. It is probably useless to insist on erection of latrines in factories situated in open country as are many in Násik and Khándesh as the operatives have a harmless prejudice in favour of more primitive methods.

Considerable improvement appears to have been effected in the sanitation of the Hyderabad factories, and it is satisfactory to note that a long-standing olfactory nuisance at Thána caused by putrefaction of sinews attached to bones has been removed, as the Thána bone mill has obtained a machine in which they can crush bones even with sinews on them. It is therefore no longer necessary to leave the bones exposed to the action of the monsoon until the sinews rot off and the public are poisoned. An extract from the report of the Collector of Thána might be sent to the Collector of Karáchi in whose district a similar nuisance has developed to such an extent in connexion with the McHinch and Graham Bone Mills, that the Municipality is reported to have taken steps to get the factories removed.

The report of the Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, shows that he has taken care to ensure that proper drinking water should be provided for the operatives.

III.—General Health of Operatives.

In the mofussil the health of the working classes appears to have been good as usual. In the seasonal factories such as cotton gins and presses the operatives are not distinguishable from the ordinary field labourer. In other factories the workers probably enjoyed far better average health during the past year than did the bulk of the population whose earnings were cut down by famine.

Plague is only reported to have appeared in one district, Belgaum, which had 24 cases in Gokak Falls village during the month of November. It is presumed however that there must have been plague at Poona also.

Absenteeism in the Surat mills reaches the high figure of 20 per cent. on an average, and is probably due to the increase of the drink habit. It is significant that in this district operatives are in the habit of absenting themselves for a day or two after receipt of salary.

The Chief Inspector has explained in his report the conditions under which the general health of the Bombay operatives has continued to be unsatisfactory.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

Many Collectors have failed to give any specific information as to the rate of wages obtainable by mill-hands in their districts, so that it is useless, from the meagre information available, to attempt to arrive at any average. Where such information is supplied, in the absence of further details as to agricultural wage, and general cost of living in the district, it is valueless as evidence. If Government desires statistical information on the wage question, I would suggest that it be demanded in a statistical form. It is reported from Hyderabad that the wages were lower than last year on account of the eagerness of famine immigrants to obtain work. This cause probably operated in other famine districts also.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

Out of the 153,962 operatives at work throughout the Presidency, 31,347 were women, and of these 18,845 were employed in Bombay. The total number of children employed decreased from 7,629 to 5,941, of whom 4,252 were boys and 1,689 girls. The rules as to the employment of women and children appear to have been generally observed, but it is reported that in Ahmedabad it was necessary to take steps to ensure that the actual working hours corresponded with those notified. The Collector of Poona reports that the Silk and Cotton Manufactory has been several times warned for employing uncertified children and he intends now to resort to prosecution, which perhaps should have been done before.

In Hyderabad it is reported that children come to the factories with their parents and assist the latter in piece-work. In Karachi also children are brought and loiter about. This should not be allowed as it is a fruitful source of machinery accidents.

Sanction for the prosecution of the owner of Mewaram Chainrai Factory in Hyderabad District has been applied for for illicit employment of children.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

The orders with regard to the fencing of machinery have been generally carried out, but recent reports of the Presidency Inspector of Factories have revealed that the visits of local inspecting authorities leave a good deal unnoticed. The ring throstle frames in the Gadag Mill are still reported to be in an unguarded state. It is hoped that the orders now issued will be obeyed. The Collectors of Kaira and Ahmednagar offer no remarks with reference to the fencing of machinery.

VII.—Accidents.

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1852	13	79	639	731	62
1893	13	75	844	932	74
1894	17	66	962	1045	78
1895	17	81	992	1090	78
1896	10	95	1092	1197	82
1897	17	103	1079	1199	85
1898	15	102	1068	1185	79
1899	34	105	1334	1473	81
1890	19	52	1029	1100	71

The marginal table shows the total number of accidents reported. There was a decrease in the number of accidents reported under all heads. This is a matter for congratulation as the results obtained are, generally speaking, the real test of the value of inspection.

In Bombay itself, as the Chief Inspector has shown, only 8 fatalities were due to machinery, and in the mofussil only one can be said to have been due to the same cause. Particulars of these accidents have already been given in the quarterly reports submitted to Government.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

No prosecutions took place anywhere except in Hyderabad, where there were 7. Four were for failure to submit the monthly report punctually, 2 for not providing proper water, and one for employing a boy under age. All were successful. It appears from the report of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Chatfield, that the Factory Act has been very carefully worked in his charge.

IX.—General Remarks.

In accordance with the recent orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 2292, dated 20th April 1901, General Department, Statements in Form 1 have not been printed as an Appendix to this Report.

With the exception of an interval of one month, from 4th March to 4th April, Mr. Edwardes held the office of Chief Inspector of Factories until 19th October when his services were required by Government in another department. His minute knowledge of the details of his work and his thorough acquaintance with all the factories in his charge would at any time be hard to replace. His labours were, however, taken up with keen interest by Mr. Keatinge. Of the Inspectors, Mr. Engel has continued to render very strenuous and valuable service, whilst Mr. Shore's post has practically been vacant throughout the year.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 17th May 1901.*

From

R. E. HOLLAND, Esq., I. C. S.,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay;

To

E. GRAY, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 9th April 1901.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report for the year 1900 on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Summary of results.

2. During the course of the year the marginally noted seven mills were at various times re-opened for work and their names were included in the inspection list. Of these the "Jairam" represents a mill which under the name of "Wadia" went into liquidation and was struck off the register last year. The Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company, the Mahomedi Printing Press, the Royal Dutch Petroleum Oil Company, the Tapidas Varajdas Mill and the Tricumdas Mill were opened for the first time this year. The Star of India Mill ceased working in 1899 owing to trade depression.

3. The marginally noted sixteen mills were closed during the quarters noted against them, respectively, and their names have been removed from the list. Of these, two, namely, the Diamond and Dhun, do not appear at all in Statement No. 1*, as both stopped working very early in the year. The former has since gone into liquidation. The New Prince of Wales Press has ceased to be a factory, owing to a permanent reduction to below fifty in the number of its employes. The remaining thirteen factories were closed owing to trade depression.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. The Diamond Mill. | } 1st Quarter. |
| 2. The Dhun Mill. | |
| 3. The Motilal Pitty Mill. | } 2nd Quarter. |
| 4. The Mahalaxmi Mill. | |
| 5. The Union Spinning Mill. | |
| 6. The Jehangir Wadia Mill. | |
| 7. The New Prince of Wales Press. | } 4th Quarter. |
| 8. The Piru Mahomed Manufacturing Mill. | |
| 9. The Empress Mill. | |
| 10. The New Empress Mill. | |
| 11. The James Greaves Mill. | |
| 12. The Connaught Mill. | |
| 13. The Howard and Bullough Mill. | |
| 14. The Imperial Cotton Mill. | |
| 15. The Anglo-Indian Mill. | |
| 16. The Clerk Road Iron Foundry. | |

4. The marginally noted fifteen factories were closed at various times during the year, but as they re-opened before the close of the year, their names still appear in the register.

5. The net result is that 139 factories appear in Statement No. 1* as against 141 in last year's statement, and the total number liable to inspection at the close of the year was 125 as against 134, the figure for the previous year.

* In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2292 of 20th April 1901, Statement No. I has not been printed as an appendix to the Report.

The following is the classification of the factories included in Statement No. 1* :—

Presses (for Cotton, Wool and Hemp)	8
Cotton Ginning and Cleaning	1
Cotton Cleaning and Spinning	48
Cotton Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving (some of these manufacture hosiery and some of them gin cotton to a small extent)	27
Cotton Weaving	1
Cotton Hosiery Factories	2
Woollen Mill	1
Silk Mills	2
Dye Works	2
Oil Mill	1
Flour Mills	5
Printing Presses	10
Dock-yards, Foundries, Government, Railway and other Workshops... ..	23
Saw Mills	2
Miscellaneous.—The Bombay Gas Works, Sardar's Carbonic Acid Invention Syndicate, the Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, the East Indian Art Works, the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company and the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, Limited	6
Total	139

6. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held till October 19th by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S. He was relieved by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., who remained in charge till the close of the year. Mr. J. D. F. Engel continued to perform the duties of First Inspector. He was on leave from January 1st to 23rd and from October 16th to November 5th. Mr. McCormac, stationed at Ahmedabad, held the post of Second Inspector of Factories throughout the year.

7. The combined posts of Presidency Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector were held during the year by the following officers, respectively :—

Major Dimmock, I. M. S. ... ..	... First District.
Major Baker, I. M. S. ... ..	... Second District.
Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, I. M. S. .	... Third District.

8. The number of inspections performed during the year by the various officers are shown in the marginal table. A reason for the comparatively small number of visits paid by the Chief Inspector is to be found in the fact that during a considerable part of the year the Second Assistant Collector was in charge also of the First Assistant Collector's Office. Further Mr. Edwardes acted as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, from

Quarter.	Number of factories liable to inspection at the beginning of the quarter.	Visits by the Chief Inspector.	Visits by the 1st Inspector.	Visits by the Medical Officers.	Total.
I	134	Nil.	129	111	240
II	131	83	89	19	141
III	123	11	112	90	213
IV	119	22	100	42	164
Total.					
Average number per quarter	127	66	430	262	758

March 4th to April 4th.

1. The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory.
2. The Damodar Laxmidas Mill.
3. The Union Mill.
4. The Sorabji Shapurji Iron Works.
5. The Mahomedi Printing Press.
6. The Hope Mill
7. The Bombay Cotton Mill.

9. Seven factories named in the margin received only three instead of four quarterly visits from the Inspector, and one factory, the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company, was inspected once only instead of twice by a Medical Officer.

10. Returns showing the number of operatives employed have been received from only 137 out of 139 mills included in Statement No. I.* Returns were not received from the Motilal Pitty Mill, as it did not work at all during the year, though constantly expected to do so, nor from the Mazagon Patent Slipway Foundry, which, owing to financial embarrassments, only worked at irregular

* In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2292 of 20th April 1901, Statement No. I has not been printed as an appendix to the Report.

intervals. The number of persons employed is estimated on an average at 95,732 against 103,110 in the previous year. The cotton industry accounted for 72,152 workers as against 80,999 last year.

Sanitary Condition of Factories.

11. The rules regarding water-supply, ventilation and cleanliness are generally obeyed, and latrines and urinals are provided as required by rule 10.

General Health of Operatives.

12. The condition of the mill operatives during the year under report has been decidedly worse than in the previous year. They have suffered more from plague, possibly because the disease itself has recently assumed a more virulent form, but more probably because their reduced condition has laid them open to its attacks. Their earnings have been curtailed by the closure of many mills, and by the fact that in most of the mills which remained open, the wage was lowered by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

13. Further, the failure of the cotton crops caused a large increase in price and compelled the mills to use a poorer quality of cotton. This reacted on the piece-worker, as the poor material increased his labour and lessened his output.

14. Many workers, thrown temporarily out of employ, went up-country and sought agricultural work, but they can hardly have succeeded in finding any as the season was so bad. Most of them probably remained in Bombay, and either took to cooly labour in the docks and elsewhere, or else lived on their friends.

15. In any case their poverty must have tended to increase the general insanitariness of the conditions under which they live.

Employment of Women and Children.

16. The number of women employed was 18,845, of whom 18,329 were engaged in the cotton industry. Last year's figures were 19,461 and 19,041, respectively.

Year.	Average number.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	
1896	2,069	645	2,714
1897	1,918	736	2,654
1898	2,113	793	2,906
1899	1,798	674	2,472
1900	1,215	445	1,660

The marginal table shows the average number of children employed and the proportion of boys to girls. These figures call for no special remark.

Fencing of Machinery.

17. It has not been found necessary to issue any general orders with regard to the fencing of special parts of machinery. Instructions given to mill managers with a view to avert danger in particular cases have been carried out.

Accidents.

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	No. of operatives employed.	No. of accidents per 100.
1892	5	72	525	602	84,661	.71
1893	5	33	689	677	87,984	.77
1894	11	24	712	747	90,721	.82
1895	11	32	765	808	94,048	.86
1896	8	42	832	882	96,561	.91
1897	11	51	770	832	83,575	.94
1898	11	69	799	879	95,038	.92
1899	25	52	995	1,072	103,110	1.04
1900	15	24	721	760	95,732	Nearly .79

18. A table is given in the margin showing the number of accidents reported during the years 1892-1900, both inclusive. There is a satisfactory diminution under all the heads and the total is lower than it has been during the previous five years.

Of the fifteen fatal accidents, seven were due to falls or to causes unconnected with machinery. Three were caused by driving belts, one by a mule

rope pulley, one by a calendering machine, one by a waste-breaking machine, one by a fall down a hoist-well, and one was due to tetanus resulting from a slight cut. Details of these accidents have been given in previous quarterly reports. The sufferers appear in all cases to have been directly responsible by their carelessness for their own destruction, and the hoist accident alone suggests need for any preventive action. A separate report will shortly be submitted dealing with the subject of hoist-doors in general.

Prosecutions.

19. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

General.

20. In conclusion the work of Mr. Engel, the First Inspector, and of the office establishment has been such as to merit entire commendation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. E. HOLLAND,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. All other Factories— <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by Steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Iron and brass works and foundries	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jute mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks and cutlery works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ropa works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	127	35	3	1	3	3	97	4	11	8
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other factories within scope of the Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	139	35	3	1	3	3	97	4	14	8

No. II—continued.

Ahmed- nagar.	Balghat.	Bijapur.	Dhar- war.	Hyder- abad.	Karachi.	Shikar- pur.	Tar and Parker.	Total.	Total for the year 1899.	Total for the year 1898.	REMARKS.
...	3	...	...	18	19	18	
...	
...	1	...	...
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	4	5	4	
...	1	...	1	1	...	8	8	8	
...	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1*	...	...	2	...	...	* Bulk oil installation.
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
5	...	5	19	16	13	1	1	352	367	348	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	4	3	3	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	
...	* 1	...	...	1	1	...	* Bulk oil installation working by hand and foot power.
5	1	5	19	16	16	1	1	371	385	365	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	...
Twice ...	9	3	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	...
Three times ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	17	1	2	...
More than three times ...	128	25	2	...	2	3	19	1	9	8
Total ...	139	30	3	1	3	3	83	3	12	8
Not inspected during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
Total Number of Factories ...	139	†30	3	1	3	3	*90	4	(a)12	8
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males ...	75,227	13,703	1,214	376	716	2,697	6,616	477	3,068	3,163
Females ...	18,845	1,828	268	85	351	810	4,516	125	284	1,466
Total ...	94,072	15,531	1,482	461	1,067	3,507	11,132	602	3,352	4,629
<i>Children—</i>										
Males ...	1,215	834	119	...	145	374	354	...	225	92
Females ...	445	246	4	...	87	236	...	...	9	2
Total ...	1,660	1,080	123	...	232	610	354	...	234	94
Total average daily number ...	95,732	16,611	1,605	461	1,299	4,117	11,486	602	3,586	4,723
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	5
Midday stoppages ...	130	...	2	1	2	3	44	1	10	3
Shifts and midday stoppages... ..	...	30	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Otherwise ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	139	30	3	1	3	3	90	4	(a&b) 11	8
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays ...	135	29	3	...	3	3	20	1	8	8
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	70	3	3	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Factories ...	139	30	3	1	3	3	90	4	(a&b) 11	8

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dárwán.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Pákar.	Total.	Total for the year 1899.	Total for the year 1898.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	28	8	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	42	27	9	
...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	29	39	26	
5	1	5	18	6	16	1	...	249	283	308	
5	1	5	19	16	16	1	1	318	357	343	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	2	
5	1	5	19	16	16	1	1	356	361	345	
260	612	92	3,627	906	2,450	1,423	47	1,16,674	124,475	115,291	
74	510	138	854	1,026	105	...	62	31,347	31,794	27,669	
334	1,122	230	4,481	1,932	2,555	1,423	109	1,48,021	156,269	142,960	
...	648	...	114	96	36	...	...	4,252	5,566	5,317	
...	480	...	58	110	12	...	...	1,689	2,063	1,976	
...	1,128	...	172	206	48	...	...	5,941	7,629	7,293	
334	2,250	230	4,653	2,138	2,603	1,423	109	1,53,962	163,898	150,253	
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	64	43	46	
5	1	2	19	16	12	...	1	252	267	259	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	35	39	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	
5	1	5	19	16	16	1	1	356	359	342	
5	1	5	16	...	16	1	...	254	262	253	
...	...	...	3	16	...	...	1	100	93	86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5	1	5	19	16	16	1	1	356	359	342	

*7 Gin Factories were closed during the year.
†5 factories do.
(a) 2 factories closed (b) 1 was working in the first quarter but no information available.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Serious... ..	24	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	6	6
Minor	721	77	1	4	2	27	7	7	9	16
Total	760	81	3	4	2	31	7	7	16	22
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (a) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act										
Total Number of Persons convicted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bombay, Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 15th May 1901.

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.
and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Párkár.	Total.	Total for the year 1899.	Total for the year 1898.	REMARKS.
...	1	...	19	34	15	
...	4	3	...	1	...	52	105	102	
...	5	...	110	...	23	20	...	1,029	1,334	1,068	
...	5	...	114	3	23	22	...	1,100	1,473	1,185	
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	1	
...	1	
...	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	
...	
...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	7	1	4	
...	
...	7	...	...	...	7	1	4	

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
1901.

[Indian Price—5 Annas.]
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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1901.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
 YEAR 1901.

I.—Factories and their control.

1. During the year the number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 371 to 390, the additions being in Ahmedabad (3 cotton mills), in Broach (1 cotton mill), in Khándesh (17 ginning and pressing factories), in Násik (1 ginning factory), in Sholápur (1 ginning factory) and in Hyderabad (2 ginning factories). There was on the other hand a decrease in Bombay of 2 iron foundries and one cotton ginning and pressing factory, in Poona of 1 gun powder factory, and in Dhárwár of 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories. During the year under report 17 factories remained closed. They were, however, kept on the register and are included in the above total.

2. Bombay City and Island and the districts of Khándesh and Ahmedabad contain the majority of the factories, the numbers being 136, 114 and 38, respectively.

3. Of the 373 factories which worked during the year, 201 are perennial and 172 seasonal. 169 of the latter together with 127 of the former, 296 in all, deal with cotton and employ on an average 136,845 hands out of a total of 172,459. Of the remaining 35,614 operatives, 1,581 were engaged in other textile industries, such as wool and silk weaving, while 3,582 were at work in printing presses, 560 in flour mills, and 26,510 in workshops. In Sind a good cotton crop and in Bombay the same cause and a brisk demand in home and foreign markets led to increased activity in the mills and a rise in their numbers. In Khándesh the number of factories rose from 97 to 114, but the poorness of the cotton crop and the ravages of rats allowed them to work only intermittently.

4. In Bombay the post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the following officers:—

	From	To
Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S. ...	1st January 1901 ...	3rd January 1901.
„ R. E. Holland, I.C.S. ...	4th „ „ ...	7th September „
„ E. L. Sale, I.C.S. ...	8th September „ ...	7th November „
„ J. S. Heaney, I.C.S. ...	8th November „ ...	Continued.

Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and F. McCormack continued to perform the duties of the First and Second Inspectors of Factories respectively at Bombay and Ahmedabad, while the post of the Presidency Inspector of Factories, which had been vacant, was occupied by Mr. Hartley from 7th January 1901.

5. In Bombay 10 quarterly inspections were omitted in the case of 10 factories. Of the 140 factories outside Bombay, excluding Khándesh, for which the statement returned to the District Magistrate and Chief Inspector for correction has not yet been received, 88 were inspected more than 3 times, 19 three times, 10 twice, 7 once, while 16 escaped inspection. Of the other 36 factories inspected less than four times, 28 were gins and presses, which worked for only a few months in the year, 35 factories were inspected by the Joint Medical Inspectors once; 23 were not inspected. The Presidency Inspector made 317 inspections in 16 districts including Khándesh. In addition to the above inspections Mr. Hartley paid 49 visits to factories when in full work and 99 visits to factories closed, but whose premises and machinery were open for inspection.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation is reported fair, and except where the continuance of primitive customs must be innocuous, steps are being taken to secure compliance with the Act. In many cases the wording of the Act and the rules prevent any action being taken, in which connection I would solicit a reference to Government Resolution No. 4234 of 14th August 1900, General Department.

III.—General Health of Operatives.

7. On the whole health was, except for the plague at Broach, good. The numbers of absentees rose in Broach and declined in Surat, but as no reasons are assigned for the variations it is difficult to draw inferences,

In most places in the mofussil agriculture supplements the earnings of the mill hands. These earnings are ample. In Thána and Poona a family earns up to Rs. 30 a month, in Sholápur a man earns only Rs. 9 and woman Rs. 5 a month, in Kaira they make 4 annas and 3½ annas and in Dhárwár from 3 to 6 annas and from 2½ to 4 annas a day, respectively. In Sind, owing to the influx of famine-stricken people from the neighbourhood, wages have fallen. In Dhárwár and Khándesh the workers are not in debt, in the latter place probably because they are strangers and cannot get credit. In Surat drink absorbs a large proportion of their pay, in Poona 50 per cent. are in debt, and in Ahmedabad both debt and drink are the rule rather than the exception.

IV.—Wages and general condition.

8. Government have given no orders as to the form in which information concerning the earnings of factory hands should be submitted. I have therefore taken the 5 largest factories in Bombay, Gujarát, Sind, the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country and submit a statement of the average lowest earnings of each class of worker for each tract. I think this should form a fairly representative table.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

9. Out of the 172,459 operatives at work in the Presidency, 35,850 were women, and of these 22,037 were employed in Bombay.

10. The total number of children employed increased from 5,941 to 6,701, of whom 4,934 were boys and 1,767 girls.

11. In Sind there is a tendency to discontinue the employment of children and in the Island of Bombay to employ only those over 14 in order to avoid the necessity of obtaining certificates and the trouble of arranging for "half timers." The tendency is not one to be regretted, as it is undoubtedly difficult to enforce the provisions of the law as regards children under 14. Most mill-owners avoid questions as to age by having all their children certificated. The necessity of excluding unemployed children from factories is, where noticed, brought to the attention of factory managers. Their presence is dangerous, as they are not generally under control, and it makes it difficult for Inspectors to find out whether the provisions of the Act with respect to the employment of children under 9 are being observed.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

12. The fencing of dangerous machinery is reported to be backward in parts of Hyderabad, Sind, but improved in Thána and the rest of the Presidency. The Presidency Inspector reports that in the year 1,220 ring frames in 20 mills have received new and satisfactory guards and that the protection of openers is progressing. In Bombay the ring frames are generally speaking well protected. The hoists continue to call for special attention. Mill-owners and managers with rare exceptions carry out the suggestions of Inspectors with willing alacrity.

13. No fires have been reported during the year. Blow-rooms and cotton presses are the chief seats of fire. Care is being taken to put a stop to the tendency to block doors and outlets with bales and loose cotton, and iron beaters are being covered with leather or giving place to wood.

VII.—Accidents.

14. The marginal table shows the total number of accidents reported.

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1892	18	79	689	731	62
1893	13	75	844	932	74
1894	17	66	962	1,045	78
1895	17	81	992	1,090	78
1896	10	95	1,092	1,197	82
1897	17	103	1,079	1,199	85
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	79
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	71
1901	23	61	1,575	1,664	96

The rise in the number of slight accidents with no corresponding rise in the number of serious accidents proves that the increased percentage is due to greater care in reporting. The very large majority of all accidents is caused by the reckless folly of the operatives and no fencing of machinery can prevent their occurrence. The number of fatal accidents was 16 in Bombay and

12 in the mofussil. 13 fatalities were due to pure accident, four were caused by belting and were, I consider, unavoidable, it being an admitted fact that it is more dangerous to fence belting than to leave it unfenced. One death was due to a hoist not properly guarded and 4, perhaps 6 (the information supplied by the Chief Inspector, Ahmedabad District, with regard to two fatalities caused by tin rollers of ring frames is incomplete), might have been avoided if proper precautions had been taken with machinery, ventilation holes, ladders and boilers. One accident in Bombay shows that it is possible for accidents to be caused by the tin rollers of the ring frames even if fenced as required by Rule 22.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

15. Four prosecutions were instituted in the year. One was unsuccessful, the manager being acquitted under Section 15 and 5-B (2) (b) of the Act, because, though the Inspector visited the factory on a Sunday on which permission to work had been refused and found 128 women working, he was unable to prove that they had not had a holiday on one of the three preceding days. The wording of this section of the Act makes it almost impossible to secure a conviction. Not less discouraging to the department were the purely nominal fines imposed in the three cases that terminated in conviction. In Hyderabad the Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 50 for a breach of Sections 5, 7 and 9 of the Act, and the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, considered that mills were adequately punished by fines of Rs. 10 for leaving their ring frames unguarded and neglecting the provisions of the Act in respect to holidays.

IX.—General Remarks.

16. The delay in submitting the report is regretted. It is due to the tardy receipt of the district reports. Their reports are due on 31st March, but only four had been received on that date, and Broach, Dhárwár and Khándesh only submitted them on the 2nd, 12th and 26th of May, respectively. Mention has been made in this report and in various previous communications of what this department considers to be imperfections in the Act and the rules under it and of difficulties experienced in enforcing their provisions. A separate report on the subject is in course of preparation.

E. GRAY,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, Factory }
Department, 28th May 1902. }

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. All other Factories— <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by Steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Iron and brass works and foundries	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks and cutlery works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	124	38	4	1	3	3	114	5	11	9
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk Oil Installation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	136	38	4	1	3	3	114	5	13	9

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	1
Twice ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Three times ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
More than three times ...	135	30	4	1	3	3	...	1	7	6
Total ...	136	34	4	1	3	3	...	2	7	9
Not inspected during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
Total Number of Factories ...	136	*34	4	1	3	3	...	5	†11	9
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males ...	84,094	15,342	1,686	411	794	4,320	7,497	490	3,480	2,769
Females ...	22,037	2,154	381	105	382	928	5,035	154	421	1,683
Total ...	106,131	17,496	2,067	516	1,176	5,248	12,532	644	3,901	4,452
<i>Children—</i>										
Males ...	1,427	998	187	20	149	446	333	...	201	421
Females ...	577	256	14	...	95	271	...	...	10	26
Total ...	2,004	1,254	201	20	244	717	333	...	211	447
Total average daily number ...	108,135	18,750	2,268	536	1,420	5,965	12,865	644	4,112	4,899
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	6
Midday stoppages ...	127	34	3	1	2	3	57	1	11	3
Shifts and midday stoppages... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	...	...
Otherwise ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...	136	34	4	1	3	3	106	5	11	9
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays ...	132	33	4	...	3	3	23	1	7	9
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	83	4	3	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total Number of Factories ...	136	34	4	1	3	3	106	5	11	9

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwán.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Párkár.	Total. †	Total for the year 1900.	Total for the year 1899.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	4	28	8	* Four factories were closed during the year. † Not filled in as the statement sent back to the District Magistrate, Khandesh, for correction of the number of inspections has not yet been returned. ‡ Two factories were closed during the year. § Two did not work during the year. || One factory struck off the list under section 2 of the Act. ¶ The total does not contain the figures for Khandesh inspections, vide †.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	42	27
...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	13	29	39
5	1	4	12	8	16	1	1	238	249	283	
5	1	5	15	16	16	1	1	259	348	357	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	8	4
5	1	5	§ 15	|| 17	16	1	1	267	356	361	
254 70	544 539	93 106½	3,205 642	1,033 1,068	2,499 80	1,346 ...	51 65	129,908 35,850½	116,674 31,347	124,475 31,794	
324	1,083	199½	3,847	2,101	2,579	1,346	116	165,758½	148,021	156,269	
...	617 441	...	9 7	95 63	31 7	...	...	4,934 1,767	4,252 1,689	5,566 2,063
...	1,058	...	16	158	38	...	...	6,701	5,941	7,629
324	2,141	199½	3,863	**2,259	2,617	1,346	116	172,459½	153,962	163,898	
...	...	...	1 13	...	4 12	1	...	62	64	48
5	1	2	13	17	12	...	1	293,297	252	267	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	35	39
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
5	1	5	15	17	16	1	1	373 877	356	359	
5	1	5	12 2	...	16	1	...	253 299 114	254 100	262 98	
...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
5	1	5	15	17	16	1	1	373 877	356	359	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accident.

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khár- desh.	Násit.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Serious... ..	32	8	4	1	1	5	1	...	8	9
Minor	1,237	100	6	5	8	25	6	7	27	17
Total ...	1,285	107	10	6	9	30	8	7	33	29
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act										
Total Number of Persons convicted...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bombay, Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 26th May 1902.

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Shikarpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1900.	Total for the year 1899.	REMARKS.
...	1	28	19	34	
1	1	61	52	105	
2	8	...	88	1	29	9	...	1,575	1,029	1,384	
3	8	...	89	2	29	9	...	1,664	1,100	1,473	
...	*1	2	1	1	* One person was convicted under Section 15 (1), clauses (a), (c) and (d).
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	2	...	
...	
...	
...	4	...	
...	1	...	...	...	3	7	1	
...	
...	1	3	7	1	

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

FORM III.

Average daily wage of the different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in five of the more important factories in Bombay for the year 1901.

Classes of labour.	Lowest wage given on	
	30th June 1901.	31st December 1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.—SKILLED LABOUR—		
Blacksmith	0 15 8	0 15 8
Fitter	0 11 9	0 11 9
Carpenter... ..	0 12 11	0 12 11
Bricklayer or Mason	0 15 6	1 0 0
Weaver (man)	0 8 5	0 7 7
Spinner (man)	0 9 10	0 9 5
Dyer	0 6 11	0 6 11
Engine-driver or Boilerman	1 3 6	1 3 6
2.—UNSKILLED LABOUR—		
Messenger	0 5 2	0 5 2
Coolie or Porter (man)	0 5 1	0 5 1
Coolie or Porter (woman)	0 3 2	0 3 2

Average daily wage of the different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in five of the more important factories in the Northern Division for the year 1901.*

Classes of labour.	Lowest wage given on	
	30th June 1901.	31st December 1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.—SKILLED LABOUR—		
Blacksmith	0 10 11	0 11 1
Fitter	0 8 11	0 8 4
Carpenter... ..	0 11 10	0 11 6
Bricklayer or Mason	0 11 2	0 10 2
Weaver (man)	0 6 0	0 5 7
Spinner (man)	0 5 0	0 5 4
Dyer	0 14 0	0 14 0
Engine-driver	0 14 9	0 14 11
Boilerman	0 7 9	0 7 8
2.—UNSKILLED LABOUR—		
Messenger	0 4 3	0 4 3
Coolie or Porter (man)	0 3 9	0 3 10
Coolie or Porter (woman)	0 2 6	0 2 6

* Information for the Kaira and Surat Districts has not been supplied.

FORM III—continued.

Average daily wage of the different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in five of the more important factories in the Central Division for the year 1901.*

Classes of labour.	Lowest wage given on	
	30th June 1901.	31st December 1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.—SKILLED LABOUR—		
Blacksmith	0 8 3	0 7 2
Fitter	0 8 6	0 9 8
Carpenter... ..	0 9 4	0 8 3
Bricklayer or Mason	0 7 11	0 7 11
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....
Engine-driver	0 8 0	0 7 10
Boilerman	0 7 6	0 7 9
2.—UNSKILLED LABOUR—		
Messenger	0 4 3	0 4 1
Coolie or Porter (man)	0 4 1	0 4 1
Coolie or Porter (woman)	0 2 4	0 2 5

* Information for the Khândesh, Poona and Sholâpur Districts has not been supplied.

Average daily wage of the different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in five of the more important factories in the Southern Division† for the year 1901.

Classes of labour.	Lowest wage given on	
	30th June 1901.	31st December 1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.—SKILLED LABOUR—		
Blacksmith	0 12 0	0 12 0
Fitter	0 12 0	0 12 0
Carpenter... ..	0 8 8	0 8 8
Bricklayer or Mason	0 8 8	0 8 8
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....
Engine-driver	0 6 2	0 6 2
Boilerman	0 6 4	0 6 4
2.—UNSKILLED LABOUR—		
Messenger	0 4 5	0 4 5
Coolie or Porter (man)	0 3 8	0 3 8
Coolie or Porter (woman)	0 2 6	0 2 6

† Information for the Belgaum District has not been supplied.

FORM III—concluded.

Average daily wage of the different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in five of the more important factories in Sind for the year 1901.*

Classes of labour.	Lowest wage given on	
	30th June 1901.	31st December 1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.—SKILLED LABOUR—		
Blacksmith	0 9 2	0 9 1
Fitter	0 9 9	0 13 4
Carpenter	0 10 11	0 11 10
Bricklayer or Mason	0 12 11	0 12 11
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....
Dyer (painter)	0 7 0	0 7 0
Engine-driver	0 14 0	1 2 3
Boilerman	0 8 8	0 8 7
2.—UNSKILLED LABOUR—		
Messenger	0 5 4	0 5 4
Coolie or Porter (man)	0 5 3	0 5 5
Coolie or Porter (woman)	0 5 0	0 1 6

*Information for the Hyderabad District has not been supplied.

E. GRAY,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

*Bombay, Collector's Office,
Factory Department, 26th May 1902.*

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1902.

[Indian Price—5 Annas.]

[English Price—6 Pence.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1902.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
 YEAR 1902.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year 1902 the number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 390 to 400, the additions being in Bombay 1 Printing Press and 1 Dyeworks, in Khándesh 12 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, in Dhárwár and in Hyderabad 1 Ginning Factory each, and the constitution of one factory of the Southern Mahrátta Spinning and Weaving Company as two distinct factories. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of one Cotton Mill in each of the districts of Ahmedabad and Dhárwár and in Poona of 4 Iron and Brass Works and Foundries and one Flour Mill.

2. The Town and Island of Bombay and the districts of Khándesh and Ahmedabad contained the majority of the factories, the numbers being 138, 126, and 37, respectively.

3. Of the 400 working factories, 204 are perennial and 196 seasonal; 193 of the latter together with 131 of the former, or 324 in all, deal with cotton and employ on an average 144,063 hands out of a total of 180,224. Of the remaining 36,161 operatives, 1,432 were engaged in other textile industries, such as wool and silk weaving, while 3,728 were at work in Printing Presses, 538 in Flour Mills and 26,793 in workshops.

4. In Bombay the post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the following officers :—

	From	To
Mr. J. S. Heaney, I. C. S.	Continued from 8th Nov- ember 1901.	16th March 1902.
	16th September 1902	... 26th October 1902.
„ W. H. J. Wilkinson, I. C. S.	17th March 1902	... 15th September 1902.
	27th October 1902	... Continued.

Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and F. McCormack continued to perform the duties of First and Second Inspectors of Factories at Bombay and Ahmedabad, respectively, while the post of Presidency Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. L. W. Hartley.

5. In Bombay 18 factories escaped one of the four quarterly inspections. Of the 262 factories outside Bombay, 126 factories were inspected more than three times, 53 thrice, 49 twice, and 25 once, while 9 escaped inspection. Of the 127 factories inspected less than four times, 113 were Gins and Presses, which work for only a few months in the year. 136 factories were inspected by the Joint Medical Inspectors once; 34 were not inspected. The Presidency Inspector made 239 inspections in 17 districts. In addition to the above inspections, Mr. Hartley paid 32 visits to factories when in full work and 79 visits to factories closed, but whose premises and machinery were open for inspection.

II.—Sanitation.

6. The Joint Medical Inspectors have continued to look after this important branch of factory inspection. In a few cases it was found necessary to draw attention to latrines, urinals, drains and compounds. The defects were as a rule speedily remedied. From the reports it appears that the provision of latrine accommodation, drinking water, &c., is satisfactory and that sanitation generally is fair.

III.—Ventilation.

7. During the year under review the subject of the ventilation of factories has again come to the fore. The question is one of considerable difficulty and

complexity, and its settlement has long been hindered by the absence of any scientific data on which to base conclusions and legislation. Government have been addressed on the matter and negotiations are proceeding with the Mill-owners' Association, the outcome of which, it is hoped, will be the acquisition of such data and the submission to Government of proposals for the laying down of a satisfactory and scientific standard of ventilation.

IV.—Wages.

8. Information regarding wages is submitted in Table III in the form laid down by the Government of India. There were no complaints from mill-hands on this point.

9. At the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufactory about 150 spinners struck work on 12th October and were joined on the following day by 60 weavers. The cause was mainly an ill-advised attempt to compel the people to become depositors in a Savings Bank, though the workers also desired to have a clear understanding as to the proportion of their wages paid for overtime. The strike collapsed after a few days on the Company withdrawing the objectional order.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. Out of the 180,224 operatives at work in the Presidency, 39,118 were women, and of these 23,828 were employed in Bombay.

11. The total number of children employed increased from 6,701 to 6,779, of whom 5,045 were boys and 1,734 girls.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

12. The fencing of dangerous machinery is on the whole satisfactory. In both Bombay City and the Presidency proper guards have now been fitted to all ring frame machines.

13. The provision of shuttle guards for weaving looms is proceeding, but final orders have been postponed pending the result of experiments now being made in Bombay.

14. There have been no fatal accidents from hoists this year, which probably shows that the regulations enforced are sufficient for their protection. Several cases of non-compliance with these regulations were detected and the managers concerned warned, but no further steps taken on their providing proper safety doors.

15. The guarding of openers and of the side shafts of sizing machines has also received attention.

16. Millowners and managers, with few exceptions, willingly carry out the suggestions of Inspectors.

17. Two fires attended with fatal results took place during the year (as mentioned in paragraphs 18 and 21). In both cases they originated in the opener in the blow room. It seems impossible wholly to prevent such outbreaks as in one at least of these cases the beaters were not of iron but wood.

VII.—Accidents.

18. The marginal table shows the number of accidents reported during

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1893	13	75	844	932	74
1894	17	66	962	1,045	78
1895	17	81	992	1,090	78
1896	10	95	1,092	1,197	82
1897	17	103	1,079	1,199	85
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	79
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	89

the last 10 years. The large increase in the number of fatal accidents was due to a disastrous fire which took place in the Indian Cotton Press, Bārsi, on 8th February 1902.

The fire broke out in the opener machine, probably through a match or piece of flint in the cotton being struck by the spikes of this machine. In a few seconds all the cotton in the room was ablaze. Twelve women and one man were so severely burnt that they died and five others received minor injuries. The means of escape from the room were ample, but those responsible had with gross carelessness allowed two of the four doors to be rendered useless by permitting cotton to be stacked in front of them.

A separate report on the outbreak has been submitted to Government by the Collector of Sholápur in his No. 3137 of 12th May 1902.

An additional ladder has since been put up and strict orders issued regarding the confining of stacked cotton to spaces away from the doors.

19. This accident has again called attention to the necessity of giving legal power to the Inspectors to issue and enforce orders for the providing of fire escapes and means of exit in case of fire.

20. Government have been addressed on this point amongst others in No. $\frac{P.L.}{675}$ of 1902 from the Collector of Bombay.

21. Four men lost their lives under similar circumstances in a fire which broke out in the opening room in the Jacob Sassoon Mill on the 12th November 1902. In this case also additional facilities for escape have now been provided.

22. Of the remaining fatalities reported, 4 were caused by belting (which cannot be safely guarded), 5 to operatives getting entangled with shafting in other ways, 8 were purely accidental, and one was due to natural causes; in addition 2 boys succumbed to injuries received from the tin rollers of the ring frame machine, which in both cases was guarded. The injuries of one of the boys were slight, and death was due to blood poisoning resulting from neglect of his wounds.

In the other case the boy lay down alongside the rollers when sweeping under them. His broom and arm were drawn in, and in his struggles his leg also. No guards can be expected to prevent such an accident.

23. Most of the above fatal accidents, with the exception of fires, were due to the suicidal carelessness of the mill-hands themselves, and not to any defect in or want of guards on machinery.

24. There is a small increase in the number of serious accidents and a decrease in those classed as slight and in the total number of accidents. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the average per 100 persons employed.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

25. Eight prosecutions were instituted during the year, 5 in Bombay, one in Ahmedabad and 2 in Khándesh. Of these, 5 resulted in conviction, 3 in acquittal. Fines of amounts varying from Rs. 50 to Re. 1 were imposed. The imposition of nominal fines in cases of deliberate breach of the law still continues to be one of the features of these prosecutions.

26. The case in which the heavier fine was imposed was brought under Section 7 (1) of the Act, for employing a child whose age was less than 9 years. The other convictions were obtained under Section 5 (b) (for working on holidays), Section 15 (e) (for non-provision of proper fencing to ring frames), and Section 15 (a) (for working overtime).

IX.—General Remarks.

27. The former Rule 18 was on 22nd August superseded by that printed at the end of this report (see Government Resolution No. 4638 of 22nd August 1902). In it a new form of Factory Inspection report was laid down for use by Inspectors other than Joint Inspectors and the District Magistrate and Chief Inspector made responsible for the quarterly inspections prescribed by Rule 12 for every working factory in his district.

28. In September certain defects in the Factory Act and the Rules thereunder were brought to the notice of Government, when it was pointed out that owing to these defects it was impossible to enforce certain provisions of the Act. At the same time alterations were proposed which it seemed might do away with these difficulties and meet other necessities not provided for in the Act.

29. The delay in forwarding this report is regretted. It was as usual due to the late submission of district reports, the last of which was received yesterday.

30. In conclusion the Chief Inspector has to express his appreciation of the work done during the year by the Presidency, First and Second Inspectors.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 20th May 1903.*

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Through,

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government.

The Collector has only to add that Messrs. Heaney and Wilkinson during their respective periods of charge performed their duties with commendable care and zeal.

*Bombay Collector's Office, Factory
Department, 21st May 1903.*

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs
and Opium, Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

No. II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum	Bijapur.	Dhár-war.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1901.	Total for the year 1900.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	1	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	1	...	...	3	3	3	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	2	...	...	12	12	13	
...	
...	2	...	...	3	3	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
5	...	5	15	19	6	...	1	193	179	161	
...	2	...	...	...	...	128	129	126	
...	2	2	2	
...	4	3	2	
...	5	6	6	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Náik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. All other Factories— <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by Steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	124	37	4	1	3	3	126	5	6	9
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk Oil Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	138	37	4	1	3	3	126	5	8	9

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Tbána.	Khán- desh.	Núsik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...
Twice	1	1	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	...
Three times	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
More than three times	136	36	4	1	3	3	65	3	7	9
Total	138	37	4	1	3	3	121	5	8	9
Not inspected during the year...										
Total Number of Factories	138	37	4	1	3	3	126	5	8	9
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males	86,586	16,746	1,690	425	817	2,778	8,695	490	3,412	3,216
Females	23,828	2,493	396	124	390	931	5,491	162	379	1,914
Total	110,414	19,239	2,086	549	1,207	3,709	14,186	652	3,791	5,130
<i>Children—</i>										
Males	1,398	1,130	220	28	150	510	349	...	296	227
Females	467	300	18	...	94	276	...	...	31	46
Total	1,865	1,430	238	28	244	786	349	...	327	273
Total average daily number	112,279	20,669	2,324	577	1,451	4,495	14,535	652	4,118	5,403
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets	8	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	6
Midday stoppages	129	37	3	1	2	3	61	1	7	3
Shifts and midday stoppages...	...	...	1	...	1	...	18	1	1	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total	138	37	4	1	3	3	126	5	8	9
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays	134	37	4	...	2	1	26	1	7	9
On varying week days	2	...	...	1	1	2	100	4	1	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	138	37	4	1	3	3	126	5	8	9

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1901.	Total for the year 1900.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	11	28	
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	30	12	42	
...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	37	29	29	
5	1	5	18	8	16	1	1	317	312	249	
5	1	5	18	19	16	1	1	395	364	348	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	8	
5	1	5	18	19	16	1	1	400	373	356	
266	500	126	3,169	1,271	2,740	1,348	52	134,327	129,908	116,674	
80	522	143	605	1,240	147	...	73	89,118	85,850	31,347	
346	1,022	269	3,974	2,511	2,887	1,348	125	173,445	165,758	148,021	
...	603	...	9	95	30	...	...	5,045	4,934	4,252	
...	438	...	7	47	10	...	...	1,734	1,767	1,689	
...	1,041	...	16	142	40	...	...	6,779	6,701	5,941	
346	2,063	269	3,990	*2,653	2,927	1,348	125	180,224	172,459	153,962	* Information for one factory which worked from November 1902 is not given.
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	65	62	64	
5	1	2	18	19	13	...	1	306	293	252	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	35	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	5	
5	1	5	18	19	16	1	1	400	373	356	
5	1	5	15	19	16	1	...	283	255	254	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	114	114	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
5	1	5	*17	19	16	1	1	399	373	356	* One factory worked only for 14 days in the half-year ending 30th June 1902, so there was no occasion for holidays being given.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- dosh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Serious... ..	24	8	7	...	...	11	1	...	6	6
Minor	1,113	110	4	8	15	39	18	1	7	12
Total	1,153	122	11	8	15	50	19	1	13	32
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act										
Total Number of Persons convicted...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

Factory Department, }
Bombay, 19th May 1903. }

—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Med- agar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder- abad.	Karachi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Párkur.	Total.	Total for the year 1901.	Total for the year 1900.	REMARKS.
...	3	...	...	37	28	19	
...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	71	61	52	
10	9	...	112	3	21	14	...	1,491	1,575	1,029	
10	10	...	112	6	28	14	...	1,599	1,664	1,100	
...	4	2	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	...	
...	2	
...	
...	
...	4	
...	5	3	7	
...	
...	5	3	7	

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1902.

Classes of labour.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1. Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	...	...	0 10 0 per day	0 10 0 per day	1 0 6 per day	0 14 11 per day	35 0 0 per month	35 0 0 per month	30 0 0 per month	30 0 0 per month	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	0 15 0 per day	0 15 0 per day
Fitter ...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	0 13 10 per day	0 13 6 per day	1 4 0 per day	1 4 0 per day	15 0 0 per month	15 0 0 per month	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day
Carpenter ...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	1 2 0 per day	1 2 0 per day	25 0 0 per month	25 0 0 per month	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day
Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	30 0 0 per month	30 0 0 per month	...	...	...	...	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	30 0 0 per month	30 0 0 per month	...	...	...	...	0 12 0 per day	1 8 0 per day
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6 per day	0 8 0 per day	...	...	Rs. 7 for 1 loom and Rs. 10 for 2 looms	...	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man) ..	...	...	...	...	0 18 0 per day	0 13 0 per day	Mules according to production	Rs. 18 to 22 per month	30 0 0 per month	30 0 0 per month	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 0 per month	17 0 0 per month	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	0 13 8 per day	0 14 5 per day	50 0 0 per month	50 0 0 per month	27 0 0 per month	27 0 0 per month	1 2 0 per day	1 2 0 per day	0 10 0 per day	0 10 0 per day
Boiler-man ...	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 5 10 per day	0 5 8 per day	16 to 18 per month	Rs. 16 to 18 per month	16 0 0 per month	16 0 0 per month	0 5 10 per day	0 5 10 per day	0 10 0 per day	0 10 0 per day
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day	...	...	0 5 4 per day	0 5 2 per day	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	0 5 10 per day	0 5 10 per day	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day
Cooly or Porter (man)...	...	...	0 5 0 per day	0 6 0 per day	0 5 4 per day	0 5 2 per day	...	...	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day	0 4 9 per day	0 4 9 per day	0 7 0 per day	0 7 0 per day
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	6 0 0 per month	6 0 0 per month	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	...	...

Classes of labour.	Dyeworks.		Iron and brass works and foundries.		Printing presses.		Railway workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woolen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	40 0 0 per month	40 0 0 per month	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	...	...	20 0 0 per month	20 0 0 per month	1 0 0 per day	1 3 9 per day	0 13 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day
Fitter ...	20 0 0 per month	20 0 0 per month	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	75 0 0 per month	0 75 0 0 per month	20 0 0 per month	0 20 0 0 per month	0 10 8 per day	0 10 4 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day
Carpenter ...	22 0 0 per month	25 0 0 per month	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	25 0 0 per month	0 25 0 0 per month	20 0 0 per month	0 20 0 0 per month	0 4 10 per day	0 4 8 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 15 0 per day	0 15 0 per day
Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0 per month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	...	...	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 7 per day	0 5 10 per day	...	...	12 0 0 per month	12 0 0 per month	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8 per day	0 5 8 per day	...	...	17 0 0 per month	17 0 0 per month	...	...
Dyer ...	16 0 0 per month	16 0 0 per month	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11 per day	0 6 9 per day	45 0 0 per month	45 0 0 per month	...	...	15 0 0 per month	15 0 0 per month
Engine-driver ...	17 0 0 per month	17 0 0 per month	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	30 0 0 per month	0 30 0 0 per month	16 0 0 per month	9 0 0 per month	1 13 4 per day	1 12 4 per day	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	17 0 0 per month	17 0 0 per month	38 0 0 per month	38 0 0 per month
Boiler-man ...	...	...	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	14 0 0 per month	0 14 0 0 per month	...	...	0 10 2 per day	0 9 10 per day	...	...	16 0 0 per month	16 0 0 per month	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	12 0 0 per month	12 0 0 per month	...	...	9 0 0 per month	9 0 0 per month	8 0 0 per month	9 0 0 per month	...	...	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	...	...	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man)...	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	0 6 0 per day	0 6 0 per day	...	...	8 0 0 per month	8 0 0 per month	0 6 11 per day	0 6 9 per day	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day	10 0 0 per month	10 0 0 per month	0 6 0 per day	0 6 0 per day
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	...	...	5 0 0 per month	5 0 0 per month	...	...	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	6 0 0 per month	6 0 0 per month	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day

J. R. MARTIN,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department, Bombay, 19th May 1903.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903.

Classes of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
	Ahmedabad District.								Baruch District.						Thana District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.				Dye Works.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per month.	
Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 7 0	0 7 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 1	0 10 1	28 0 0	28 0 0
Fitter	0 9 0	0 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 3 8½	0 3 7½	0 8 0	0 5 2	17 0 0	17 0 0
Carpenter	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 11	0 14 8	0 13 0	0 13 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
Bricklayer	—	—	0 12 0	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 0 0	13 0 0
Mason	—	—	—	—	0 13 0	0 13 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 11 0	—	—	—	—	19 0 0	13 6 0
Weaver (man)	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 3	10 0 0	10 0 0
Spinner (man)	—	—	0 6 11	0 6 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	—	—	0 11 1	0 7 13	0 7 7½	0 7 8½	0 3 8	0 3 1	9 0 0	9 0 0
Dyer	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
Engine-driver	0 4 0	0 4 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Boiler-man	—	—	0 6 11	0 6 8	—	—	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 7 5½	0 7 5½	0 7 5½	0 7 5½	0 7 5½	0 7 5½	20 0 0	20 0 0
Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 1½	0 4 1½	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 0 0	11 0 0
Cooly or Porter (man)	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Cooly or Porter (woman)	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

Classes of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.								SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
	Khandesh District.				Poona District.				Sholapur District.		Belgaum District.		Dhárwar District.			
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.				Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
	Per day.		Per month.		Per month.		Per month.		Per month.		Per month.		Per month.		Per day.	
Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	—	1 1 8	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Fitter	—	1 1 6	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	14 0 0	14 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Carpenter	—	1 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Bricklayer	—	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0		
Mason	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	14 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	16 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	—	—		
Weaver (man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	—	—		
Spinner (man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—		
Dyer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 0	6 8 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Engine-driver	—	0 10 6	—	12 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Boiler-man	—	0 12 6	10 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0		
Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	—	0 5 0	—	—	7 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	—	—		
Cooly or Porter (man)	—	0 6 0	—	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	Per day. 0 3 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Cooly or Porter (woman)	—	0 5 0	—	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—		

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th May 1903.

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1902.

Classes of labour.	KARACHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories.		Iron and Brass works and foundaries.		Railway workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	1 4 0	1 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fitter	1 4 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Carpenter	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1 2 0	1 2 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	31 0 0	31 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 7 6	0 8 6
Boiler-man	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	0 7 0	0 7 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cooly or Porter (woman).	0 3 6	0 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 19th May 1903. }

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1902.

No. 4638.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (e) and (g) of sub-section (f) of Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1891 (XI of 1891), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule, and to direct that it be substituted for No. 18 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1892, published in the Notification specified in the margin *viz.* :—

No. 5177, dated the 7th September 1901, published at page 1676 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1901.

“The Presidency Inspector and each Factory-Excise Inspector shall submit every week to the Chief Inspector of the district in which the factories he has inspected are situated a report in the Form C, hereto appended, and incorporate in his monthly diary submitted to the Chief Inspector, Bombay, a copy of column 5 of his weekly report, so far only as it relates to prosecutions.

“Other Inspectors, except Joint Inspectors, who submit reports under Rule 12-B, shall submit reports in the Form D, hereto appended, to the Chief Inspector of their districts.

“The District Magistrate and Chief Inspector shall be responsible that the quarterly inspections prescribed by Rule 12 for every working factory in his district are duly made. For this purpose he shall keep a list of the factories in his district and enter opposite each the name of the officer he orders to make each quarter’s inspection. In districts where there is a resident full-time Inspector the quarterly inspections may be divided between the resident Inspector and the other Inspectors. In other districts the arrangements for quarterly inspections should be made irrespective of the tours of the Factory-Excise or Presidency Inspector.”

FORM C.

FORM OF REPORT ON FACTORY INSPECTION IN THE MOPUSSIL BY A PRESIDENCY INSPECTOR OR FACTORY-EXCISE INSPECTOR UNDER RULE 18.

Inspection of Factories in the District for the week ending 190 .

Date.	Factories visited for the purpose of the Factories Act.	Nature of manufacture.	Number of operatives employed on the day visited.				Orders given under Section 12c and information with regard to prosecutions.
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4				5

FORM D.

FORM OF REPORT ON FACTORY INSPECTION IN THE MOPUSSIL BY AN INSPECTOR, OTHER THAN A PRESIDENCY INSPECTOR, FACTORY-EXCISE INSPECTOR OR JOINT INSPECTOR, UNDER RULE 18.

Questions.	Answers.
1. Name, situation and nature of factory	1.
2. Name of Agents	2.
3. Number of hands employed—(a) men, (b) women, (c) children ...	3.
4. Is the machinery properly fenced, especially ring-frames, Crichton openers, and mule head stocks when the space behind or between any of them is used as a passage common to all operatives?	4.
5. Are the hoists, whether in motion or at rest, properly fenced?	5.
6. Is there a plentiful supply of good water accessible in all parts of the factory (a) for drinking, (b) for washing? If possible, state the number of gallons available.	6.
7. What defects in ventilation, if any, have come to notice, especially in the carding, spinning, weaving and reeling rooms?	7.
8. When was the factory last whitewashed or varnished? Is it clean and well kept?	8.
9. What latrine accommodation is available (a) for males, (b) for females? Are the latrines kept clean?	9.
10. Do the operatives get the midday rest prescribed by law? From and to what time do they get rest?	10.
11. Do they get the weekly holiday prescribed by law?	11.
12. Do women work before 5 A.M. or after 8 P.M. or for more than 11 hours a day? Do they get the proper interval for rest?	12.
13. Do children under 14 work before 5 A.M. or after 8 P.M. or for more than 7 hours a day?	13.
14. Do children clean machinery in motion?	14.
15. Are children under 14 employed as full-timers? Are any children under 9 employed at all? Are certificates of age forthcoming in doubtful cases?	15.
16. Are there sufficient means of exit in case of fire? Are these means of exit blocked by bales, baskets, or otherwise? Is there any provision of water against fire?	16.
17. Is electric light used in the factory? If so, how long before sunrise and after sundown?	17.
18. General Remarks :— (Here note any orders given to the occupier of the factory and give information concerning prosecutions, if any, instituted.)	18.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

1904.

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1904.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1904.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year 1904 the number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 418 to 432, the additions being, in Bombay 1 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factory and 1 Iron and Brass Foundry, in Ahmedabad 1 Cotton mill, in Poona 2 Iron and Brass Works and 1 Sugar Factory, in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Dhárwár and Hyderabad, 1, 1, 6 and 2 Cotton ginning and pressing factories respectively. There was on the other hand a decrease of 1 Cotton mill in Bombay and 1 Iron Works in Karáchi.

2. The Town and Island of Bombay and the districts of Khándesh and Ahmedabad contained the majority of the factories, the numbers being 144, 134 and 38 respectively.

3. Of the 429 working factories, 212 are perennial and 217 seasonal. 214 of the latter together with 134 of the former, or 348 in all, deal with cotton and employ on an average 148,929 hands out of a total of 188,106. Of the remaining operatives 1,855 were engaged in other textile industries such as wool and silk weaving, while 3,442 were at work in printing presses, 562 in flour mills, and 29,535 in railway and other workshops. Of the total of 188,106 operatives, 114,976 were employed in Bombay.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay was held by the undersigned throughout the year. Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and F. McCormack continued to perform the duties of First and Second Inspectors of Factories at Bombay and Ahmedabad respectively. The post of Presidency Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. L. W. Hartley who was absent on privilege leave from the beginning of the year to 20th February 1904 and on sick leave from 1st August 1904 to the end of the year.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to act as certifying surgeons in Bombay during the year. Captain J. H. McDonald, M. B., I. M. S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, was Joint Medical Inspector of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay.

5. In Bombay an average of six factories escaped inspection in each of the four quarters, but of these a number received an extra inspection at some other time. In addition a large number of factories received visits in connection with inquiries on special points. Of the 288 factories outside Bombay, 105 were inspected more than three times, 39 thrice, 62 twice and 58 once, while 24 escaped inspection. Of the 159 factories inspected less than 4 times, 137 were gins and presses which work for only a few months in the year, and the same remark applies to the 24 not inspected at all. 110 factories were inspected by the Joint Medical Inspectors of Factories once; 77 were not inspected. The remainder were inspected twice. The Presidency Inspector of Factories made 127 inspections in 15 districts.

II.—General Sanitation.

6. The provision of drinking water, latrine accommodation and urinals is generally reported to be satisfactory.

7. In Bombay and the Mofussil the Joint Medical Inspectors, who more particularly see to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act relating to these matters, reported a certain number of minor deficiencies which in most cases were remedied by those concerned. In no case during the year under report was it found necessary to take legal steps in the matter, but the refusal of the management of a printing press to comply with the requirements of the Act as regards the keeping of drains and latrines in proper sanitary condition and the neglect of a warning on the subject issued in the latter part of the year afterwards resulted in a prosecution and conviction.

8. The chief points to which attention had to be drawn were the provision of the legal number of latrines, the keeping of them in proper condition, and the supply of the proper quantity of drinking water as laid down in the Act and rules.

III.—*Ventilation.*

9. As reported last year inquires as to the possibility of introducing a standard of ventilation based on the amount of carbonic acid gas in the air and as to the standard to be fixed, were delayed pending the arrival from England of a second set of apparatus of the type used there by the Departmental Committee on the subject of Factory ventilation.

10. The Chemical Analyser to Government again reported that the results obtained by him with this apparatus under the conditions of temperature etc., which prevail in Bombay were inconsistent and unsatisfactory and that they therefore could not be considered a satisfactory basis for report or legislation. It was arranged that samples of the air in factories should be forwarded to him for analysis by other methods. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in arriving at a satisfactory and accurate method of taking these samples. They were at first obtained by filling bottles with water on emptying out which the air to be tested rushed in. Owing, however, to impurities in the water usually obtainable at mills or to some other undiscovered cause the results obtained were not satisfactory. After experience of the use of various means of forcing air into or exhausting it from the bottles, the latter has been found the most suitable and samples are now being collected by this method.

11. Owing to the above causes of delay the data available at present are not such as to enable satisfactory and accurate conclusions to be drawn from them. The work of taking samples and analysing them is now proceeding with regularity, and their accuracy is being insured both by the method of obtaining them and by the fact that duplicate samples are in all cases forwarded for analysis. It is hoped that the Department may therefore shortly be in a position to make definite proposals on the subject.

IV.—*Wages.*

Table III shows the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in representative factories in the various parts of the Presidency.

A strike of considerable dimensions involving an important group of Bombay mills took place in the latter part of the year. The cause was a dispute between the management and the workmen as regards wages. The former wished to reduce the rates of pay of the mill hands proper and reelers. The operatives to whom notice of the changes was given simply struck work when it was attempted to bring the reduced rates into force. They professed their willingness to work four days a week but not to accept any reduction in wages.

Between seven and eight thousand people were involved in the strike which lasted about eleven days and was only terminated on considerable concessions being made to the operatives.

V.—*Employment of Women and Children.*

Of 188,106 operatives employed in the Presidency, 39,815 were women, and of these 23,169 were at work in Bombay.

The total number of children increased from 7,163 to 7,619, of whom 5,854 were boys and 1,765 girls.

Of the 23,169 women employed in Bombay no less than 22,582 belonged to the Cotton Spinning Industry, being employed chiefly as reelers and winders. Cotton ginning and pressing factories accounted for the major portion of those at work in the mofussil.

The increase of 654 in the number of boys took place almost wholly in factories outside of Bombay. Its causes have not been reported.

VI.—*Fencing of Machinery.*

12. The guarding of machinery is generally reported to be satisfactory.

13. As stated in last year's report, orders were issued that Inspectors should insist on all weaving looms being provided with shuttle guards and practically all looms both in Bombay and the Mofussil are now properly guarded in this respect. Some of the forms of guards which have been introduced are very satisfactory as while serving efficiently their purpose as guards they are so designed as to cause practically no inconvenience or delay to the operative when it becomes necessary to replace a shuttle. The older forms of guards were in some cases rather troublesome in this respect, but complaints regarding it are now exceedingly rare.

14. Attention was called during the year to the large number of accidents which occur at the lickerins of carding engines. These are due in almost all cases to the carelessness of the workmen who try to pick out waste from the machine while in motion. A circular was issued to Managers and Agents pointing out the danger of this practice and requesting that it be prohibited. Accident returns show however little improvement.

This class of accidents like so many others, is solely due to the carelessness of the operative himself and it is impossible to guard against it further than is done at present.

15. Belting, as will be seen from the accidents mentioned below, was again cause of a number of fatal accidents. There is little to add to what was said in last year's report on the subject. The precautions mentioned therein were, in accordance with the orders of Government in Government Resolution No. 4166 of 10th August 1904, General Department, brought to the notice of the Mill Owners' Association and to that of the Managers and Agents of Mills in Bombay by Circular on the 17th August 1904.

16. It is satisfactory to note that no fatal accidents occurred in the working of hoists or at the tin rollers of ring frames, both of which were formerly the sources of many fatalities.

17. The question of guarding the head stocks of all mules was also under consideration during the past year. This is insisted on in England, but after a scrutiny of accident reports it was decided that the present practice of guarding those only which adjoin passages seemed to be all that was necessary.

VII.—Accidents.

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1895	17	81	992	1,090	78
1896	10	96	1,092	1,197	82
1897	17	103	1,079	1,199	85
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	79
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	80
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	81

18. The marginal table shows the number of accidents reported during each of the last ten years, their character and the average number per 100 persons employed.

19. The total number of fatal accidents as will be seen was the same as last year, but there are slight increases in the numbers of those classed as 'serious' and 'slight'. Owing to the larger number of operatives employed the average per 100 persons has however fallen. This average shows a steady and satisfactory decrease during the past four years.

20. The reporting of accidents in Bombay is satisfactory, but the smallness of the totals reported from some of the mofussil districts as compared with the numbers employed is such as to cast serious doubts on the accuracy of these returns.

21. The number of fatal accidents was 17, of which 7 happened in Bombay and 10 in the mofussil.

Of the former, three were connected with belting, in each case the person killed being engaged in replacing or assisting to replace it on fast running

pulleys, one was due to a fall from the top floor of a cotton press through the opening for the hoist, and one resulted from the fall of an incandescent lamp, the person injured dying from burns and shock. In one of the remaining two cases the fatality was due to the carelessness of an operative engaged in oiling a fast running fan, while in the last a boy who had brought food for a relative and was playing in the mill got his hand injured in the waste scutcher machine and died some days afterwards. The practice of allowing children who bring food to wander inside the mill is a most dangerous one, to which the attention of mill authorities has often been called.

Of the ten fatal accidents reported from the mofussil, one was due to a fire in a cotton godown, one to a shunting accident in a railway workshop, one to a fall from a ladder, and one to the bursting of a steam chest. Of the accidents connected with machinery three were due to belting, one to a blow from a piece of wood which was being cut in a circular saw, one to a mortar mill being started while a man was inside it, and one to a workman's negligence in only partially removing from the fast to the loose pulley the driving belt of a scutcher which he was cleaning. The belt slipped back and the injuries received ended fatally.

22. Some accidents were reported as occurring from workmen or boys being caught between the fixed and moving parts of mules. These usually occurred through the machine being started by another workman in ignorance of the persons being between these parts. No operative should be allowed to work in this space unless the mule is stopped on the outward run. If this is done the person has a reasonable chance of escape if the mule is restarted.

Inspectors have been instructed to bring to the notice of mill authorities the necessity of observing this precaution.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

23. Nine prosecutions were instituted during the year. In eight, convictions were obtained, in one, the owner of a ginning factory was acquitted under section 15 (1) (e).

Of the eight cases in which the prosecutions resulted in conviction, one fell under section 15 (1) (g) (neglecting to keep a factory in a cleanly state), one under section 15 (1) (a) (employing a person in breach of the Act), two under section 15 (1) (i) (neglect to give notice of occupation of factory and of an accident), and four under section 15 (1) (e) (neglecting to fence machinery).

24. In addition a number of other infractions of the law were discovered and disposed of without legal steps being considered necessary; warnings against repetition were issued, defects caused to be remedied or other suitable measures taken.

25. Five of the prosecutions were instituted in Khándesh and one each in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Ahmednagar. Two cases of offences detected in Bombay resulted after the end of the year in prosecutions and convictions.

26. The Collector of Khándesh refers to the result of the appeal on behalf of Government in the case *Imperator versus Rampratap Magniram*. The appeal was from a decision of the Sessions Judge, Khándesh, who held that the manager of a factory was not the "occupier" within the meaning of the Act. It was not decided till after the end of the year 1904 and does not therefore fall properly within the scope of the present report.

IX.—General.

27. A certain amount of tardiness in carrying out the orders of Inspectors was observable in Bombay towards the end of the year. This may perhaps have been due to some extent to the high pressure at which mills were, and are, being worked. Steps however have been taken to ensure that defects pointed out by Inspectors and orders passed by them are promptly attended to.

28. The extension of artificial light in Bombay mills and the excessive hours of labour which prevailed towards the end of the year under report and have continued in the current year, are points which call for immediate consi-

deration. To artificial light in itself there is of course no legitimate objection, but its introduction removes a very efficient check on the possible duration of the working day and has in Bombay been accompanied in many cases by such an extension of the hours of labour as must constitute a serious menace to the health of the operatives. In some mills in Bombay at present the working day extends to 15 hours of which $14\frac{1}{2}$ are actual hours of labour.

The question was before Government in 1899 when it was decided that owing to the conditions which prevailed in the mill industry at the time no immediate action need be taken. The time seems now to have come for a reconsideration of the question and for a decision as to whether it would not be advisable to fix a legal maximum to the working hours of men employed in factories in the same way as has already been done for women and children.

29. The delay in the submission of this report is regretted. It was as usual due to the late receipt of district reports.

30. The Chief Inspector has again to express his appreciation of the work of the Presidency, First and Second Inspectors. The office staff also worked well.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 23rd June 1905. }

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Through

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

2. The districts in which the factories not inspected by Joint Medical Inspectors were situated have not been specified in the report, as required by paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 4163, dated 10th August 1904. The omission will be rectified in future reports.

3. Government have been separately addressed regarding the necessity for regulating men's hours of labour, which is referred to in paragraph 28.

4. The result of the reference made with this office No. F. I.—115, dated 8th March 1905, regarding the difficulty felt by the Presidency Inspector in visiting the factories in the Central Provinces, has not been yet communicated.

5. The report has been again delayed by the late receipt of reports from the districts. It is of course extremely difficult for district officers to collect information promptly from mill managers, but further effort is necessary if this report is to be submitted punctually.

6. Mr. Martin supervised the work of the Inspectors, and performed his own inspections with great care and thoroughness throughout the year.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 27th June 1905. }

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium, Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Table II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Number of Factories.

M Ahmed-agar.	Belgaum	Bijapur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1903.	Total for the year 1902.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	3	3	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	1	...	...	3	3	3	
...	
...	
...	2	...	...	13	13	12	
...	
...	2	...	...	3	3	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
6*	...	5	21	23	6	...	1	216	205	193	* One of these remained closed during the year.
...	3	...	...	...	...	131	131	128	
...	2	2	2	
...	4	4	4	
...	5	5	5	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. All other Factories— <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by Steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and Cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	130	38	4	1	3	3	134	6	8	11
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk Oil Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	144	38	4	1	3	3	134	6	11	11

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pnr.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once	2	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	3	2
Twice	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	...	4
Three times	3	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	1
More than three times	138	38	4	1	2	3	28	3	8	3
Total	144	38	4	1	3	3	121	6	11	10
Not inspected during the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1
Total Number of Factories	144	38	4	1	3	3	134	6	11	11
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males	89,705	18,438	1,623	426	810	2,837	8,312	584	4,023	3,526
Females	23,169	2,649	378	124	401	958	5,326.5	173	398	2,072
Total	112,874	21,087	2,001	550	1,241	3,795	13,638.5	757	4,421	5,598
<i>Children—</i>										
Males	1,622	1,465	198	34	168	486	390	14	468	350
Females	480	417	13	...	101	296	...	...	13	32
Total	2,102	1,882	211	34	269	782	390	14	481	382
Total average daily number	114,976	22,969	2,212	584	1,510	4,577	14,028.5	771	4,902	5,980
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	8
Midday stoppages	135	38	3	1	2	3	92	2	9	2
Shifts and Midday stoppages...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34	...	2	1
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	144	38	4	1	3	3	134	6	11	11
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays	140	37	4	...	2	3	24	1	9	11
On varying week days	2	1	...	1	1	...	110	5	1	...
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	144	38	4	1	3	3	134	6	11	11

b. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Year.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1903.	Total for the year 1902.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	40	24	11	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	42	21	30	
4	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	50	38	37	
...	1	5	20	15	12	1	1	283	327	317	
4	1	5	25	23	14	1	1	415	410	395	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	5	
*4	1	5	25	23	(a) 14	1	1	429	416	400	* 2 factories were closed during the year. (a) 1 factory was closed during the year.
214	527	164	3,543	1,570	2,810	1,485	45	140,672	136,995	134,327	
113	515	193	974	1,994	308	...	70	39,815.5	38,752	39,118	
327	1,042	357	4,517	3,564	3,118	1,485	115	180,487.5	175,747	173,445	
...	472	...	104	68	15	...	...	5,854	5,200	5,045	
...	291	...	54	66	2	...	...	1,765	1,963	1,734	
...	763	...	158	134	17	...	...	7,619	7,163	6,779	
327	1,805	357	4,675	3,638	3,125	1,485	115	188,106.5	182,910	180,224	
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	31	38	65	
4	1	2	23	23	12	...	1	353	362	306	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	41	12	22	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	
4	1	5	25	23	14	1	1	429	416	400	
2	1	5	17	23	14	1	...	294	287	283	
2	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	132	127	114	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	
...	
...	
4	1	5	25	23	14	1	1	429	416	399	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	7	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...
Serious	29	16	1	...	1	8	8	...	13	4
Minor	1,022	108	4	5	14	18	38	5	14	33
Total	1,058	125	5	5	16	26	49	5	29	37
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (a) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (e)	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
" (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (g) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act										
Total number of Persons convicted	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...

II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1903.	Total for the year 1902.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	...	1	...	17	17	37	
...	1	...	5	...	86	77	71	
...	7	...	107	1	36	23	...	1,435	1,429	1,491	
...	7	...	108	3	36	29	...	1,538	1,523	1,599	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
...	
...	1	...	
...	
...	4	3	1	
...	
...	1	2	...	
...	
1	2	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	8	9	5	
...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	8	9	5	

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1904.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
1. Skilled labour—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Blacksmith ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	When ten engaged Rs. 1 per day.	When ten engaged Rs. 1 per day.	35 0 0	35 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	0 7 0	0 15 5	0 15 11	1 1 3	1 1 3
Fitter ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	15 to 40	15 to 40	1 0 0	0 15 5	30 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 10	0 13 5	1 8 0	1 8 0
Carpenter ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 13 4	0 12 10	22 0 0	22 0 0	0 15 5	0 14 4	0 14 0	0 14 0
Bricklayer ...	...	...	When temporarily engaged they pay Rs. 1 to 2-0 and	When temporarily engaged they pay Rs. 1 to 2-0 and	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 12 10
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 13 4	0 12 10	Rs. 12 for 1 loom per month	Rs. 12 for 1 loom per month	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 12 10
Weaver (man) ...	...	...	...	...	Mulo.	Mulo.	...	...	20 2 0	20 2 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 12 0	0 11 6	32 0 0	30 0 0	0 14 0	0 13 9	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	1 2 8	1 2 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
Boiler-man ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 13 4	0 12 10	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 6 5	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 8 0 (Firman)
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 9	0 4 7	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 5 6	0 5 6
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 9	0 4 7	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 4 9	0 4 8	0 7 0	0 7 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 11	0 2 9	6 4 0	6 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woollen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
1. Skilled labour—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Blacksmith ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 3 9	1 3 1	0 15 4	0 14 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Fitter ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	0 15 4	0 15 2	0 11 1	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Carpenter ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Bricklayer ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
Weaver (man) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 10	0 5 11	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 2	0 7 1	...	...	0 14 9	0 14 0	...	...
Dyer ...	16 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 9	1 11 8	1 10 8	6 to 7 as.	6 to 7 as.	...	...
Engine-driver ...	17 0 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	1 13 4	2 1 7	2 11 1	2 9 5	...	...	per month 38 0 0	3rd class 38 0 0
Boiler-man ...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	13 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	0 6 11	0 5 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 6 11	0 6 9	0 5 10	0 5 10	...	...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 6

Factory Department,
Bombay, 22nd June 1905.

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1904.

Classes of labour.	KARACHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	1 4 0	1 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Fitter	1 0 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 0
Carpenter	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	0 12 0
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 1 0	1 1 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Boiler-man (Fire-man) ...	0 13 0	23 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	13 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 22nd June 1905, }

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1906.

[Price—5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1906.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1906.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. The number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 455 in 1905 to 495 in the year under report. The increase is mainly due to the addition of 33 ginning and pressing factories in the Khándesh Districts and the erection of 7 new mills in Ahmedabad.

2. The majority of the factories are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the districts of East and West Khándesh and Ahmedabad, the respective numbers in each district being 153, 125, 52 and 45.

3. The number of working factories was 478. Of these 229 are perennial and 249 seasonal. 144 of the former and 244 of the latter, 388 in all, are connected with the cotton industry.

4. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency in the year under report was 212,637 against 200,434 employed in the previous year. The number of operatives employed in the Town and Island of Bombay increased from 119,184 to 127,700. Of the total number of operatives 169,396 were employed in the cotton industry against 161,799 in 1905.

5. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, was held throughout the year by J. Monteath, Esquire, I. C. S.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, 1st Inspector of Factories, was on leave throughout the year; the duties of 1st Inspector were performed by Mr. F. McCormack, 2nd Inspector of Factories, in addition to his own, from January 1st to February 9th, after which Mr. W. B. Chambers of the Customs Department was appointed to act as 1st Inspector. The post of Presidency Inspector was held by Mr. L. W. Hartley until 6th October 1906, when he was transferred to the post of Collector of Income-Tax. The vacancy thus caused remained unfilled till the end of the year.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to work as certifying Surgeons in Bombay. Captain J. H. MacDonald, M.B., I. M. S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, was Joint Medical Inspector for the Town and Island of Bombay till the middle of March, when he was relieved by Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I. M. S., who held the post till the end of the year.

6. Of the 153 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay, an average of 11 factories escaped inspection in each quarter. Of the 342 factories outside Bombay, 156 factories were inspected more than three times, 63 three times, 54 twice and 40 once, while 12 escaped inspection altogether.

II.—Sanitation.

7. Mr. Monteath reports that on the whole the sanitary condition of the mills was found to be good. Special attention was given during the year under report to the question of the supply of potable water. In many factories the hands were accustomed to rely solely on the taps connected with the Municipal main. As the supply is frequently cut off, the employés at certain periods of the day were unprovided for. Orders were issued in 53 instances for the provision of a tank or cistern, varying in size with number of employés, to contain a reserve supply of water. By this means a substantial improvement in this respect has been effected.

8. In 24 cases the provision of latrine seats was found to be insufficient: in every instance steps have been taken to supply the deficiency. The Joint Medical Inspector has also given orders in numerous cases for a more sanitary arrangement in this respect: and it is satisfactory to notice that the Agents or Managers concerned have always shown their willingness to comply with the requirements of the Department.

9. The provision by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company of septic tanks in connection with their latrines, deserves special mention as a noteworthy improvement on the ordinary arrangements: and Mr. Monteath has drawn attention to the Factory of the Burmah Oil Company as a model of system and cleanliness.

III.—Ventilation.

10. The unsatisfactory condition of the mills in this respect has long been recognised. The present rule 5 of the Act is unworkable, and has been practically ignored. It appears that the authorities in the majority of the mills, take little interest in the question of ventilation beyond seeing that spinning processes are not interfered with by draughts and dryness of air and as a result, it is generally left to the employés to keep the windows shut or open as they think best. Towards the close of the year under report, Messrs. Monteath and Chambers jointly took a few tests of air. The results as certified by the Analyser to Government showed that Carbonic Dioxide was present in one room to the extent of 18·5 in 10,000 volumes of air, in another 16·5, and in other cases that the standard fixed in England at 9 per 10,000 volumes of air was considerably exceeded. The question of ventilation engaged the particular attention of the Textile Factories Labour Committee which began its sittings in December 1906 and they have recommended special investigation into the matter: but practically no advance towards a better state of things can be said to have been made during the year under report.

IV.—Wages.

11. A statement of the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour in Bombay and the Mofussil will be found in Form No. III. In the case of those mills which furnished returns showing monthly wages the daily rate has been calculated by dividing the monthly rate by 26. The omission of rates in particular classes is stated to be due to the fact that workmen of that class were not employed at the time of submitting the returns.

12. A shortage of labour at Ahmedabad, owing to the increase in the number of mills, caused a demand for higher wages, and several partial strikes occurred: but there was no breach of the peace.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

13. The total number of women employed in the Presidency was 44,710, of whom 25,093 worked in the Town and Island of Bombay. Children workers numbered 8,659, of whom 6,739 were boys and 1,920 girls. The total number of operatives was 212,637.

14. Women are almost exclusively employed as reelers and winders, the large majority as reelers. As they work on the piece-work system, and without machinery, there is both opportunity and incentive for them to neglect the rule which enjoins a midday rest of an hour and a half: but it is difficult to detect irregularities in this matter. Mr. Monteath suggests the adoption of a rule, compelling women workers to vacate the room in which they are employed during the period assigned for rest.

15. The question of the employment of children occupied special attention during the year under report. Frequent infractions of the Act or irregularities were discovered; formal notice was taken in 29 cases; and 7 prosecutions were instituted, of which 6 resulted in conviction. As the question has formed the subject of special inquiry by the Labour Committee, it is unnecessary to make further comments in this report. One improvement has, however, been already effected, *viz.*, the introduction of a new form of children's certificate register which includes identification marks, etc., and daily muster roll. A copy of the form is attached to the report.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

16. The fencing of machinery is generally speaking in fair order: and there is a tendency to improvement in this respect, as new machinery is generally

provided with proper fencing by the makers. Mr. Monteath remarks, however, that special attention may be paid to the guarding of circular saws, and to the provision of automatic closing guards for carding machinery. The great majority of accidents caused by machinery is due to the carelessness of the operatives themselves.

VII.—Accidents.

17. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Fatal	Severe.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1897	17	103	1,079	1,199	·55
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	·79
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	·81
1900	20	52	1,023	1,100	·71
1901	25	61	1,575	1,661	·95
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·75
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71

The reports of accidents include mishaps of all kinds that occurred to mill labourers during hours of work, and are not necessarily connected with the risks of employment. The railway workshops at Hubli show a very high percentage of accidents, *viz.*, 4·5 per cent. The G. I. P. Railway workshop, which employs a very large number of operatives, shows percentage of only 0·6, and the Jacob Sassoon Mill of 0·9.

18. Fatal accidents numbered 25. They were distributed and caused as shown below :—

<i>Bombay.</i>				
Heart failure	...	...	...	2
Between tin roller and ring frame	...	...	...	1
Between cylinder and doffer of a card'	...	...	...	1
Chain breaking	...	...	...	1
Falling from a scaffold	...	...	...	1
			Total	6
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>				
Being entangled while putting on belt	...	...	...	1
By the falling of tubes while erecting a frame of boiler tubes	...	...	...	1
Caught in tin rollers while sweeping under the frame (the machinery was well guarded)	...	...	...	1
Bursting of steam pipe	...	...	...	1
			Total	4
<i>Skolapur.</i>				
Burnt while cleaning the economizer	...	...	...	1
<i>Khandesh (East).</i>				
Falling into the hot water tank	...	...	...	1
Fire in the opener	...	...	...	7
			Total	8
<i>Belgaum.</i>				
Wound to leg (not due to machinery)	...	...	...	1

Bijápur.

Fire—Burnt by cotton below feet taking fire	3
---------------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Karáchi.

While working a traverser a man's feet accidentally slipped and his abdomen was jammed between the plates	1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Sukkur.

Run over by a locomotive	...	...	...	...	1
			Grand total	...	25

19. The deaths at Amalner in East Khándesh were caused by a fire in a cotton press. Mr. Hartley, the then Presidency Inspector, reports:—"Loose cotton passing through the opener machine caught fire (a very frequent occurrence). Out of 16 women employed immediately in front of the opener 9 were burnt, 4 men were also burnt: 6 women and 1 man died from the injuries received. The outlets from the press house were ample: the death of these people is due to gross indifference and carelessness on the part of the man who employed them (not the owner of the press) The presence of women in front of opener machines is most dangerous and the practice was unknown a few years ago. There is at present no clause under the Act by which the dangers attending the employment of women in press houses can be regulated." Mr. Hartley recommends that women should be prohibited from working in front of openers.

The fire at Bágalkot is said to have been caused by the dropping of a lucifer match.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

20. Besides the prosecutions under section 7 (3) referred to in paragraph 15, two prosecutions were instituted under rule 22.—Ring Frame Guards. One of these resulted in a fine of Rs. 50, in the other the Manager was discharged on the strength of the judgment in the case *Imperatrix versus Rampratap Magniram*. Mr. Monteath refers to the extreme difficulty of obtaining convictions against occupiers, or managers, owing to the effect of section 17 of the Act. I agree that unless it is amended so as to make occupiers or at all events managers legally liable for infractions of law, they will not feel called upon to pay that attention to the details of the management of their mills that is desirable.

IX.—General.

21. Mr. Monteath writes:—"At the beginning of the year a series of combined visits were made by the Collector of Bombay, the Joint Medical Inspector, the Chief Inspector and the 1st Inspector, which resulted in the detection of children illegally employed and of want of system in regard to the records of their employment. By the end of the year the mills generally appeared to recognize that more attention was due to the matter, and a considerable improvement was noticeable."

22. The Committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in India by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, began their sittings at Bombay on December 21st of the year under report, but their report was not submitted till April 1907.

23. Mr. Monteath has left on record an expression of his appreciation of the work of the Presidency, First and Second Inspectors.

24. The delay in the submission of this report is regretted. The last of the mofussil reports was not received until 11th May 1907, and further delay was

caused by the sudden departure on leave owing to illness of Mr. MacMillan whose place was not supplied till June 13th.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 1st July 1907.*

PERCY B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Through the Collector of Bombay.

Forwarded.

The accident at Amalner shows the need for more supervision over these seasonal factories which can only be secured by strengthening the inspecting staff. The scientific investigation of the ventilation of factories in this country is only beginning, and it will be long before the question can be satisfactorily settled. Most of the other points dealt with by Mr. Haigh will come up for discussion on the report of the recent Commission. The staff have worked well.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 1st July 1907.*

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Branch.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thánn.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Nááik.	POONA.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>										
2. All other Factories— <i>continued.</i>										
(i) Worked by Steam— <i>continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and Cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pottery works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	136	45	4	1	3	3	125	52	7	9
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk Oil Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	153	45	4	1	3	3	125	52	7	12

II—continued.

4.	Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápnr.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Uhar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1905.	Total for the year 1904.	REMARKS.
...	
...	2	...	...	11	14	14	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	4	...	...
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	1	1	
...	
...	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	3	
...	3	3	3	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1*	...	...	3	4	2	* Bulk Oil Instal-
...	1	1	1	lation.
...	2	3	3	
...	2	2	2	
8	7	...	6	25	24	9	2	3	469	435	411	
...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	1	
...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	6	6	6	
...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	13	7	8	
8	7	1	6	25	24	14	2	3	495	455	432	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVI

Part B.—Inspections, Num.

	Town and Island of Bombay,	Ahmed- abad,	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Kbán- desh.	West Kbán- desh.	Nárik.	Poona.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>										
Once	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	...	...
Twice	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	12	...	1
Three times	...	2	...	...	...	...	24	12	2	1
More than three times	151	42	4	1	3	3	40	8	5	10
Total	153	45	4	1	3	3	112	42	7	12
Not inspected during the year...										
Total Number of Factories	153	45	4	1	3	3	114 (c)	49 (b)	7	12
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>Adults—</i>										
Males	99,866	21,087	1,604	434	992	2,870	7,914	2,593	677	3,975
Females	25,093	3,073	372	131	349	1,040	4,617	2,402	225	426
Total	124,959	24,160	1,976	565	1,341	3,910	12,531	4,995	902	4,401
<i>Children—</i>										
Males	2,158	2,191	226	32	238	521	142	...	...	488
Females	583	480	15	8	123	319	...	...	...	11
Total	2,741	2,671	241	40	361	840	142	...	...	499
Total average daily number	127,700	26,831	2,217	605	1,702	4,750	12,673	4,995	902	4,900
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets	17	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...
Midday stoppages	133	45	3	1	2	3	58	39	2	12
Shifts and Midday stoppages	2	...	1	...	1	...	49	10	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	153	45	4	1	3	3	114	49	7	12
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>										
On Sundays	149	44	4	...	2	3	36	3	1	11
On varying week days	2	1	...	1	1	...	78	46	6	1
<i>Exempted—</i>										
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	153	45	4	1	3	3	114	49	7	12

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1905.	Total for the year 1904.	Remarks.
1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	40	15	40	
...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	54	60	42	
4	...	...	6	6	3	...	3	65	66	50	
...	1	6	6	7	11	2	...	307	306	283	
5	1	6	24	22	14	2	3	466	447	415	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	6	14	Opened in December.
(a)5	1	6	(d) 24	24	14	2	3	478	453	429	(a) Two factories remained closed throughout the year. (b) Three factories remained closed during the year. (c) Eleven factories were closed. (d) One factory was closed throughout the year.
215	1,137	165	4,112	1,921	3,618	1,998	205	159,268	149,082	140,672	
131	659	248	1,062	2,090	333	80	161	44,710	48,435	39,815·5	
346	1,796	413	5,174	4,020	3,951	2,078	366	203,978	192,517	180,487·5	
2	167	...	138	93	31	14	12	6,739	6,081	5,854	
3	150	...	103	68	1	10	10	1,920	1,836	1,765	
5	317	...	241	161	32	24	22	8,659	7,917	7,619	
351	2,113	413	5,415	4,181	3,983	2,102	388	212,637	200,434	188,106·5	
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	40	33	31	
4	1	2	24	24	9	2	3	370	402	353	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	41	
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	
5	1	6	24	24	14	2	3	478	453	429	
2	1	6	22	24	14	2	1	332	310	294	
3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	144	139	132	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
5	1	6	24	24	14	2	3	478	453	429	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Bronch.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- deah.	West Khán- deah.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	6	4	...	...	...	...	(a) 8	...	...	...	1
Serious	53	15	1	2	...	7	8	...	...	16	3
Minor	976	119	3	4	15	19	17	3	13	19	19
Total	1,035	138	4	6	15	26	33	3	13	35	23
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (a)	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (c)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (e)	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act											
Total number of Persons convicted.	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...

Factory Department, }
Bombay, 1st July 1907. }

a. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ambed- Nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder- abad.	Karachi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Pärkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1905.	Total for the year 1904.	Remarks.
...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	25	22	17	(a) Seven of these are due to a fire.
...	1	...	6	1	14	10	...	137	91	86	
...	2	8	99	...	31	20	...	1,867	1,406	1,435	
...	4	11 (b)	105	1	46	31	...	1,529	1,519	1,538	(b) all due to a fire in one of the factories at Bagalkot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	6	8	
...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	6	8	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1906.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.			
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	...	0 10 0	0 15 5	0 15 5	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 8	1 4 8	0 11 0	0 14 0	...
Fitter ...	1 0 0	1 0 8	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 0 0	0 15 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 11 8	1 13 9	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...
Carpenter ...	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 0 0	0 15 6	0 13 4	0 12 10	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 3 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...
Bricklayer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	...	...	1 0 0	0 15 6	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 3 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 12 10	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 10 0	...	...	0 8 7	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
									1 loom.	0 12 4	0 12 4					
									2 looms.	0 14 9	0 14 9					
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 12 6	1 3 8	1 3 8	0 12 4	0 12 11	...	...	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	0 8 6	0 8 0	...	...	0 9 10	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 15 5	0 15 5	1 1 0	1 0 6	1 2 8	1 2 0	0 15 5	0 15 5	1 14 9	2 0 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Boiler-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 15 5	0 15 5	0 9 9	0 9 3	0 13 4	0 12 10	0 10 6	0 10 6	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	...	0 6 0	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 5 7	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 4 0	...	...	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woollen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	...	...	0 12 4	0 12 8	1 3 9	1 3 1	0 9 3	0 9 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 14 0
Fitter ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 4	0 12 4	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 9 3	0 9 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 7	1 0 7	0 12 4	0 12 4	0 4 10	0 5 2	0 9 3	0 9 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 0
Bricklayer ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	0 15 5	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 10	...	...	0 9 3	0 9 3	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 2	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 3	0 9 3	...	...
Dyer ...	0 7 6	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 9	...	...	0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...
Engine-driver ...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	0 7 5	0 7 5	2 2 8	2 1 7	3 4 4	3 4 4	0 12 4	0 12 4	...	...
Boiler-man ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 8	0 11 8	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 6 2	0 6 11	0 6 0	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 7 5	0 7 5	...	...
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 3 1	0 4 4	...	...	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 8	0 3 6	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 1st July 1907.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1905.

Class of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.																	
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.								Thana District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Dye Works.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		
Skilled labour--																		
Blacksmith	0 4 4	0 6 9	0 15 5	0 15 5	0 6 2	0 6 2	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 10 1	0 11 7	1 1 3	1 1 3	
Fitter	0 9 7	0 7 5	1 2 6	1 4 4	0 9 3	0 9 3	...	...	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 10 8	0 15 6	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 10 6	0 10 6	
Carpenter	0 9 3	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 5	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Bricklayer	0 13 0	---	1 2 6	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 15 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 11 1	0 11 1		
Mason	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	---	---	0 11 1	0 11 1		
Weaver (man)	0 2 5	0 3 7	0 12 4	0 12 4	0 9 10	0 9 10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 6 2	0 6 2		
Spinner (man)	---	---	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 5 9	0 5 9	---	---	0 12 4	0 8 0	0 9 6	0 8 0	---	---	0 5 6	0 5 6		
Dyer	---	---	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 4 0	0 6 0	---	---	0 5 0	0 5 0	---	---	2 4 11	2 4 11		
Engine-driver	0 7 5	0 8 7	0 12 8	0 15 5	0 7 5	0 8 7	---	---	0 8 8	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 3	1 11 8	1 11 8		
Boiler-man	0 7 5	0 8 0	0 9 3	0 10 5	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 7 3	0 7 9	0 4 4	0 5 0	0 4 4	0 5 0	0 4 4	0 5 0	0 12 4	0 12 4		
Unskilled labour--																		
Messenger	---	---	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 4 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 7 5	0 7 5		
Cooly or Porter (man)	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 3 6	0 3 6	---	---	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 5 6		
Cooly or Porter (woman)	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 2 11	0 2 11	---	---	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 6		

Class of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.										SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
	Khandesh District.					Poona District.					Sholapur District.		Belgaum District.		Dhárwar District.			
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.					Railway Workshops.					Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		
Skilled labour--																		
Blacksmith	---	0 15 5	0 9 3	1 2 6	0 10 8	0 10 8	---	---	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0		
Fitter	---	1 2 6	---	---	0 10 8	0 10 9	---	---	0 7 5	0 7 5	to 0 13 0	to 0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Carpenter	---	0 9 3	---	---	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 7 5	0 8 7	0 11 6	0 11 6	to 0 2 0 0	to 2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Bricklayer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	to 0 12 0	to 0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Mason	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Weaver (man)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	---	---		
Spinner (man)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 5 3	0 5 6	to 0 10 0	to 0 10 0	---	---	---	---		
Dyer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 5 5	0 5 1	to 0 6 6	to 0 6 6	---	---	---	---		
Engine-driver	---	0 12 4	---	0 7 5	0 10 8	0 10 8	1 11 8	1 2 6	0 14 9	0 14 9	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0		
Boiler-man	---	0 15 5	0 2 2	0 11 1	0 10 8	0 12 9	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	---	---	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0		
Unskilled labour--																		
Messenger	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 2 8	0 2 8	---	---	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Cooly or Porter (man)	---	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 3 9	0 3 9	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 7	0 4 7	to 0 5 0	to 0 5 0	---	---	---	---		
Cooly or Porter (woman)	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 2 5	---	---	0 2 4	0 2 6	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Factory Department,
Bombay, 1st July 1907.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1906.

Class of labour.	KARACHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	Per day. 1 6 2	1 6 2	Per day. 0 12 4	0 8 0	Per day. 0 7 0	0 7 0
Fitter	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 5 0	0 5 0
Carpenter	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 6 2	1 6 2	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0
Boiler-man	1 0 7	1 0 7	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman).	0 3 6	0 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 1st July 1907. }

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1907.

No. 2789.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 and section 18, sub-section (1), clause (g), of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Factories Rules, 1892, as follows, namely :—

(a) For rule 19 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted :

“ 19. (1) The occupier of every factory in which children are employed shall keep registers of the children employed in such factory in the forms marked A1 and A2 of the forms appended to these rules and in the manner and, containing the particulars therein specified.”

Registers to be kept under section 9
of the Act.

For the form specified in rule 21 (I) of the said rules, the following form shall be substituted :—

	Form.																																					
Page 1. <i>Register prescribed by rule 21.</i> (Counterfoil.)	Page 1. <i>Register prescribed by rule 21.</i> (Foil-duplicate.)										Page 1. <i>Register prescribed by rule 21.</i> (Foil.)																											
_____ Factory.	_____ Factory.										_____ Factory.																											
	Date _____										Date _____																											
	I, <i>A. B.</i> , Certifying Surgeon for _____ under the Indian Factories Acts, 1881 and 1891, hereby declare that I have personally examined the person hereinbelow described and believe ^{him} / _{her} to be under the age of _____ years and over the age of _____ years.										I, <i>A. B.</i> , Certifying Surgeon for _____ under the Indian Factories Acts, 1881 and 1891, hereby declare that I have personally examined the person hereinbelow described and believe ^{him} / _{her} to be under the age of _____ years and over the age of _____ years.																											
1. Number	Name and number.	Father's name.	Religion and caste.	Residence.	Factory in which employed or desirous of being employed.	Age.		Height.	Number of teeth.	Distinctive marks.	Employment.																											
2. Date						Under.	Over.																															
3. Name and father's name of person certified						Under.	Over.																															
4. Religion																																						
5. Caste																																						
6. Residence																																						
7. Age																																						
Under																																						
Over																																						
8. Height																																						
9. Number of teeth																																						
10. Distinctive marks																																						
11. Employment																																						
(Initialled) <i>A. B.</i> , Certifying Surgeon.						(Signed) <i>A. B.</i> , Certifying Surgeon.																																

(c) For the form marked A of the forms appended to the said rules, the following forms shall be substituted :—

FORM A1.

Register of Children under section 9.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Name of child.	Father's name.	Residence.	Date of first employment.			Age as certified by Surgeon.	Height.	Number of teeth.	Distinctive marks.	Surgeon's signature.	Remarks.
				Month.	Day.	Year.						

(Columns 1 to 6 should be filled in by the Mill authorities on the day on which the child is first employed. Columns 7 to 10 should be filled in by the Certifying Surgeon at the time when he examines the child under section 5.)

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1907.

[Price—5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1907.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
THE YEAR 1907.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. The total number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 495 in 1906 to 519 in the year under report. No less than 12 Spinning and Weaving Mills were brought on the register for the first time; of these 2 were in Bombay, 8 in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 1 in Poona; in addition to these, 14 Ginning and Pressing Factories were registered during the year. Of these 2 were in East Khandesh, 2 in West Khandesh, 4 in Sholapur, 5 in Hyderabad, and 1 in Karáchi.

2. The number of working factories was 491 against 478 in the previous year. Of these 244 were perennial and 247 seasonal; 153 of the former and 244 of the latter, 397 in all, were connected with the Cotton Industry.

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency in the year under report was 214,452 against 212,637 in the preceding year. The number of operatives in the Town and Island of Bombay decreased from 127,700 in 1906 to 126,057 in 1907. The stoppage of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mill for a considerable part of the year, owing to a fire, which took place in November 1906, was the chief cause of the decrease. Of the total number of operatives in the Presidency 167,553 were employed in the Cotton Industry, against 169,396 in 1906.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the following officers:—

Names.	From	To
Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S.	The beginning of the year...	16th March 1907.
„ G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.	17th March 1907	21st March 1907.
„ A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S.	22nd March 1907	28th April 1907.
„ P. B. Haigh, I.C.S.	13th June 1907	Continued.

Mr. MacMillan having been suddenly taken ill while on casual leave, the Collector of Bombay held charge of the office from April 29th to June 12th.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, returned from leave and resumed his duties on the 12th of January.

The post of the Presidency Inspector of Factories remained vacant till 12th January. It was held by Mr. W. B. Chambers as a temporary measure from 12th January till April 1st, on which date Mr. F. McCormack was appointed sub. *pro-tem.* Presidency Inspector. Mr. McCormack continued to hold the appointment till the close of the year.

The post of the Second Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. McCormack until the date of his transfer to the Presidency Inspectorship, when his place was taken by Mr. Chambers.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to work as Certifying Surgeons in Bombay. Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General, held the post of Joint Medical Inspector of Factories till the 1st of April 1907, when the Office of the Surgeon-General was transferred to Poona. The post was then held by Captain J. H. McDonald, M.B., I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Second District, till the close of the year.

5. Of the 154 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay, 145 were inspected more than three times, 5 were inspected three times, 1 was inspected twice, and the remaining 3 were inspected once. Of the 365 factories outside Bombay, 212 were inspected more than three times, 49 three times, 51 twice, and 20 once, while 6 escaped inspection and 28 were closed throughout the year.* The number of inspections performed outside the Town and Island of Bombay shows a satisfactory increase over the last year's figures.

The factories in Thar and Parkar were not inspected by the Medical Inspector.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation generally is reported to be satisfactory; but many of the smaller factories in the Town and Island of Bombay leave much to be desired, and require constant attention from the Inspectors. Factory owners, as a rule, have attended promptly to the suggestions of the Medical Inspectors, but they not infrequently, excuse themselves for failure to keep their latrines clean by blaming the Municipality for its inadequate conservancy arrangements. In the Town and Island of Bombay in 1906 orders were passed in 53 factories for the provision of a tank or cistern to contain a reserve supply of water in case of the interruption of the Municipal supply. In the year under report similar orders were passed in 30 cases in Ahmedabad by Mr. Chambers,—a substantial contribution to the comfort of the operatives.

The Collector of Karáchi reports that "the subject of sanitation was given special attention by the Civil Surgeon and Joint Inspector (Colonel Grayfoot). The number of latrines was added to and in some cases those of defective pattern replaced by others of improved design. Special efforts were made to ensure the more frequent removal of night-soil by the Municipal Conservancy Department in the larger factories."

III.—Ventilation.

7. I regret that I am unable to report any improvement in this respect in a large number of the Cotton Textile Factories. Mr. Engel and myself conducted some experiments in a few Bombay Mills in October with a view to ascertaining the quantity of Carbonic Acid Gas in the air. Numerous samples of air were taken but the results were unsatisfactory and confusing. The question engaged the particular attention of the Factory Labour Commission and they have recommended that arrangements should be made for the conduct of experiments by Chemical and Medical experts.

IV.—Wages.

8. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form No. III. The Collector of Karáchi draws attention to the increase of wages owing to the abnormally high prices of food-stuffs which ruled during the greater part of the year and the rise in rents in even the poor quarters of the town.

9. Three strikes took place during the year, one at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, one at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, and one at the Jacob Sassoon Mills. The strikes at the Railway Workshops were caused by the proposed introduction of changes in the time-table and in the system of recording attendance. There was no serious disturbance, and matters were amicably settled. The strike at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, which lasted 4 days, was occasioned by a demand for higher wages in the Spinning Department. The demands of the operatives were not conceded.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. The following table will show the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Mofussil for the past 5 years. It will be seen that the employment of women and children is

* *Vide statement attached.*

gaining favour with the factory owners though there is a slight fall in the number of women in the current year:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1903	22,920	15,832	38,752	2,202	4,961	7,163
1904	23,169	16,646	39,815	2,102	5,517	7,619
1905	24,299	19,136	43,435	2,078	5,839	7,917
1906	25,093	19,617	44,710	2,741	5,918	8,659
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106

11. Special efforts were made during the year under report to secure the proper maintenance of Forms A-1 and A-2 prescribed by Rule 19 of the Indian Factories Act and of the form specified in Rule 21. Circulars were issued to all the Mills, and the Inspectors were directed to pay special attention to the subject. It may fairly be said that as a result of these measures there has been a marked improvement both in Bombay and Ahmedabad in the regulation of child labour. But the efforts of the managers to conform with the rules are at times defeated by their subordinates and the matter is one that will always require the unremitting attention of Inspectors.

The system of recording of thumb impressions appears to have been carried out without serious difficulty.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

12. This is generally reported to be properly attended to and it is satisfactory to note that no accidents took place as a result of defective fencing. It was, however, found necessary to institute 6 prosecutions for neglecting to guard ring-spinning frames.

VII.—Accidents.

13. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past 10 years is as shown below:—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	·79
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	·81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	·71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75

The percentage of accidents in the Railway Workshops at Hubli has gone down from 4·5 in 1906 to 3·7 in the year under report. The percentages for the current year in the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops at Bombay were respectively 3 and 1·4 while the Railway Workshop at Sukkur had a percentage of 2·3.

14. Fatal accidents numbered 21; they were distributed and classed as below:—

<i>Bombay.</i>				
As the result of a fire in a cotton press	...	...	...	3
Hand caught in a hand waste machine	...	...	...	1
Burnt by a gas explosion	...	...	...	1

Fingers crushed in the beater of an inter-machine	...	...	...	1
Dress entangled in shafting	...	...	...	2
By being entangled in a strap	..	...	...	1
Scalded at the man-hole door of a boiler	...	...	...	1
Crushed between a carriage and a waggon while shunting	...	...	...	1
By falling in the rope alley	...	...	...	1
By the falling of a boiler	...	...	...	1
			Total	13

Ahmedabad.

By being caught in a overlapping strap	...	...	...	1
By the falling of a girder	...	...	...	1
			Total	2

Thána.

Falling from a platform outside the mill building	1
---------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Dhárwár.

By falling in a rope alley	...	...	...	1
By being caught in a belt	...	...	...	1
			Total	2

Karáchi.

By being caught between buffers	...	...	...	1
By being caught between the kicker bracket and the vertical frame	...	...	...	1
By being caught in the fly-wheel of some underground shafting	...	...	...	1
			Total	3

GRAND TOTAL ... 21

15. In the case of a serious accident reported from Broach, the dhoti of an operative was caught in the side shaft of a machine; and one of the fatal accidents reported in Bombay was due to a woman's clothes being caught by a shaft. The woman was not a mill-hand but was employed by the Contractor. She was standing on a raised platform plastering a ceiling close to a revolving shaft. The mill authorities were not aware that the plastering work had been begun. Another accident in Bombay due to the same cause was entirely the result of the victim's own carelessness. This question was referred to in the Annual Report for the year 1903, paragraph 14, and a circular subsequently issued dated 17th August 1904.

16. Two Cotton Presses were completely destroyed by fire in Bombay.

A fire is reported from a Cotton Press in Ahmednagar caused by friction in the cotton opener; two men were slightly injured. One more fire is reported from West Khandesh, in which case a Ginning Factory was completely destroyed. The fire was caused by a sulphur match. In reporting this fire Mr. McCormack remarks "it is a common fact that labourers picking cotton in the fields or cartmen carrying bales drop matches into the cotton accidentally which when worked up with the cotton come in contact with the gin-knives and ignite."

VIII.—Prosecutions.

17. In all 17 prosecutions were instituted during the year; of these 7 were for employing operatives in contravention of the provisions of the Act, 1 for allowing a child to do work which he was forbidden to do under the Act, 1 for neglecting to keep a register as required under Section 9, 7 for neglecting the fencing of a machine, and 1 for not providing latrines.

In the case of 13 of these convictions were secured and the accused were fined from Rs. 5 to Rs. 85. In 2 more cases the convictions were quashed on appeal, and the remaining 2 cases were pending at the close of the year but have since been disposed of and the accused acquitted.

18. It is to be regretted that Magistrates generally, in dealing with cases under this Act, refrain from passing exemplary sentences. The heaviest sentence—a fine of Rs. 85—imposed during the year was the result of a case in which Mr. Engel and myself raided a mill on Sunday and found the reeling department at work, contrary to the provisions of the Act. Proof of illegal employment was secured in the case of 17 persons only: and the accused escaped with a fine of Rs. 85—a paltry sum, compared with the profits that must have accrued to the mill from the illegal employment of women on Sunday. In the case of prosecutions for neglecting to guard ring-spinning frames, the Inspectors have found it difficult, especially in Ahmedabad, to impress on the Magistrate's mind the imminent danger to child operatives that a breach of the rule involves. In accordance with the orders of Government passed in reviewing the report for 1906, breaches of the rule regarding ring-frames have, whenever detected, been made the subject of a prosecution: but the lightness of the sentences inflicted disheartens the Inspectors and tends to diminish the good that might result from their activity in this direction.

IX.—General.

19. One of the features of the year was the introduction of electricity as a motive power. Three factories in the Town and Island of Bombay were reported to be working by electricity.

20. The Textile Factories Labour Committee under the Presidentship of Commander Sir H. P. Freer-Smith, R. N., which began work in December 1906 sat in Bombay from the beginning of the year till January 20th and again from March 4th till the beginning of April 1907, when its report was submitted to Government. As a result the Factory Labour Commission was appointed and began its work in Bombay on November 1st, 1907, and remained in the Presidency till the end of the year. The services of the First and Second and Presidency Inspectors of Factories were placed at the disposal of the Commission.

21. It has become increasingly apparent, that there is ample scope for another full time Inspector in Bombay and that assistance is needed in Ahmedabad. Proposals for the increase of the Inspecting Staff and for the redistribution of their work were submitted to Government in February 1908. The question was held over pending the report of Mr. Morison's Commission.

22. I desire to record my appreciation of the tactful and painstaking manner in which Mr. Engel has performed the duties of First Inspector in Bombay and of the zeal and industry shown by Mr. Chambers in his difficult post at Ahmedabad.

The office establishment under Mr. Kothare, Head Clerk, have worked well.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th August 1908.*

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Through the Collector of Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments to Government in the General Department.

2. The amount of inspections performed both in Bombay City and in the Mofussil is satisfactory. The considerable number of prosecutions instituted is noteworthy as a sign of the activity of the Department. The undersigned begs to invite particular attention to Mr. Haigh's remarks on the inadequacy of the sentences inflicted for serious breaches of the Factory Act.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th August 1908.*

ERRATUM.

For "Breweries" on page iv, under factories not worked by steam, read "Bulk Oil Installations".

8²⁸²⁷-1a

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-deah.	Násik.	Poooa.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
<i>(i) Worked by steam—continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and outlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pottery works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	134	53	4	2	3	3	126	54	7	11
<i>(ii) Not worked by steam—</i>										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen Factories ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	154	53	4	2	3	3	126	54	7	13

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL.

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Nzáik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>											
Once ...	(a)3	1	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	1	1
Twice ...	1	5	...	1	...	...	22	9	...	1	3
Three times ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	23	12	2	...	...
More than three times ...	145	46	4	1	3	3	50	21	5	11	8
Total ...	154	53	4	2	3	3	105	44	7	13	12
Not inspected during the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Total Number of Factories ...	154	53	4	2	3	3	108 (b)	45 (c)	7	13	12
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Adults—</i>											
Males ...	99,658	23,407	1,599	612	1,121	2,832	7,219	2,116	563	4,335	4,220
Females ...	22,931	3,518	363	159	328	989	4,239	2,154	238	521	2,247
Total ...	122,589	26,925	1,962	771	1,449	3,821	11,458	4,270	801	4,856	6,467
<i>Children—</i>											
Males ...	2,714	2,909	306	39	181	471	140	...	...	401	435
Females ...	754	609	33	4	120	284	...	...	...	11	48
Total ...	3,468	3,518	339	43	301	755	140	...	...	412	483
Total average daily number ...	126,057	30,443	2,301	814	1,750	4,576	11,598	4,270	801	5,268	6,950
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8
Mid-day stoppages ...	128	53	3	2	2	3	106	45	4	12	4
Shifts and mid-day stoppages...	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	154	53	4	2	3	3	108	45	7	13	12
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>											
On Sundays ...	150	52	4	1	2	3	27	1	1	10	11
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	1	...	81	44	6	2	1
<i>Exempted—</i>											
Under Section 5 B (2) (c) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)1	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	154	53	4	2	3	3	108	45	7	13	12

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pärkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1906.	Total for the year 1905.	Remarks.
...	3	2	23	40	15	(a) One of the factories destroyed by fire in May 1907. Two more were brought on register in the last quarter of the year.
...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	52	54	60
...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	54	65	66
7	2	6	23	5	15	2	...	357	307	306	
7	2	6	25	26	15	2	3	486	466	447	(b) Of the remaining factories, 16 were closed throughout the year and for 2 factories the information is not coming forth.
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	12	6
(d)7	2	6	25	28	15	2	3	492	478	453	(c) Nine factories closed throughout the year.
188	1,096	167	4,035	2,071	4,008	2,044	156	161,447	159,268	149,082	(d) Three factories were closed during the year.
148	850	258	1,296	2,066	422	25	147	42,899	44,710	43,435	
336	1,946	425	5,331	4,137	4,430	2,069	303	204,346	203,978	192,517	
...	123	...	163	93	29	5	14	8,023	6,739	6,081	
...	81	...	74	48	5	...	12	2,083	1,920	1,836	
...	204	...	237	141	34	5	26	10,106	8,659	7,917	
333	2,150	425	5,568	4,278	4,464	2,074	329	214,452	212,637	200,434	
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	37	40	33
3	2	4	25	28	10	2	3	439	370	402	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	63	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5
(d)4	2	6	25	28	15	2	3	489	478	453	
2	2	6	20	28	15	2	1	338	332	310	(f) Under G. R., G. D., No 5508, dated 11th October 1904.
2	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	148	144	139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	2	6	25	28	15	2	3	483	478	453	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	13	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Serious	87	38	4	...	...	10	6	...	...	7	4
Minor	1,028	125	4	5	13	21	21	1	6	11	32
Total	1,128	165	8	5	13	32	27	1	6	18	36
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (a)	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e)	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act											
Total number of persons convicted.	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

Factory Department, }
Bombay, 13th August 1908. }

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.
and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1906.	Total for the year 1905.	Remarks.
...	2	...	3	...	...	21	25	22	
...	N.	...	1	...	8	19	...	184	187	91	
2	2	...	89	...	32	28	...	1,420	1,367	1,406	
2	2	...	92	...	43	47	...	1,625	1,529	1,519	
...	7	6	...	
...	1	...	...
...	1	2	...	
...	
...	7	4	2	
...	1	...	
...	1	...	1	
...	
...	3	
...	17	13	6	
...	
...	17	13	6	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1907.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.			
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Skilled labour—	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
Blacksmith ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 0 6	1 3 8	1 3 8	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Fitter ...									0 13 0	0 13 0						
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 3	0 14 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Bricklayer ...					1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 2 0		
Mason ...																
Weaver (man)...					0 14 0	0 12 0			0 8 0	0 8 0						
Spinner (man) ...					0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 14 9				
Dyer ...									0 8 0	0 8 0						
Engine-driver ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 0	1 0 6	1 8 7	1 3 7	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 2 0	1 2 0				
Boller-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0							0 7 0	0 7 0						
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0			0 5 6	0 5 3	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...			0 7 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6				

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woolen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
Blacksmith ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 3 8	1 3 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fitter ...					1 1 7	1 1 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0			0 8 0	0 9 0
Carpenter ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Bricklayer ...							0 15 0	0 15 0								
Mason ...																
Weaver (man)...									0 5 2	0 5 0			0 14 0	0 14 0		
Spinner (man)...									0 5 0	0 6 2			0 9 6	0 9 6		
Dyer ...	0 7 0	0 7 0							0 6 11	0 6 0			0 6 3	0 6 3		
Engine-driver ...					3 10 8	3 8 9	0 8 0	0 9 0	2 2 8	2 1 7	0 6 0	0 6 0				
Boller-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0					0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 9	0 9 6	3 2 8	3 13 4
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 5 0			0 5 0	0 5 0			0 5 10	0 5 10
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 5	0 6 3			0 5 8	0 6 3	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 3 6			0 4 0	0 4 0			0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 4 0

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th August 1908.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1907.

Class of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.				Dye Works.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.
Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 7 9	...	...	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 3	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	0 14 11
Fitter	0 10 8	0 11 2	0 13 9	0 13 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 3	0 13 4	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 9 3	0 14 4	0 14 4
Carpenter	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 1 0	1 0 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0
Mason	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Weaver (man)	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 8	0 8 0	0 6 3	0 6 3
Spinner (man)	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	0 10 3	0 8 3	0 10 2	0 9 0	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6
Dyer	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	1 2 5	1 2 5
Engine-driver	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 8 8	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Boiler-man	0 8 6	0 9 1	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 20 8	0 10 8
Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 4 3	0 4 10	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 4	0 6 4
Cooly or Porter (man)	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman)	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

Class of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.										SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
	Khândesh District.					Poona District.		Sholapur District.			Belgaum District.		Dhârwar District.		
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.			Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.
Skilled labour—															
Blacksmith	Clo red.	...	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Fitter	...	...	0 9 2	1 6 6	0 12 3	0 12 3	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 7 0
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to 0 12 0	to 0 13 0	to 0 12 0	to 0 13 0	...
Mason	...	...	...	...	0 9 10	0 9 10	...	...	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 9	to 0 10 0	to 0 11 0	to 0 10 0	to 0 11 0	...
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 11	0 5 1	to 0 6 6	to 0 6 6	to 0 6 6	to 0 6 6	...
Engine-driver	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 15 4	0 15 4	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 10	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Boiler-man	...	...	...	0 11 1	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 11	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	0 9 0
Unskilled labour—															
Messenger	Clo sed.	...	...	...	0 2 8	0 2 8	...	...	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
Cooly or Porter (man)	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cooly or Porter (woman)	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th August 1908.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour
in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1907.

Class of labour.	KARACHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	Per day. 1 6 0	1 6 0	Per day. 0 10 8	0 10 8	Per day. 0 8 0	0 8 0
Fitter	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 5 4	0 6 5	0 7 0	0 7 0
Carpenter	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 7 8	1 6 9	.....	.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
Boiler-man	1 1 11	1 0 0	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 0	0 8 7	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman).	0 3 6	0 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th August 1908. }

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1908.

[Price—5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1908.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1908.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. The total number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 519 in 1907 to 550 in the year under report. 11 Spinning and Weaving Mills were brought on the register for the first time; of these 3 were in Bombay, 7 in Ahmedabad and 1 in the East Khándesh District; in addition to these 13 ginning and pressing factories were registered during the year: of these 7 were in East Khándesh, 2 in West Khándesh, 1 in Dhárwár, and 3 in Hyderabad. An umbrella factory was registered for the first time at Poona.

2. The number of working factories was 509 against 491 in the previous year. Of these 268 were perennial and 241 seasonal; 165 of the former and 238 of the latter, 403 in all were connected with the Cotton Industry.

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency in the year under report was 230,192 against 214,452 in the preceding year. The number of operatives in the Town and Island of Bombay increased from 1,26,057 to 1,35,834 in the year under report. The increase in Bombay is chiefly due to three new mills having begun work during the year. Of the total number of operatives in the Presidency, 1,82,953 were employed in the Cotton Industry against 1,67,553 in 1907.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by me throughout the year.

Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and W. B. Chambers continued to perform the duties of 1st and 2nd Inspector of Factories, respectively, at Bombay and Ahmedabad; while Mr. F. McCormack acted as Presidency Inspector of Factories. The latter was absent on privilege leave from 1st May to 11th June 1908. Towards the close of the year an additional Factory Excise Inspector, Mr. W. Whitaker, was appointed by the Secretary of State for India and reported himself for duty in Bombay on the 28th October.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to work as Certifying Surgeons in Bombay. Major J. H. McDonald, M. B., I. M. S., Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, held the post of Joint Medical Inspector of Factories till March 1908, when he proceeded on leave. His successor Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M. B., I. M. S., did duty as Joint Medical Inspector till the close of the year.

5. Of the 166 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay, 154 were inspected more than three times, 2 were inspected three times, 4 were inspected twice and 3 were inspected once; the remaining 3 escaped inspection as they ceased to be factories at the beginning of the year. Of the 384 factories outside Bombay, 234 were inspected more than three times, 58 three times, 43 twice and 25 once, while 14 escaped inspection.* 41 factories were closed throughout the year.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation generally is reported to be satisfactory: but in the Town and Island of Bombay the Inspectors have been obliged to pay constant attention to the condition of the latrines in the smaller factories and in not a few of the large factories also. Particular care was taken to bring to the notice of the Municipal authorities all cases in which Factory proprietors complained of the inadequacy of the conservancy arrangements: and in five cases the Municipal sweepers were reported to have been punished. The condition of the Century Mill, which employes some 4,000 hands, has up till the present been very unsatisfactory. The Agents are willing to provide a septic tank, but complain

* *Vide* remarks on the statement attached.

that they consider it useless to do so until they can secure an adequate supply of water. The Municipal authorities have expressed their inability to increase the pressure and the matter is still under discussion. The premises of the Burma Oil Company, and those of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company at Colába deserve mention as models of cleanliness.

7. The supply of potable water is adequate in all the factories in the Town and Island of Bombay. Orders were issued in 11 cases by the Ahmedabad Inspector for the provision of suitable storage tanks.

The drinking water used at the Tapti Mills in Surat was declared by the Chemical Analyser to Government as unfit for drinking purposes but, "as it is the case that water unfit for potable purposes according to the Chemical Analyser's standard is nevertheless very often in practice perfectly good to drink," the District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Surat, "did not think fit to press the matter in the absence of any evidence of ill-health among the employés of the mill arising from the water."

III.—Ventilation and Humidity.

In the absence of expert advice, which it is hoped will be forthcoming when the new Factory Act is passed, it has not been possible for this department to enforce any improvements in this respect. Repeated instructions have been given by the Joint Medical Inspector regarding the opening of windows in the Spinning and Weaving Departments of the Bombay Textile Factories, but with little result. It is satisfactory to note that five mills under the control of the Bombay Inspectors, *viz.*, the Swadeshi (Kurla) Globe, Rachel Sassoon, Connaught and Bombay United have provided ventilation in one or more departments by means of suction fans, with very satisfactory results. Mr. Chambers reports that in Ahmedabad "the provision of fresh air in spinning rooms is generally defective. In 16 instances objections were recorded. In 20 cases Blackman's fans have been suggested as a means of improving the unfavourable conditions noted. It is understood that certain mill-owners contemplate early compliance, and that others will probably follow."

In the weaving sheds the humidity was frequently noticed to be excessive, especially in Ahmedabad. Mr. Chambers states that "enquiries made of experienced weavers indicate that it is quite possible to work any kind of cloth without reverting to conditions that are to say the least uncomfortable and distressing to operatives. But in the absence of precise rules, it is not possible for Inspectors to do more than suggest improvements."

IV.—Wages.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in form No. III. The Collector of Karáchi again draws attention to the increase of wages owing to the high prices for food stuffs, etc.

The extension of mills in Sholápur has led to an increase in the rates of wages, particularly those of blacksmiths.

There has been a slight fall in the rates of wages in the Hyderabad District.

10. A strike took place at the Jacob Sassoon Mills in the month of February when the operatives demanded an increase of wages owing to the high prices of food. It lasted for only five days.

The Collector of Ahmedabad remarks that the supply of labour has generally been equal to the demand during the year, though petty strikes, chiefly for increased pay, have been numerous.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

11. The following table will show the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, for the past 5 years.

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1904	23,169	16,646	39,815	2,102	5,517	7,619
1905	24,299	19,136	43,475	2,078	5,833	7,917
1906	25,093	19,617	44,710	2,741	5,918	8,659
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106
1908	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818

No instance of the employment of women for excessive hours has been brought to light in the year under report. The women employed in the textile factories as a rule enter and leave the mills when they like; and their work is not of an exhausting nature. The chief inconvenience suffered by women is from the humidity of the atmosphere in the reeling rooms.

12. The registers prescribed by the Act for recording the certificates and hours of employment of children were on the whole fairly well maintained in Bombay: but in Ahmedabad 3 prosecutions were instituted for failure to comply with the rules, and warnings were given on numerous occasions. The Local Inspector believes that in many instances children in Ahmedabad work for 6 hours in the morning at one mill and for a further period of 6 hours in a different mill. He reports that in more than one case proof of this has been forthcoming: but he has been unable to prove the knowledge on the part of the mill-owners that is necessary to ensure a conviction for a breach of the provisions of Section 11.

13. The practice of recording thumb impressions on the certificate of children has been maintained throughout the year: but the Commissioner of Police, to whom certain specimens of impressions were submitted, was of opinion that they were of little value for purposes of identification. The Certifying Surgeons have now been each supplied with a proper apparatus for recording the impressions, and further specimens are to be submitted to the Commissioner of Police. The appointment of a full-time Certifying Surgeon will probably bring about improvement in this respect.

14. The Collector of Hyderabad remarks that few children are employed in factories, the reason being that they can only be employed on light work on which it is found more economical to employ women.

VI.—Midday Rest.

15. I believe that the Mid-day Rest is regularly given in Bombay, where frequent tests have failed to reveal any irregularity; but Mr. Chambers reports that he has reason to believe that in Ahmedabad time-cribbing is prevalent to a large extent. He states "one apparently flagrant breach was brought to light. The Inspector found that a mill had not closed for the regulation half hour between 12 and 2. This was admitted by the Managers of the Departments, the excuse being that the mill intended to close for cleaning that day at 4 P. M. The Agent on being asked to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted fell back on the plea that according to Bombay time, he had a margin of 40 minutes. Under Government Resolution No. 7179 of 30th November 1907, General Department, the definition of time had been decided, but ignorance of this Resolution was professed and the case was met by a warning only. It was noticed that the clocks of the mill were set to the time locally observed, *i. e.*, "Standard Time." It is to be regretted that a prosecution was not sanctioned in this instance, and I fully agree with Mr. Chambers' suggestions that occupiers of factories should be compelled to include in the notice under Section 10, a statement of the exact period in which "the general recess" is allowed in their factory. A recommendation to this effect was submitted to the Factory Commission.

VII.—Fencing of Machinery.

16. On the whole this is well attended to and factory owners have generally shown themselves ready to carry out the suggestions made by Inspectors. But except in cases where guards are actually prescribed by law, owners are slow in taking the initiative. Orders to fence machinery were issued in 76 cases in Bombay and in 188 in Ahmedabad. There are numerous machines, the danger from which is universally recognised and additional rules similar to Rule 22 of the Act might with advantage be added so as to impose upon factory owners the necessity of guarding such machinery without awaiting orders from the Inspectors under Section 12 (c). Throughout the year the Inspectors have paid particular attention to the provision and maintenance of guards on ring spinning frames. Prosecutions had to be instituted in 4 cases in Bombay and in 13 in Ahmedabad for neglect in this respect.

Numerous orders have also been passed in Bombay regarding the fencing of bevel and spur wheels and the boxing of shafts.

The Presidency Inspector, Mr. McCormack, paid particular attention to the provision of fast and loose pulleys on press openers. In the absence of a loose pulley it is impossible to stop the opener, in case of accident, without stopping the engine itself. Mr. McCormack reports that his orders have in all cases been promptly carried out.

VIII.—Accidents.

17. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past 10 years is as shown below:—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Average per 100 operatives employed.
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	·81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	·71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64

Fatal accidents numbered 26 and caused the death of 29 operatives.

They are distributed and classed as follows:—

A.—Due to machinery.

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Caught in the tin rollers of a ring spinning frame	1
It seems almost certain that this accident was due to defective fencing. The horizontal bar which guards the machine was found to have been bent by the impact of the operative's body, which was drawn in and crushed between the rollers. When the First Inspector visited the mill on receipt of the accident report, he found that the guards had been removed, but in his opinion the bar could not have been bent unless the coupling were loose at the time of the accident. A prosecution was instituted, but a witness was produced by the defendant who deposed that he had tightened the coupling before the accident and the accused was acquitted.	
Caught in the ropes while oiling a fan	1
This accident was due to the operative's negligence. He went to oil the fan, carrying a hook slung in his waist belt, which caught in the ropes. As a result of the accident an automatic oiling apparatus has been installed and the rope pulley was fenced.	
Head crushed by a hoist	1
In this case the hoist well was properly guarded but the operative climbed some steps, thrust his head over the fence and looked down the well to see if the hoist was coming up. The hoist happened to be descending and the back of the man's head was crushed.	

	No. of persons killed.
Entangled in shafting	1
Do.	1
<p>In both these cases the operatives were to blame as they approached the shafting without taking the precaution to remove their loose garments. In one case the victim was a fitter who was engaged in testing the running of a bearing of a newly erected shafting and must have been well aware of the need for precaution. In neither case could the accident have been prevented by fencing.</p>	
By the bursting of a hydro-extractor	2
<p>This is a copper vessel used for extracting the moisture from yarn. The wet yarn is placed inside and the vessel caused to revolve at a high rate of speed. The water is extracted by centrifugal force and finds its way out through perforations at the side. This machine is in common use in Bombay and no such accident has hitherto occurred. In this case the extractor was driven by a separate engine and the speed attained was so great that the side of the vessel was unable to resist the pressure of the yarn inside. It is also probable that the yarn was not evenly distributed inside the vessel thereby throwing undue strain on one side and causing a fracture of the perforated copper. The engine has now been dismantled and the machine is drawn by a belt from shafting connected with the main engine, so that an excessive rate of speed cannot be attained.</p>	
By the blowing off of a kier lid	1
<p>A kier is a copper vessel in which cloth is bleached under steam pressure. In this case, the lid was not securely bolted down and the pressure in the vessel forced the lid upwards bending the bolts and causing a sudden escape of steam. The accident was due to the negligence of the man in charge.</p>	
By the bursting of a steam stop valve on a large boiler	1
<p>The night fireman had ascended the boiler in order to open a small valve to let steam into the Mill (for heating purpose) when the main stop valve burst. The man was so terrified by the noise of the escaping steam that in endeavouring to make his way out he ran up against the stop valve and was severely scalded. He died in a few hours. The case was investigated by the Boiler Department.</p>	
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>	
Caught in a belt	1
Caught in shafting... ..	1
<p>With regard to these two cases Mr. Chambers remarks "in the first case the operative ascended a ladder to replace the belt on a running pulley. In attempting to slip it on, his hand caught and he was dragged over the shafting. In the second case, the operative was standing on a pipe cleaning a drosophore when his scarf caught in the line shafting. Personal care or precaution on the part of operatives themselves can alone prevent accidents of this kind."</p>	
<i>Násik.</i>	
Caught between the pulley and belt of a circular saw	1
<p>This was due to carelessness. The man's turban fell off and he stretched out his arm to retrieve it and was caught in the belt.</p>	
B.—Not due to machinery.	
<i>Bombay.</i>	
Killed by a blow from a pulley block which broke while it was being used for hauling up a boiler	1
Killed by the fall of the side framing of carriage in the G. I. P. Workshop	1
Killed by a fall while carrying a chatty of water	1
Killed by falling and striking the head against the frame of a carding engine	1
Killed by a fall from a scaffolding	1
Caught between buffers on a railway line	1
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>	
Drowned in a tank	1
Killed by a fall while cleaning a drosophore	1
Died as the result of burns caused by an explosion of chemicals	1
<i>East Khándesh.</i>	
Suffocated by the smoke caused by a fire in a Cotton Press	1
<p>The fire was occasioned either by a sulphur match or some hard substance coming into contact with the blades of an "opener" and spread rapidly to the loose cotton lying about the room. The victim, a woman, had wrapped her <i>sári</i> about her head to keep off the cotton fluff and was unable to find her way to the exit, before she was suffocated by the smoke. Two other persons were seriously burnt: the remaining operatives, numbering 27, escaped without injury.</p>	
<i>Poona.</i>	
Drowned in a fermenting vat in a Brewery	2
<p>The men had no right to be on the premises which were closed for the night. It is supposed they had remained behind to commit a theft.</p>	

	No. of persons killed.
<i>Thána.</i>	
Killed by a fall into a deep pit in the compound of a mill when building operations were going on	1
<i>Karáchi.</i>	
Run over by a railway truck The Railway authorities held an enquiry and dealt with this case.	1
<i>Sukkur.</i>	
Killed by a fall from a truck... ..	1
<i>Hyderabad.</i>	
Scalded by steam from a boiler	2
In this case the engineer, finding the blow off cock of a steam pipe to be stiff, attempted to loosen it with a blow from a hammer and in doing so broke the steam pipe and scalded himself and the fireman.	

IX.—Prosecutions.

18. In all 29 prosecutions were instituted during the year under report ; of these 2 were for employing operatives in contravention of the provisions of the Act, 5 for not keeping the registers as required by Section 9 and in the manner prescribed thereunder, 19 for neglecting to fence machinery and 1 for not keeping the factory in a clean and sanitary condition. There were 2 more prosecutions in Ahmedabad under Sections 5A and 7 (3) of the Act, but these were withdrawn on the advice of the Public Prosecutor.

Convictions were secured in 22 cases and the accused were fined from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50. In 5 cases accused were acquitted.

Besides the above warnings were given in several cases of the irregularities detected.

X.—General.

19. Fires broke out in 4 factories in Bombay, in 1 factory in East Khándesh, 1 in West Khándesh and 1 in Thána. In Bombay, one of the Cotton Mills (Naigaum Mill) was totally destroyed, and two more were partially destroyed ; the fourth factory, a printing press, has since ceased to be a factory. The fire in the East Khándesh factory was the only one in which loss of life occurred. At Thána the fire destroyed the machinery.

20. A cotton weaving and spinning mill was started and began work during the year under report with electricity generated by a gas engine as its motive power. This is first mill of its kind in the Presidency.

21. The Factory Labour Commission which commenced its sittings towards the close of the year 1907 closed its proceedings and submitted a report to Government in the course of the year.

22. Nearly all the mills in the Town and Island of Bombay were closed for 6 days in the month of July, in connection with the riots that took place at the time of the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The Bombay United Mill, however, which is situated at a considerable distance from the disturbed area, worked throughout the whole period.

23. Mr. Whitaker, on his arrival in October 1908, was posted to Bombay and remained there till the close of the year. It was not found possible to give any assistance to the Inspector at Ahmedabad.

I desire again to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Engel as First Inspector in Bombay. The number of prosecutions instituted (22) and of orders for the guarding of machinery (188) passed by the Second Inspector testify to Mr. Chambers' diligence at Ahmedabad. The number of inspections performed by the Presidency Inspector shows a very substantial increase.

The work of the head clerk Mr. D. V. Kothare and the office staff has been very satisfactory.

*Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.*

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

(Through the Collector of Bombay.)

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The report is a satisfactory record of the activity of the Factory Department.

3. The increase in the number of fatal accidents is noticeable, but the particulars furnished in regard to each case show that defective fencing was the cause in one instance only. While the fatal accidents are above the average of the last few years minor accidents show a marked decrease. The total number of accidents of all kinds averaged .64 per 100 of the operatives employed, the lowest percentage during the past 10 years.

4. The Inspectors in Bombay City having brought to the notice of this office the unsatisfactory character of the thumb-impressions on children's certificates the Certifying Surgeons were consulted and it was discovered that the earlier impressions had been obtained without the assistance of the proper ink and pad. These have now been supplied to each of the Certifying Surgeons, and the results obtained will doubtless improve. In the meantime the report asked for in Government Resolution No. 5475, dated 6th September 1907, has been delayed.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 7th August 1909.*

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-nbad.	Bronch.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khát-desh.	Násik.	Poons.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
<i>(i) Worked by steam—continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil mills ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Generator ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	138	62	4	2	3	3	135	56	7	11
<i>(ii) Not worked by steam—</i>										
Aerated and mineral water manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk oil Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wollen mill ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	166	62	4	2	3	3	135	56	7	14

No. II—continued.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	REMARKS.
...	
...	2	...	...	15	13	11	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	4	4	4	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	1	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	
...	9	8	8	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	...	...	3	4	3	
...	(g) 1	...	...	1	1	...	(g) Closed and removed out of the Presidency on 30th June 1908.
...	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
10	7	...	6	26	25	12	3	4	514	493	469	
...	
...	2	
...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	3	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	12	9	6	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	3	1	...	
...	1	
...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	15	13	
10	7	2	6	26	25	15	3	4	550	519	495	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL
Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- deah.	West Khán- deah.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>											
Once	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	2	...	...
Twice	4	2	...	...	...	...	22	10	...	...	1
Three times	2	1	...	...	...	...	21	12	3	...	...
More than three times	154	59	4	2	3	3	61	29	2	11	8
Total	168	62	4	2	3	3	120	54	7	11	9
Working but not inspected during the year	(a)3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	1
Total Number of Factories	166	62	4	2	3	3	127 (b)	54 (c)	7	14	10
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Adults—</i>											
Males	107,930	26,173	1,602	1,031	1,150	2,857	8,105	2,158	415	4,536	5,042
Females	23,767	3,777	371	135	342	954	4,680	2,217	115	492	2,191
Total	131,697	29,950	1,973	1,166	1,492	3,811	12,785	4,375	530	5,028	7,233
<i>Children—</i>											
Males	3,221	3,095	361	74	179	505	182	...	...	436	681
Females	936	837	42	4	116	299	...	...	...	10	108
Total	4,157	3,932	403	78	295	804	182	...	...	446	789
Total average daily number	135,854	33,882	2,376	1,244	1,787	4,615	12,967	4,375	530	5,474	8,022
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets	26	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	6
Mid-day stoppages	137	62	...	2	2	3	105	43	1	13	4
Shifts and mid-day stoppages	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	166	62	4	2	3	3	(b)114	(c)43	(e)3	14	10
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>											
On Sundays	161	61	4	1	2	3	31	1	1	11	9
On varying week days	2	1	...	1	1	...	83	42	2	2	1
<i>Exempted—</i>											
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)1	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	166	62	4	2	3	3	(b)114	(c)43	(e)3	14	10

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	Remarks.
...	3	1	28	23	40	(a) These were removed from the list in the beginning of the year.
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	47	52	54
3	...	...	6	11	...	...	1	60	54	65
4	2	6	18	4	15	3	...	388	357	307	
7	2	6	24	24	15	3	4	523	486	466	(b) The remaining 8 were closed in addition to 13 more which were inspected.
...	1	15	6	12	(c) The remaining two were closed during the year in addition to 11 more which were inspected.
7	2	6	(d)24	25	15	3	4	538	492	478	
178	950	200	4,127	1,704	4,142	2,238	288	174,826	161,447	159,268	(d) Information for 2 factories is not received.
143	810	416	1,243	1,512	177	39	167	43,548	42,899	44,710	
321	1,760	616	5,370	3,216	4,319	2,277	455	218,374	204,346	203,978	(e) Four were closed during the year.
...	83	...	192	79	33	68	2	9,196	8,023	6,739	(f) Three do.
...	76	...	130	58	...	...	6	2,622	2,083	1,920
...	164	...	322	137	33	68	8	11,818	10,106	8,659	(g) Information for one factory not furnished, the factory having been removed out of the Presidency.
321	1,924	616	5,692	3,353	4,352	2,345	463	230,192	214,452	212,637	
1	4	48	37	40	(h) Under Government Resolution No. 5503, dated the 11th October 1904 (General Department.)
3	2	4	24	25	10	3	4	447	439	370	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5
(f)†	2	6	(d)24	25	(g)14	3	4	506	489	478	
2	2	6	14	25	14	3	2	353	338	332	
2	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	149	148	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(f)‡	2	6	(d)24	25	(g)14	3	4	506	489	478	

FOR

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCI

Part C.—Acciden

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Náik.	Poona.	Sholáp.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	15	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
Serious	83	9	2	...	1	13	3	...	...	12	15
Minor	908	128	3	5	16	19	16	2	9	7	22
Total	1,006	142	5	5	17	38	20	2	10	21	37
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e)	4	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act											
Total number of persons convicted.	6	(a) 20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Factory Department, }
Bombay, 5th August 1909. }

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	Remarks.
...	2	1	1	...	29	21	25	
...	4	1	27	16	4	190	184	137	
...	2	...	54	...	33	28	1	1,253	1,420	1,367	
...	2	...	58	3	61	45	5	1,472	1,625	1,529	
...	2	7	6	
...	1	...	
...	5	1	2	
...	
...	19	7	4	
...	1	
...	1	1	...	
...	
...	
...	27	17	13	
...	(a) Two more prosecutions were instituted under sections 6 A and 7 (3), respectively, but were withdrawn.
...	27	17	13	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1908.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.			
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 1 1	1 0 6	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 15 0	0 15 0		
Fitter ...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 10	0 13 5	1 11 8	1 11 8	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	1 0 0		
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 15 5	0 14 11	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Bricklayer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...
Spinner (man) ..	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	1 1 1	1 0 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0		
Boiler-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 11 0	0 11 0		
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 7	0 5 5	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woolen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 5 4	1 4 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Fitter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 13 0	0 12 6	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter ...	0 13 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 8	0 12 3	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Bricklayer ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	0 12 0	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...	0 10 8	0 10 8	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 7	0 5 10	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 0	...	...
Dyer ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 9	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 0	...	...
Engine-driver ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	3 10 8	3 10 8	0 10 0	0 7 0	2 2 8	2 1 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	1 2 0	1 2 0
Boiler-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 1	0 9 1	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 13 0	0 13 0
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 5	0 6 2	...	...	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1908.

Class of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Dye Works.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 7 9	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 11 7	0 11 3	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	0 14 11
Fitter	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 8	0 10 4	...	...	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 4	0 14 4
Carpenter	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Bricklayer	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Mason	...	...	0 13 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Weaver (man)	0 6 6	0 6 6	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 6 3	0 6 3
Spinner (man)	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6
Dyer	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 5	1 8 7
Engine-driver	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	1 8 0	1 8 0
Boiler-man	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 11
Cooly or Porter (man)	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman)	...	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

Class of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.										SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
	Khandesh District.					Poona District.		Sholapur District.			Belgaum District.		Dharwar District.			
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.			Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.		
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	Clo sed.	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	Not employed.	...	...	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 7 0	to 0 13 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	...
Fitter	...	...	...	0 13 3	0 12 3	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	to 3 2 6	...	...	...
Carpenter	...	...	...	0 13 3	0 13 3	...	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	to 0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	...	...	...	0 10 5	0 10 5	...	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 8 0	to 0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 4 6	0 5 0	to 0 6 6	...	...	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 15 4	0 15 4	1 11 8	1 5 6	0 13 3	0 13 3	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	...
Boiler-man	...	...	0 5 4	0 9 3	0 13 3	0 13 3	0 6 9	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	...	...	0 4 3	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 2 8	Not employed.	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man)	...	...	...	...	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
Cooly or Porter (woman)	Clo sed.	...	...	0 3 4	0 3 4	Not employed.	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 3 0	...	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour
in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1909.

Class of labour.	KARÁCHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	1 6 9	1 6 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fitter	1 2 6	1 0 0	0 7 6	0 7 3	0 10 0	0 10 0
Carpenter	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer	1 0 0	1 0 0	Not employed.		1 0 0	1 0 0
Mason						
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 7 5	1 7 5	2 0 7	2 3 6	0 10 0	0 10 0
Boiler-man	0 12 3	0 11 1	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman).			Not employed.			

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909. }

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1909.

[Price— 5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1909.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1909.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. In the year under report the total number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 550 in 1908 to 555; the additions being in Bombay 1 Cotton Press, 1 Flour Mill, 1 Iron Works and 1 Medical Workshop; in Ahmedabad 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills, 1 Dyeing and Bleaching Factory; in Surat 1 Bobbin Factory; in West Khandesh 1 Ginning Factory; in Nasik 1 Ginning Factory; in Sholapur 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Satara 1 Match Factory; in Belgaum 1 Workshop for making agricultural implements; and in Hyderabad 2 Ginning Factories. Ten factories which were included in last year's report were struck off the register, *viz.* in Bombay 2 Cotton Mills, 1 Woollen Mill, 1 Bone Mill and 2 Printing Presses; in Ahmedabad 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Hyderabad 2 Ginning Factories; and in Karachi 1 Tobacco Factory. The Bobbin Factory and the Workshop for agricultural implements are the first of their kind to be registered under the Act.

2. The number of working factories was 520 against 509 in the previous year. Of these 269 were perennial and 251 seasonal; 163 of the former and 249 of the latter, 412 in all, were connected with the Cotton Industry.

3. The total number of persons employed in the Presidency was 227,359 against 230,192* in the previous year: of these 181,822 were employed in the Cotton Industry against 182,953 in the preceding year. The figures for the Town and Island of Bombay were: total number of operatives employed in 1908, 135,854; in 1909, 132,339: employed in the Cotton Industry in 1908, 103,082; in 1909, 101,135.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by me throughout the year except for a period of three months—August 21st to November 20th—when I was on privilege leave. In my absence charge was held by the Collector of Bombay from 21st to 27th August and by Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., from August 27th to November 20th.

The posts of First and Second Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and W. B. Chambers throughout the year. In October 1909 Mr. Engel was transferred from Bombay to Ahmedabad in relief of Mr. Chambers who was posted to Bombay.

Mr. F. McCormack acted as Presidency Inspector of Factories, and Mr. W. Whitaker continued to work as Temporary Inspector in Bombay throughout the year.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to work as Certifying Surgeons in Bombay. The duties of the Joint Medical Inspector of Factories were performed by the following officers, who held the post of Presidency Surgeon, Second District:—

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., from the beginning of the year to 15th May 1909.

Major S. C. Evans, I. M. S., from 16th May to 20th June 1909.

Major S. H. Burnett, I. M. S., from 21st June to 31st December 1909.

5. Of the 163 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay 159 were inspected more than three times, 3 were inspected three times, and 1 was

* This figure represents the average number of operatives employed per working day, and is therefore not affected by temporary stoppages.

inspected once: the remaining factory was closed throughout the year. No factory escaped inspection in any quarter in which it was working. Of the 391 factories outside Bombay, 241 were inspected more than three times, 62 were inspected three times, 40 were inspected twice and 27 once, while 7 escaped inspection*. Thirty-four factories were closed throughout the year.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation, apart from ventilation, was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Suggestions from the Inspectors were, as a rule, promptly complied with. In Bombay all cases in which complaints had to be made regarding latrines in charge of the Municipal authorities were reported to the Municipal Commissioner, with excellent results. Three factories in Bombay were directed by the Municipal authorities at the instance of this department to instal water closets in place of their old pattern latrines. I am glad to be able to report that means have at last been devised to improve the sanitation of the Century Mill. The Agents have gone to much trouble and incurred considerable expense: and I think it right to mention, as they have protested that my remarks in last year's report were unfair to them, that I do not consider that they were at any time to blame for the former insanitary conditions.

7. The Collector of Ahmedabad reports that in June 1909 cholera broke out in one of the mills. The outbreak was attributed to the water-supply; and it was found on investigation that the drinking water was being drawn from a backwater of the river Sabarmati, instead of from a well on the bank. The matter was at once put right: and at the same time a test was made of the water-supply of all mills not using water from the Municipal pipe water. Orders were issued to several factories to provide storage tanks.

III.—Ventilation.

8. I am unable to report any progress in this important matter. The conditions in many factories were often far from satisfactory: but it was not possible to do more than suggest improvements. This was done in 42 cases. In October 1909 the Agents of a well-known manufacturing company were asked to put up a suction fan in a room in which the ventilation seemed to the Inspector to be inadequate. They declined to do so, on the grounds that Rule 5 of the Act has never been enforced in practice, and that the percentage of CO₂ in the room in question was found by the Chemical Analyser to Government to be lower than '09, the standard allowed in England. In the circumstances the Chief Inspector did not feel justified in insisting upon compliance with the Inspector's suggestions. An incident of this kind emphasises the urgent necessity for the provision of a standard of ventilation suited to local conditions.

IV.—Wages.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in form No. III. The figures do not vary greatly from those of last year. Wages rose in Sholapur and in Hyderabad.

10. No strikes of any importance took place during the year. On this point Mr. Chambers remarks "Adjustments of wages with piece workers are matters of frequent occurrence where changes to fine or coarse counts in spinning and weaving come into force. When it means a reduction there is often temporary dissatisfaction and a few operatives may leave a mill. Mill owners rarely give way in these cases. Mill authorities are naturally not, as a rule, disposed to volunteer information affecting the interior working of their mills: so that only prolonged strikes become generally known."

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

11. The following table will show the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Mofussil for the past 5 years:—

* Vide remarks in the statement attached.

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1905	24,299	19,136	43,475	2,078	5,839	7,917
1906	25,093	19,617	44,710	2,741	5,918	8,659
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106
1908	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818
1909	22,350	20,548	42,898	3,773	7,688	11,461

Practically the whole of these are employed in the Cotton Industry.

The decrease in the number of women and children employed in Bombay deserves comment. As shown by the figures given above the total number of operatives employed in the cotton industry in Bombay City decreased by about 2,000: the decrease in women and children is nearly 1,500. It seems probable that the favourable monsoon of 1909 is the chief cause of this. The difficulty of obtaining boys to work in the mills was felt by every manager.

12. No instance was brought to light of the employment of women for excessive hours. The registers kept for recording the certificates and hours of labour of children were everywhere maintained with more care: Mr. Chambers' diligence in this respect seems to have borne fruit in Ahmedabad. In spite of the scarcity of child labour in Bombay, few cases were discovered of the illegal employment of children. On the whole it may be said that Mill Managers recognise their duty in regard to child labour, but evasions of the Act, due to the collusion of time-keepers and jobbers, are always likely to occur, and can only be defeated by constant vigilance on the part of Inspectors.

A separate report is being submitted to Government on the subject of recording thumb impressions on children's certificates.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

13. This was on the whole fairly well attended to. Orders to fence machinery were issued in 96 cases in Bombay and 183 in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. As usual the guarding of ring frames caused a good deal of trouble. Fifteen prosecutions had to be instituted for neglect in this respect. The Inspectors have shown great vigilance in detecting breaches of Rule 22 and it is satisfactory to note that no accidents on these frames were caused by defective fencing. Considerable attention was paid, both in Ahmedabad and Bombay, to the boxing of shafts and the fencing of second motion pulleys. Allusion has been made under the heading of accidents to the necessity for stricter measures to secure the proper fencing of scutcher beaters.

14. The report called for by Government in paragraph 9 of their Resolution No. 5139 of 2nd October 1909 will be submitted before the new Factory Act is introduced.

VII.—Accidents.

15. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past 10 years is as shown below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1900	20	52	1,026	1,100	·71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70

Fatal accidents numbered 25 and caused the death of 30 persons. The occurrence of another disastrous fire in a Cotton Press emphasises the necessity for the complete prohibition of the presence of women and children near the openers in such presses. It is hoped that it will be possible to make provision for this in the new Factory Act. In the meantime, Government have issued a circular calling the attention of owners of Cotton Presses to the danger, and asking them of their own motion to adopt the only effective means of preventing it.

The fatal accidents were distributed and classed as follows :—

A.—Due to Machinery.

*Bombay.**

	No. of persons killed.
Foot caught in the lever of a shaping machine The operative's toe was cut off. Death was due to tetanus.	1
Caught in a belt	1
Caught in shafting In each case the operative was trying to replace a strap on a pulley while it was in motion. Such accidents can only be prevented by care on the part of the operatives themselves: and Managers have been asked to prevent operatives other than experts from attempting such tasks.	1
Killed by the explosion of a gasometer This accident was due entirely to the victim's negligence. In defiance of express orders he brought a lamp to the gasometer and attempted to unsolder a fitting which he had to repair. Another workman was severely wounded.	1
Killed by the explosion of an air compressor This case was investigated by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers. The explosion was due to the compressor being worked at a pressure too high for its capacity. The initial test of its capacity seems to have been carelessly performed: but the person responsible had left India before the accident occurred so that no steps could be taken against him.	1
Crushed by a hoist The operative in this case appears to have carelessly opened the hoist door, to clean the well, while the hoist was descending.	1

Ahmedabad.

Caught in a ring frame (two cases) In neither case was the accident due to defective fencing. In the first case a boy's turban caught in the spindle banding and was drawn in by the tin rollers. The boy was drawn forcibly against the side of the frame and received injuries to his head and shoulder from which he died. In the second case the broom of a boy, who was sweeping under the frame, was caught by the tin rollers. The boy's arm was drawn in and his shoulder dashed violently against the guard. He died in hospital two days later.	2
Caught in shafting In this case an oil-man who was late for his work began to oil the bearings of the shaft while the engine was in motion, without removing his loose clothes, which were caught in the machinery.	1
Killed by a fall down a hoist well The well was properly guarded by an automatic door, but a cooly propped the door open while waiting for the hoist to come up, and fell through the opening.	1
Crushed by a hoist The operative climbed up and thrust his head over the well door to look down: the hoist descended and crushed him.	1

East Khandesh.

Killed by a second motion pulley The deceased was engineer of the mill. He seems to have allowed his head to come into contact with the pulley while bending down to examine it.	1
Caught in a gin roller This was a most distressing accident. The victim, a girl five years old, had accompanied her mother who was taking food to her husband in the factory, and attempted to pick out some cotton from the roller while it was in motion. Her hand was crushed and she died in an hour. Unless children can be absolutely prohibited from entering factories occasional accidents of this sort are almost inevitable: but the difficulties in the way of complete prohibition, especially in ginning factories, are very great.	1

Dharwar.

	No. of persons killed.
Killed by the breaking of a wheel 1	1
This accident occurred in the Railway Workshop at Hubli. A wheel flew to pieces while in motion, and an operative was killed by one of the fragments.	

Satara.

Caught in shafting 1	1
This was due to the same causes as the two accidents in Bombay reported above.	

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

Killed by the falling of a bale 1	1
Struck by the chain of a crane 1	1

West Khandesh.

Suffocated by the smoke caused by a fire in a Cotton Press 6	6
The circumstances of this case have already been reported to Government by the Commissioner, Central Division. The fire was caused by a spark from the opener. The six persons killed were all women. Two more women and a man were severely injured. The Manager and Engineer of the press were prosecuted, but were acquitted.	

Paona.

Killed by an explosion of ammunition caps 1	1
This occurred at the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.	

Sukkur.

Killed by the fall of a teakwood log 1	1
-----------------------------------------------	---

Dharwar.

Killed by falling from the roof of a shed 1	1
----------------------------------------------------	---

Besides the above, 4 fatal accidents occurred in factory premises, which were in no way due to machinery or to the occupation of the deceased. One was a case of heart failure: two were deaths by drowning. In the fourth case a boy was struck by the loose head of a file which one of his companions was using as a cricket bat.

16. An unusual number of serious accidents were caused by scutcher beaters. In every case the operatives were themselves to blame, but I have issued a circular requiring the covers of scutchers to be securely fastened down while the machine is in motion.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

17. In all 21 prosecutions were instituted during the year, of which 10 were in Bombay, 8 in Ahmedabad, 2 in East Khandesh, and 1 in West Khandesh: 15 were instituted for failure to guard machinery, 3 for the illegal employment of operatives or children, 1 for neglecting to keep a factory in a cleanly state, and 2 for failure to submit returns required by the Act. Fifteen prosecutions were successful and fines were inflicted varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. In several cases, however, Magistrates convicted jobbers and other subordinates for breaches of the Act, for which in the opinion of the Inspector, the Agents or Managers should have been held responsible. A fine of Rs. 100 was inflicted on the Manager of the Industrial Mill at Ahmedabad for failure to stop the Mill for half an hour between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. The case was detected by Mr. Chambers, and it is hoped that the sentence will have a salutary effect in stopping the practice of "time-cribbing" referred to in paragraph 15 of last year's report.

In one case instituted at Ahmedabad for failure to guard ring frames as required by Rule 22, the City Magistrate acquitted the accused on the ground, among others, that the Inspector had issued no orders under Section 12 (c).

With the sanction of Government an appeal was made to the High Court, which passed the following order:—

“This Court does not agree with the Magistrate in his view of the law that an order or notice from the Inspector of Factories is necessary before a person who is charged with a breach of the rules can be charged for an offence under it. In this particular case however on the merits the Court does not see sufficient reason to interfere with the order of acquittal.”

. IX.—General.

18. Three fires occurred during the year, one at Dondaicha (*vide* “accidents”), one in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad. In the two latter no lives were lost but in the fire at Ahmedabad in November the Hitwardhak Mill at Ahmedabad was almost totally destroyed and has not since been re-opened.

19. The condition of the spinning and weaving industry does not properly form part of this report, but it may be noted that in Ahmedabad two mills were closed throughout the year, and six more for several months, as a result of the depression in trade and the abnormally high price of raw cotton, while in Bombay eight mills were closed for periods varying from twelve months to a month.

20. After nearly thirteen years' service in Bombay, Mr. Engel, First Inspector, was transferred at his own request to Ahmedabad. By his tact and discretion he has done much to assist the successful working of the Act in the City of Bombay. Mr. Chambers worked with his usual zeal and diligence. Mr. Whitaker has also done good work and seems likely to become a useful addition to the Inspecting Staff.

The work of the Head Clerk, Mr. Kothare, and the office establishment has been satisfactory.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910. }

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

(Through the Collector of Bombay.)

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The amount of inspections performed, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, was above the average.

3. The co-operation of the Municipal authorities with the Factory Department in enforcing improved sanitary arrangements in Bombay Mills is a matter for satisfaction.

4. The analysis of the causes of the 30 fatal accidents shows that in nearly every instance they were due to the carelessness of operatives. The one notable exception was the cotton press fire at Dondaicha which cost the lives of 6 women. A section in the Draft Factory Act now before the Government of India prohibits the employment of women near “openers.”

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
5th August 1910. }

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Kán-deah.	West Kán-deah.	Násik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
<i>(i) Worked by steam—continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Generator ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	135	64	4	2	4	3	134	57	8	11
<i>(ii) Not worked by steam—</i>										
Agricultural workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical stores ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woollen mill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	164	64	4	2	4	3	135	57	8	14

No. II—continued.

Bholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	REMARKS.
...	
...	2	...	...	14	15	13	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	1	1	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	1	1	...	
...	1	1	...	2	2	2	
...	1	...	...	...	...	9	9	8	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	...	...	3	3	4	
...	1	1	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
11	7	1	...	6	26	25	10	3	4	515	514	493	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	
...	1	...	...
...	
...	
...	5	3	1	
...	1	...	...
...	2	1	1	
...	11	12	9	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	3	3	1	
...	
...	1	1	...	
...	1	1	...	
...	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	31	26	15	
11	7	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	555	550	519	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL
Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>											
Once ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	...	...
Twice ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	18	4	1	...	1
Three times ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	26	6	1	2	4
More than three times ...	159	60	4	2	2	3	64	42	5	8	6
Total ..	163	63	4	2	4	3	125	53	8	10	11
Not inspected during the year ...	...	(b) 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Total Number of Factories ...	(a) 163	64	4	2	4	3	(c) 126	(d) 53	8	(f) 13	11
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Adults—</i>											
Males ...	106,216	25,919	1,618	812	1,255	2,845	8,552	2,397	579	4,131	5,510
Females ...	22,350	3,818	371	153	334	967	5,202	2,452	323	302	2,382
Total ...	128,566	29,737	1,989	965	1,589	3,812	13,754	4,849	902	4,433	7,892
<i>Children—</i>											
Males ...	2,749	3,154	274	68	153	446	191	7	...	455	521
Females ...	1,024	858	264	1	111	275	5	...	...	18	89
Total ...	3,773	4,012	538	69	264	721	196	7	...	468	610
Total average daily number ...	132,339	33,749	2,527	1,034	1,853	4,533	13,950	4,856	902	4,901	8,502
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets ...	27	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	6	12	6
Mid-day stoppages ...	132	63	3	2	3	3	98	49	1	1	5
Shifts and mid-day stoppages... ..	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	(a) 163	64	4	2	4	3	114	49	(e) 7	(f) 13	11
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>											
On Sundays ...	158	63	4	1	3	3	30	8	1	11	6
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	1	...	84	41	6	2	5
<i>Exempted—</i>											
Under Section 5 B (2) (c) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	(a) 163	64	4	2	4	3	(c) 114	(d) 49	(e) 7	(f) 13	11

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	Remarks.
3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	28	28	23	(a) 1 Factory closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	3	40	47	52	
...	1	1	2	7	9	1	...	...	65	60	54	(b) One Mill stopped work from 20th February 1909.
4	...	2	4	14	5	18	3	...	400	388	357	
7	1	3	6	26	23	14	3	4	533	523	486	(c) The remaining 9 were closed in addition to 12 which were inspected.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	15	6	
7	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	540	538	492	(d) Eight factories were closed of which 4 were inspected.
238	47	1,080	185	4,174	1,669	3,571	1,882	320	173,000	174,826	161,447		(e) One factory closed throughout the year.
182	28	733	285	1,243	1,358	236	31	148	42,898	43,548	42,899	
420	75	1,813	470	5,417	3,027	3,807	1,913	468	215,898	218,374	204,346	(f) One factory remained closed.
...	11	152	...	207	66	35	22	3	8,514	9,196	8,023	(g) Three remained closed.
...	9	120	...	121	56	...	...	1	2,947	2,622	2,083	
...	20	272	...	328	122	35	22	4	11,461	11,818	10,106	
420	95	2,085	470	5,745	3,149	3,842	1,935	472	227,359	230,192	214,452	
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	73	48	37	
3	1	3	4	26	25	10	3	4	439	447	439	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
(g) 4	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	520	506	489	
2	...	2	6	16	25	14	3	2	358	353	338	
2	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	159	149	148	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
(g) 4	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	520	506	489	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
I. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	10	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...
Serious	52	44	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	26	10
Minor	1,034	81	5	5	11	23	23	...	4	18	51
Total	1,096	130	5	5	11	33	29	6	4	45	61
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (a) ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e)	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	10	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act											
Total number of persons convicted.	10	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910. }

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	Remarks.
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	30	29	21	
...	8	...	10	21	...	178	190	184	
...	...	5	...	68	...	37	29	1	1,395	1,253	1,420	
...	1	5	...	73	...	47	51	1	1,603	1,472	1,625	
...	3	2	7	
...	1	
...	5	1	
...	
...	15	19	7	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	2	...	...
...	21	27	17	
...	
...	21	27	17	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1909.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.			
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 2	1 0 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 15 0		
Fitter ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 15 5	0 14 11	1 3 8	1 3 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Bricklayer ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0		
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0		
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 4	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	1 1 1	1 0 6	2 1 10	2 1 10	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0		
Boiler-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 8	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0		
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Work-shops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woolen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 5 4	1 4 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
Fitter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 2	0 10 20	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0
Weaver (man)...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	0 7 8	0 5 8	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 11	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 6	...	...
Dyer ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 2	0 10 6	0 10 6
Engine-driver ...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	3 13 11	3 13 11	0 9 0	0 7 0	2 2 8	2 1 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
Boiler-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 9	0 8 9	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 7 4	0 7 4
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 0	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1909.

Class of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Tháns District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.				Dye Works.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	0 13 10	0 13 10	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 8 9	0 7 9	—	—	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	0 14 11
Fitter	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 6	0 10 4	—	—	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 4	0 14 4
Carpenter	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 0	0 11 0
Mason	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0
Weaver (man)	0 6 6	0 6 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 6 3	0 6 3
Spinner (man)	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—	0 6 6	0 6 6
Dyer	—	—	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 3 9	0 3 7	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	—	1 8 7	1 14 9
Engine-driver	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 10 4	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 3	0 8 3	1 8 0	1 10 8
Boiler-man	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 8	0 8 3	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 4 3	—	0 8 3	0 8 4	0 6 3	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6 11	0 6 11
Cooly or Porter (man)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 6
Cooly or Porter (woman)	—	—	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0

Class of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.								SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
	Khandeah District.				Poona District.				Eholápur District.		Belgaum District.		Dhárwár District.			
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.				Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	0 13 5	—	—	—	0 12 3	0 12 3	Not employed.		0 10 8	0 10 8	0 7 0	to 0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Fitter	0 13 6	—	—	—	0 12 3	0 12 3	1 10 5	1 10 8	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 13 0	to 2 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	
Carpenter	0 13 6	—	—	—	0 12 3	0 12 3	Not employed.		0 11 9	0 11 9	0 5 0	to 0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Bricklayer	0 9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Mason	—	—	—	—	0 11 6	0 11 8	—	—	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 8 0	to 0 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Weaver (man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spinner (man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dyer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	to 0 6 6	—	—	—	
Engine-driver	1 2 1	—	—	—	0 15 4	0 15 4	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	2 4 0	to 2 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Boiler-man	0 7 9	—	0 7 9	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 6 11	0 6 11	0 8 0	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 6 2	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	—	—	—	—	
Cooly or Porter (man)	0 4 2	—	—	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	to 0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Cooly or Porter (woman)	0 2 1	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Not employed.		0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	to 0 3 0	—	—	—	—	

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1909.

Class of labour.	KARÁCHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fitter	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 6 5	0 6 2	0 9 0	0 9 0
Carpenter	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Bricklayer	1 6 0	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 1 0	1 1 0
Mason						
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 7 5	1 7 5	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0
Boiler-man	0 11 1	1 0 7	0 11 9	0 11 4	0 9 0	0 9 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman).	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	Not employed.	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910. }

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1910.

[Price—5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1910.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1910.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. In the year under report the total number of factories coming under the control of the Act increased from 555 in 1909 to 577; the additions being in Bombay 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill, 1 Cotton Press, 1 Tin Works, 1 Metal Works, 1 Comb Factory; in Ahmedabad 2 Iron Works; in Broach 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Surat 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in East Khándesh 6 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in West Khándesh 5 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Násik 1 Railway Workshop and 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Sholápur 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill and 1 Railway Workshop; in Belgaum 1 Match Factory and 1 Ginning and Pressing Factory; in Hyderabad 5 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Karáchi 1 Iron Foundry and 1 Railway Workshop; and in Sukkur 1 Railway Workshop. Fourteen factories which were included in the last year's report were struck off the register, *viz.*, in Bombay 4 Cotton Mills and 2 Iron Works; in Ahmedabad 5 Cotton Mills; in Surat 2 Mills and in Karáchi 1 Cotton Press. The Railway workshops show an increase of 4; this is due to the shops at Karáchi and Sukkur being recognised as two separate factories and the registration of the shops at Bársi (Sholápur District) and Manmád (Násik District). The workshop at Manmád was brought on the list under peculiar circumstances. Candidates were noticed coming up for the Engineer's Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection with testimonials from some of the Railway Workshops; the Railway Companies in the Presidency were requested to report whether they had any shops coming under the provisions of the Act and the result was the registration of the shop at Manmád; one more shop at Sholápur was found to be employing less than 50 persons.

The Collector of East Khándesh remarks that the rise in the number of factories is partly to be attributed to the high prices that cotton fetched during the season and partly to the fact that the gin-owners thought it better to start individual factories instead of joining in combinations.

2. The number of working factories was 545 against 520 in the previous year. Of these 269 were perennial and 276 seasonal. 153 of the former and 273 of the latter, in all 431 were connected with the cotton industry.

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 230,957 against 227,359 in the previous year: of these 184,051 were employed in the cotton industry against 181,822 in the preceding year. The figures for the Town and Island of Bombay were, total number of operatives employed 134, 819 against 132,339 in the preceding year; and the number of operatives employed in the cotton industry was 102,775 against 101,135 of the preceding year.

In Ahmedabad the high prices of raw material reduced the number of spindles at work and this led to the falling off of the number of operatives employed in that district.

In one of the mills at Coorla, in the Thána District, the percentage of absentees was large owing to the new Railway works started in the vicinity of the mill which drew away mill-hands.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. P. B. Haigh, M.A., I. C. S., throughout the year, except for a period of 3 months—August 6th to November 5th—when he was on deputation to the Secretariat as Under Secretary, Revenue and Financial Departments. In his absence the charge was held by Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay.

The posts of First and Second Inspectors of Factories were held respectively by Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and W. B. Chambers. Mr. Whitaker

continued to work as Temporary Inspector in Bombay. Mr. Engel was on privilege leave for one month from 26th September to 25th October 1910 and Mr. Whitaker visited Ahmedabad during his absence.

Mr. McCormack acted as Presidency Inspector of Factories from the beginning of the year to 6th April when he went on combined leave for 6 months from 9th April to 7th October 1910 and again held the post to the close of the year. During the interval Mr. Chambers acted as Presidency Inspector in addition to his own duties.

The work of the certifying surgeons was carried out by the Presidency Surgeons in Bombay and the duties of the Joint Medical Inspector of Factories were performed by the following officers who held the post of the Presidency Surgeon, Second District:—

Major S. H. Burnett, I. M. S., from the beginning of the year up to 3rd October 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, I. M. S., from 4th October to 17th November 1910 and

Major J. H. McDonald, I. M. S. from 18th November to the end of the year.

5. Of the 163 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay 155 were inspected more than three times, 3 three times, 4 twice and 1 once. Of the 414 factories outside Bombay, 232 were inspected more than three times, 57 were inspected three times, 59 were inspected twice and 34 once, while 13* escaped inspection. Thirty-two factories were closed throughout the year.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation was generally satisfactory and there was no cause for any serious complaint. Orders were given in several cases for the increase of the seating accommodation in latrines and also for substituting coal tar for lime wash on walls round latrine seats. In Bombay, suggestions from Inspectors for the conversion of old pattern privies to a modern flushing system are invariably met by contentions that drainage connections are not available or the difficulty of a constant and plentiful supply of water from municipal sources. In one case the Bombay Municipality at the suggestion from this office compelled the owner to substitute flushing system latrines in place of the old pattern basket privies. Nuisance was caused to a mill in Bombay by the bad smell from the basket privies attached to chawls adjoining the mill compound wall; the matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner who took the necessary steps to see that the privies were properly attended to and cleaned up.

7. In Karáchi, latrines and urinals of a modern pattern have in some cases been supplied by the factory owners.

III.—Ventilation.

8. No general improvement is as yet noticeable under this heading. In a few cases in Bombay it was noticed that provision made for fresh air in the eaves of roofs had actually been boarded up. In the case of one mill in Bombay orders were given to put in fresh openings in the mule room and in one more case windows were provided with moveable frames to admit constant fresh air.

9. Acting on the suggestion of the Collector of West Khándesh, the attention of the Presidency Inspector of Factories was drawn to Rule 5 and he was requested, when inspecting ginning factories, to take a careful note of the conditions prevailing in the factories and to collect certain information for the guidance of the office. It has not been found possible for this Department to insist on the strict observance of the rule owing to the lack of expert advice.

* *Vide* remarks in the statement attached.

IV.—Wages.

10. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form No. III.

11. In Bombay a few strikes of operatives occurred but they were not on any large scale. In Broach the operatives of the Narmada Mill went on strike on the plea that their hours were too long and they were asked to work at night by electric light and alleged personal grievances. However by the intervention of Government officials the strike ended peaceably and arrangements were made which were satisfactory to both the parties.

12. The Collector of Hyderabad remarks that the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour was higher than last year and it is supposed to be due to the general increase of wages in the Province of Sind.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

13. The following table will show the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the mofussil for the past 5 years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1906	25,093	19,617	44,710	2,741	5,918	8,659
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106
1908	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818
1909	22,350	20,548	42,898	3,773	7,688	11,461
1910	22,288	21,113	43,401	3,942	6,874	10,816

14. The rules for the employment of women have generally been carefully observed, though in the case of a mill in Ahmedabad a prosecution had to be instituted for employing women after 8 p. m. in the reeling department; in the case of the employment of children it is suspected that the provisions of the Act are not infrequently contravened but detection of cases is extremely difficult. In Bombay a few cases of the employment of unregistered children were discovered and met with warnings. Two prosecutions were instituted for employing children against the provisions of the Act.

15. There has been a decrease of 365 women and 521 children in the Ahmedabad District, which is entirely due to the partial stoppage of machinery on account of the dearness of raw cotton. Surat also showed a decrease of over 100 women, but on the other hand Thána, West Khandesh, Sholápur, Belgaum and Hyderabad showed a slight increase.

The districts of East Khándesh and Sholápur showed an increase of over 50 children, whilst Broach, Surat, Thána, Belgaum and Dhárwár show a similar decrease.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

16. The machinery has generally been well guarded and the factory owners willingly complied with the suggestions made by the Factory Inspectors. The fencing of ring frames as usual received special attention from the Inspectors. Orders were given in several cases to guard circular saws, shafting and gearing and other machines which were found to be dangerous to persons employed near them.

17. A general circular was issued in Bombay in August 1910 under Section 12 (c) of the Act directing that the covers of the beaters of cotton scutchers must, while the beater is in motion, be securely fastened down in

such a manner that they cannot be removed without the use of tools. This was modified by a subsequent circular issued in April 1911 directing that the covers of beaters, of cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers and the panel doors of the same: the covers of beaters and of porcupine or spiked cylinders of openers, hard waste breakers and similar machines must, when the beaters or cylinders are working, be securely bolted down. The modified circular led to some correspondence with the Mill Owners Association regarding the panel doors referred to in the circular: after making further inquiries they were informed that no sufficient arguments had been put forward for the general amendment of the circular but objections in individual cases would receive consideration.

VII.—Accidents.

18. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past 10 years is as shown below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70

Fatal accidents numbered 26 and caused the death of 27 persons.

19. The fatal accidents were distributed and classed as follows:—

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Crushed between hoist cage and wall In this case the operative while jumping into a moving crane slipped and was crushed between the hoist cage and wall.	1
Struck by the shaft of the fly-wheel The operative, an oil-man, was found dead under the fly-wheel of the engine. It is likely that he tried to raise the oil-cup on the opposite side of the engine without going round and was struck and hurled down by the fly-wheel.	1

Ahmedabad.

Caught by the feed rollers of the hard waste breaker The operative allowed his hand to be caught by the feed rollers of the hard waste breaker, which revolve very slowly, and the man evidently did not know the use of the lever provided for reversing the rollers. The machine was fully guarded.	1
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

East Khândesh.

Caught in the lower part of an opener machine The operative was working near the machine and through carelessness slipped and fell into the machine and his legs were cut off. The accident was not due to any defects of the machinery.	1
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

West Khándesh.

Caught in belting	...	...	...	...	...	2
In one of these cases a workman who was putting belts on pulleys got entangled, his head was caught beneath the belts; he was almost dead when released and succumbed after a short while.						
In the second case, a boy who was working near an opener got his cloth caught under the belting; he was whirled along and sustained a fractured leg from which he died.						

Sholápur.

Due to scalding	...	...	...	...	...	1
The operative entered one of the side flues against instructions and was scalded by the hot water which was admitted when the bonnet was opened.						
Being entangled in the belt when engaged in putting it on a line shaft	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dhárwár.

Struck by a spinning frame	...	...	...	...	...	1
The man was standing near a spinning frame when the belt broke and in dodging the same he struck his head against some iron work of the machine.						
Caught in belting	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased, a sawgin fitter, was caught in the belting when descending into the shafting pit for adjusting the belting. His legs below the knees and a forearm were nearly separated owing to his having been turned over with the shafting and dashed against the planks on the shafting pit.						

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

Killed by falling from a ladder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Killed by falling from a gallery while wrestling with each other	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drowned in mill tank	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart failure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crushed under an iron door	...	...	...	...	...	1
The operative was trying to prevent an iron door from falling when the rope, which held it, broke.						
Jammed between a waggon and dead-end while hand shunting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fall from an overhead crane	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fall of a copper-plate on the man's head	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ahmedabad.

By being scalded	...	...	...	...	...	1
The operative lost his balance and fell into the water accumulated in a small pit near the boiler house, the outlet of which was blocked and the operative was trying to clear the obstruction.						
By the falling of earth from the side of a trench which was being excavated	...	...	...	...	...	1

Thána.

Fall from a window where he was sitting	1
-----------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

West Khándesh.

Bursting of a water-pipe	...	...	...	...	...	1
The water from the burst pipe issued with such tremendous force that the man collapsed from the shock.						

Sholápur.

Killed by falling into the hot well when engaged in oiling and examining the bearings of the air-pump	1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Dhárwár.

Killed by the fall of a piece of timber	...	...	...	...	1
By dashing against an iron bracket	...	...	...	...	1
The operative in trying to avoid being hit by the loose end of a broken belt of a spinning frame dodged towards the side of the doorway and in doing so cut his neck against the iron bracket, which was fixed to the masonry for the purpose of fastening a fire-proof door.					

20. Of the 12 serious accidents in the Town and Island of Bombay 10 only were due to machinery and of the remaining one was caused by the falling of a bale from a car and the second by the operative being struck by a block of wood. Of these 10 accidents due to machinery 1 was caused by the man falling in the hoist well, 1 by the man being caught between the stripping band and the stripping pulley of the carding engine, 1 by the beater of a scutcher, 1 by the operative being caught between the cylinder and the roller of a roving end breaker, 3 more by ring frames, 1 by a machine which the operative was oiling, 1 by being caught in the loose pulley of an opener and the remaining one by the hand being caught in a drying machine belt.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

21. In all 18 prosecutions were instituted in the Presidency. Of these 10 were in Bombay and convictions were secured in all of them and the accused fined from Rs. 5 to 100 in nine cases and warned in the tenth. Of the 2 prosecutions in Ahmedabad convictions were secured in both the cases and the accused fined Rs. 186 (at the rate of Rs. 3 per each of the 62 women employed after 8 p. m.) and Rs. 20. Four more prosecutions were instituted in East Khándesh and the remaining 2 in Násik. In all these 6 cases the accused were convicted and fined severely. The prosecutions in East Khándesh served as a check on other gin-owners and no more breaches of rules were noticed.

Of the 18 prosecutions 6 were for defective ring frame guards and 2 for those of other machinery, 5 for employing children and 1 for employing women in contravention of the provisions of the Act, 1 for employing persons against the rules, 2 more for not keeping the latrines in a sanitary condition and the remaining 1 for failure to maintain the children's register.

In addition to these 3 more prosecutions were instituted in West Khándesh under section 15 (1) (a) for employing persons in contravention of the Act. The accused were however acquitted on the ground that the factories in question did not come under the provisions of the Act.

IX.—General.

22. There have been no fires of any importance in the year under report. In East Khándesh there has been a cessation of incendiarism since the convictions of the gang which operated from Jalgaon.

23. The Collector of East Khándesh remarks that some of the gin-owners and dealers in cotton not content with the enormous rise in prices endeavoured to make further profits by resorting to fraud. One gin-owner, who also dealt in cotton, was found using false rollers and thereby allowing cotton seed to pass through grooves specially made for the purpose. The result was that the so-called ginned cotton was really an adulteration of cotton and seed in nearly equal quantities. This cotton he used to keep in "bales" taking care however to surround it with good cotton and thus take in his customers who, taking their sample of the cotton from the top of the bag, assumed the contents to be all cotton. The persons concerned are being prosecuted for cheating. Some of the merchants are also in the habit of wetting the cotton with a view to increasing the weight. The result of the manipulation is that Khándesh cotton has lost its name and consequently does not fetch as good a price in the market as it ought to. The Collector of the district is trying to establish a District Chamber of Commerce, which, it is hoped, will be able to put down to a great

extent malpractices of the kind reported and restore the lost reputation of Khândesh cotton.

24. It was noticed that precautions were not taken for the safe working of kiers, digestors, steam-jacketed pans, air-receivers and other vessels worked under pressure which do not come under the definition of "boiler" under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and that several explosions from vessels of this class, attended with fatal results, had occurred, which might have been prevented had precautions been taken. The attention of the users of such vessels was drawn to the necessity of taking reasonable precautions to provide safety valves on the lines indicated in a circular issued in August 1910. They were also warned that in the event of an accident, they were liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

25. Mr. Engel's experience has been of much assistance in the past year and Mr. Chamber's work has been marked by thoroughness and energy.

26. The work of the Head Clerk, Mr. Kothare, and the other members of the clerical staff has been satisfactory.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
21st July 1911. }

E. L. SALE,
 Chief Inspector of Factories,
 and Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

No. II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Total.	Total for the year 1909.	Total for the year 1908.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	2	2	3	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	2	...	...	9	9	10	
...	
...	1	1	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	...	
...	
...	1	...	...
7	7	...	1	6	22	30	4	2	3	801	281	279	
5	3	...	...	...	...	155	162	162	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	6	6	5	
...	6	6	5	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	3	3	3	

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Kán-desh.	West Kán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
<i>(i) Worked by steam—continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and outlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Generator ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	133	59	5	2	3	3	141	62	12	11
<i>(ii) Not worked by steam—</i>										
Agricultural workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical stores ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	163	61	5	2	3	3	141	62	12	14

No. II—continued.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Pbar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1909.	Total for the year 1908.	REMARKS.
...	
...	3	...	...	14	14	15	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	1	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
1	1	...	2	2	...	13	9	9	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	...	...	3	3	3	
...	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
13	7	1	1	6	26	30	11	4	3	533	515	514	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
...	1	1	1	...	
...	
...	6	5	3	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	...	
...	3	2	1	
...	11	11	12	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	4	3	3	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	
...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	35	31	26	
13	7	1	5	6	26	30	15	4	4	577	555	550	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCE

Part B.—Inspections, Number "

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Kán- desh.	West Kán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápu.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Inspected during the year—</i>											
Once	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	1	1
Twice	4	1	...	1	...	...	23	12	2	2	3
Three times	3	1	...	...	1	...	28	10	2	1	...
More than three times	155	59	5	1	2	3	48	39	2	8	9
Total	168	61	5	2	3	3	116	61	9	(f)12	13
Not inspected during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	2	...
Total Number of Factories	163	61	5	2	3	3	(c)122	62	12	14	13
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Adults—</i>											
Males	108,589	25,164	1,914	371	721	2,903	8,754	2,767	944	3,898	7,048
Females	22,288	3,453	413	102	93	1,014	5,285	2,804	404	283	2,733
Total	130,877	28,617	2,327	473	814	3,917	14,039	5,571	1,348	4,181	9,781
<i>Children—</i>											
Males	2,889	2,703	317	41	41	387	149	10	19	452	832
Females	1,053	788	62	...	47	231	...	...	...	4	168
Total	3,942	3,491	379	41	88	618	149	10	19	456	1,000
Total average daily number	134,819	32,103	2,706	(b)514	902	4,535	14,188	5,581	1,367	4,637	10,781
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets	12	1	...	...	...	...	17	1	8	...	2
Mid-day stoppages	145	60	4	2	3	3	97	54	3	12	8
Shifts and mid-day stoppages	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	3
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	(a)161	61	5	2	3	3	(c)122	(d) 57	(e) 11	(g)12	13
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>											
On Sundays	156	60	5	...	3	3	29	1	2	10	7
On varying week days	2	1	...	2	...	...	93	56	9	2	6
<i>Exempted—</i>											
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	(a) 161	61	5	2	3	3	(c)122	(d)57	(e) 11	(g)12	13

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1909.	Remarks.
2	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	35	28	28	(a) 2 Factories closed throughout the year.
1	...	1	...	4	6	...	1	2	63	40	47	
1	1	...	1	5	7	...	...	1	60	65	60	
3	...	3	5	16	11	14	3	1	387	400	388	
7	1	5	6	26	29	15	4	4	545	533	523	(b) Figures for 1 factory only; those for the 2nd not available. The factory is in liquidation.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	7	15	
7	1	5	6	26	30	15	4	4	558	540	538	(c) The remaining 19 were closed throughout the year.
224	50	1,169	208	4,360	1,771	3,681	1,870	334	176,740	173,000	174,826	(d) Five factories were closed throughout the year.
184	23	851	294	1,155	1,524	192	76	230	43,401	42,898	43,548	
408	73	2,020	502	5,515	3,295	3,873	1,946	564	220,141	215,898	218,374	(e) One factory closed throughout the year.
...	11	99	...	111	91	37	...	40	8,229	8,514	9,196	(f) Two closed factories were inspected.
...	5	92	...	94	42	...	...	1	2,587	2,947	2,622	
...	16	191	...	205	133	37	...	41	10,816	11,461	11,818	(g) One factory closed throughout the year and one more closed and removed to Gadag.
408	89	2,211	502	5,720	3,428	3,910	1,946	605	230,957	227,359	230,192	
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	47	78	48	(h) Three remained closed throughout the year.
3	1	5	4	26	30	12	2	4	478	439	447	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
(h) 4	1	5	6	26	30	15	4	4	545	520	506	
2	...	3	6	20	30	15	4	2	358	358	353	
2	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	184	159	149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
(h) 4	1	5	6	26	30	15	4	4	545	520	506	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	12	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3
Serious	12	19	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	22	16
Minor	1,112	90	5	4	7	25	29	6	5	24	71
Total	1,136	112	6	4	7	29	32	9	5	46	90
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ (b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
„ (c)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (e)	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
„ (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (g)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (i) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act											
Total number of persons convicted.	10	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 21st July 1911. }

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1909.	Total for the year 1908.	Remarks.
...	4	...	...	...	...	27	30	29	
...	...	3	...	11	2	8	18	...	112	178	190	
...	...	2	...	44	...	36	28	1	1,489	1,395	1,253	
...	...	5	...	59	2	39	46	1	1,628	1,603	1,472	
...	8	8	2	
...	4	...	...
...	1	...	5	
...	
...	8	15	19	
...	
...	2	1	1	
...	
...	2	...	
...	18	21	27	
...	
...	18	21	27	

E. L. SALE,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1910.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.			
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 1 7	1 1 7	0 15 0	0 15 0		
Fitter ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 8	1 4 8	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 5 4	0 13 10	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 5	1 1 1	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Bricklayer ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 10	0 5 10	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 6	1 5 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0		
Boller-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 11 0	0 11 0	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 11 0	0 11 0		
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 9 1	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 6 0		
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Work-shops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woolen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 11 8	1 11 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 5 4	1 4 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	0 14 0	0 14 0
Fitter ...	1 2 5	1 2 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 3 9	1 3 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Bricklayer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Weaver (man)...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	0 8 4	0 6 1	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	0 7 9	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 6	...	...
Dyer ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	0 6 2	0 6 2	...	...
Engine-driver ...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	2 5 4	2 4 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 11 4	0 10 4	...	...
Boller-man ...	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 6 11	0 6 11	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 7 4	0 7 4	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 5	0 7 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 8	0 6 2	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 21st July 1911.

E. L. SALE,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III—continued.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1910.

Class of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.																	
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.								Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Dye Works.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.			
1. Skilled labour—																		
Blacksmith	0 4 9	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 7 6	0 7 6	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 7	0 12 0	0 11 7	0 13 0	0 11 7	0 14 11	0 14 11	
Fitter	0 12 10	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 3	1 2 8	1 2 1	0 13 5	0 13 10	0 14 4	0 14 4	
Carpenter	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Bricklayer	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Mason	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	
Weaver (man)	0 5 2	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	
Spinner (man)	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 10 9	0 8 3	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	
Dyer	...	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 4 6	0 4 6	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 9	...	...	1 14 9	2 4 11	
Engine-driver	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 10 4	0 7 9	0 7 9	...	...	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 6	0 9 3	1 10 8	1 10 8	
Boiler-man	0 7 0	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 8	0 10 8			
2. Unskilled labour—																		
Messenger	0 4 3	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 5	0 7 5	
Cooly or Porter (man)	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 6	0 6 6			
Cooly or Porter (woman)	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	

Class of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.										SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
	Khandesh District.						Poona District.		Sholapur District.		Belgaum District.		Dhárwár District.		
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.		
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		
1. Skilled labour—															
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 4	...	...	0 15 6	0 15 6	0 7 0	to 0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fitter	...	1 2 8	1 5 3	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 12 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	to 2 2 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Carpenter	...	1 2 8	...	0 13 0	0 13 9	0 13 8	...	...	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 5 0	to 0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer	0 7 0	0 7 0
Mason	...	...	...	...	0 11 8	0 12 11	...	...	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 8 0	to 0 11 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Weaver (man)
Spinner (man)
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	to 0 8 6	...	...
Engine-driver	...	...	...	0 7 9	0 15 4	0 12 11	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	2 4 0	to 2 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Boiler-man	...	0 13 4	...	0 10 3	0 10 9	0 9 5	0 6 11	0 7 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0
2. Unskilled labour—															
Messenger	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 5 3	0 6 6	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 8	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man)	...	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 9	0 5 2	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	to 0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cooly or Porter (woman)	0 2 11	0 2 11	...	...	0 3 8	0 3 8	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	to 0 3 0	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 21st July 1911.

E. L. SALE,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III—concluded.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour
in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1910.

Class of labour.	KARACHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 8	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fitter	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 9 0	0 9 0
Carpenter	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1 6 0	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 1 8	1 1 8
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 12 5	1 12 5	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0
Boiler-man	0 14 2	0 14 2	.....	.....	0 9 0	0 9 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

E. L. SALE,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 21st July 1911. }

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1911.

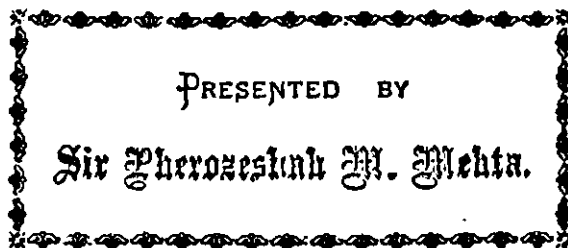
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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1911.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1911.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year the number of factories coming under the control of the Act rose from 577 in 1910 to 603. The additional factories comprised: in Bombay 3 Cotton Pressing and Cleaning Factories, 2 Printing Presses, 3 Dye Works, 1 Furniture Factory, 1 Metal Factory, 2 Motor Works, 1 Tin Works and 1 Power Generating Station; in Ahmedabad 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills; in Surat 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Thána 1 Bone Mill; in East Khándesh 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in West Khándesh 1 Ginning and Pressing Factory and 1 Flour Mill; in Poona 1 Printing Press; in Ahmednagar 8 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Bijápur 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Hyderabad 5 Ginning and Pressing Factories; and in Karáchi 1 Flour Mill. On the other hand 14 factories which were included in the last year's report have since been removed from the list; these were 1 Hosiery Factory in Bombay; 1 Dye Works and 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills in Ahmedabad; 1 Bobbin Factory in Surat; 1 Pressing Factory in Násik; in Ahmednagar 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories; 1 Agricultural Workshop and 1 Match Factory in Belgaun; 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories in Hyderabad; and 1 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory in Karáchi.

2. The number of factories working was 562 against 545 in the preceding year. Of these, 278 were perennial and 284 seasonal. 155 of the former and 281 of the latter were connected with the cotton industry.

3. The total number of operatives employed in factories in the Presidency was 237,344 against 230,957 in the previous year: of these, 185,576 were employed in the cotton industry against 184,051 in the preceding year. In the Town and Island of Bombay the total number of operatives increased from 134,819 in 1910 to 139,573 in the year under report and the number of operatives employed in the Cotton Industry in the City from 102,775 to 104,195. The increase of over 6,000 operatives in the total of the Presidency is due chiefly to increase of work in the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, machinery which had been stopped in the preceding year on account of bad trade being re-started.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. P. B. Haigh, M.A., I. C. S., from the beginning of the year till 6th May 1911, from which day it was held by the undersigned. The posts of the First and Second Inspectors of Factories were held respectively by Messrs. Engel and Chambers at Ahmedabad and Bombay. Mr. Whitaker continued to work as temporary Inspector in Bombay excepting for a period of 2 months and 13 days when he was on privilege leave. Mr. McCormack acted as Presidency Inspector of Factories throughout the year.

The work of certifying surgeons was carried on by the Presidency Surgeons in the Town and Island of Bombay and the duties of the Joint Medical Inspector of Factories were performed by the following officers who held the post of the Presidency Surgeon, Second District:—

Major J. H. McDonald, I. M. S., from the beginning of the year to 22nd September 1911;

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I. M. S., from the 23rd September to 18th November; and

Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I. M. S., from 19th November to the end of the year.

5. Of the 176 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay 160 were inspected more than three times, 6 three times, 5 twice and 2 once. Of the

427 factories outside Bombay 185 were inspected more than three times, 76 three times, 65 twice and 68 once, while 18 factories escaped inspection. Forty-one* factories were closed throughout the year.

II.—Sanitation.

6. The requirements of the Act to ensure satisfactory sanitation have been generally attended to. Such defects in the latrines as have been noted are due to the dirty habits of the operatives or to the difficulty (in Bombay) of obtaining a sufficient supply of water to flush the escape channels effectively. In Bombay most of the latrines are now tarred under orders of the Inspectors. This facilitates the work of cleaning them.

III.—Ventilation.

7. Satisfactory ventilation is still the exception and not the rule in most spinning and weaving factories. In order to increase the humidity, windows provided for ventilation are often found closed.

When the recommendations of the Committee now considering the question of the ventilation of factories are received, a number of factories will be required to make some improvement in the ventilation of their spinning and weaving sheds.

In some dyeing and sizing rooms the atmosphere was found very trying owing to the steam which arises in the processes, and orders for the provision of outlets to pass out the steam were passed.

Many factories now have arrangements for drawing off excessive dust generated in such machinery as presses and openers, but these are not popular, as it is alleged that they result in a reduction of the weight of the cotton.

The white-washing of all corrugated iron roofs of buildings in which operatives work has been recommended by the Inspectors in Bombay and generally carried out by the factory owners. The advantage of this in the hot season is considerable.

IV.—Wages.

8. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form No. III. Generally the rates do not show any changes of importance. In Ahmedabad partial strikes occurred in five factories owing to the re-adjustment of rates in piece-work, but the disputes were amicably settled.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

9. The following table shews the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the mofussil for the past five years:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106
1908	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818
1909	22,350	20,548	42,898	3,773	7,688	11,461
1910	22,268	21,113	43,401	3,942	6,874	10,816
1911	23,362	21,555	43,917	3,957	7,255	11,232

10. In the Town and Island of Bombay prosecutions were instituted against 2 factories—one for the employment of a child for more than 7 hours and the other for the employment of children without their names being registered.

* *Vide* remarks in the statement attached.

In East Khándesh one prosecution was instituted for allowing a child to work near a dangerous machine and another for the employment of women for more than the specified hours.

11. The districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Sholápur, Dhárwár and Hyderabad show an increase of over 50 children over that of last year. Some cases of the employment of uncertified children have been brought to light and in other cases the employment of the same children as half-timers in two separate mills has been ascertained. In a case of the latter kind it is very difficult to get evidence that is satisfactory enough to prove knowledge on the part of the occupier of the factory or his agent that the child has previously worked as a half-timer in another factory.

12. The orders of Government contained in Government Circular No. 2935, dated 30th June 1910, and referred to in the report for the year 1909, insisting, out of humanity, on the desirability of the non-employment of women near cotton openers, were given effect to by almost all factory owners. In some cases the factory owners have had difficulty in securing the required substitutes, as the work is foreign to males and has been carried on for many years by women who have become experts in the art of cleaning and mixing cotton.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

13. Prosecutions were instituted in 3 cases in Bombay, 2 in Ahmedabad, 1 in East Khándesh and 1 in Násik for negligence in fencing machinery, but generally speaking the machinery is safely guarded and the factory owners and managers have willingly carried out the suggestions and orders made by the Inspectors.

14. The accident reports were carefully scrutinized in the Town and Island of Bombay to get fuller details as to the machinery and the different parts of the same to which the accidents were due, so that, if due to any defective fencing of the machinery, the remedy might be provided. Special attention was paid to the fastenings of hoists, in the maintenance of which several mills were found to be slack. A suggestion was made to one of the leading foundries in Bombay (where a fatal accident had occurred) that leather aprons should be supplied to the operatives to save them from the possibility of scald from spluttering molten metal.

VII.—Accidents.

15. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63

It may be noted that the percentage is the lowest in the last ten years.

16. The fatal accidents numbered 20 and caused the death of 20 persons. Details showing the districts in which the fatal accidents occurred and their causes are given below :—

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Struck by a belt	2
In the first case a belt driving a beater broke and struck the deceased on the ear.	
In the second case a belt of the main line shafting snapped and struck the deceased on the side of the head.	
Struck by a broken emery wheel	1
The operative was smoothing a fire bar on the emery wheel, but using the reverse side (a risky practice). The bar jammed and broke the wheel, a portion of it smashing the deceased's jaw.	
Struck by a descending hoist cage	1
The operative climbed up the hoist gate and his head was struck by the descending cage.	
Struck by a piece of wood when working on a circular saw	1
The operative was assisting to saw a piece of wood and received a blow in the stomach: death was due to internal injuries.	
Struck by a hot piece of iron when working on a steam hammer	1
The operative was standing too near the hammer and was struck in the thigh by a piece of hot iron which was being stamped; his death was due to subsequent blood poisoning as the man refused to have his leg amputated.	
Caught between a buffer and moving crane while removing the crane on the turn table	1

Ahmedabad.

Crushed between hoist cage and wall	1
The operative with 12 visitors to the mill entered the hoist cage; the weight of so many people exceeded the balance weights attached to the steel ropes which slipped through the grooves of the pulleys and the cage descended rapidly. The deceased probably attempted to check the descent by pressing against the wall and was injured. The other passengers were unhurt.	
Caught by driving strap	1
The operative was adjusting the driving strap of a folding machine; the strap appears to have got wrapped up on the machine shaft, entangling the man's arm which was torn from the body.	
Struck by a driving rope	1
An oilman who was on the staging of the rope pulley, oiling the bearings, was struck by the end of a broken driving strap and fell from the staging, receiving injuries to his head and other parts of the body.	

East Khándesh.

Caught in a ginning machine	1
The operative's hand was caught in the machine and as a result he received further serious injuries to his head and heart.	

Poona.

Struck by a fly wheel	1
A stationary engine had been stopped temporarily to fix some belting over the fly wheel. The fly wheel had been stopped by external agency but some steam was left in the cylinders. This steam re-started the fly wheel which struck the deceased. There were no cylinder drain cocks: these have since been fitted.	
By the explosion of fulminate of mercury	1
The precise cause of the explosion was not discovered but it was apparently due to the action of the temperature on certain chemicals employed in the process of manufacture of explosives.	

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

By being scalded	...	...	...	...	...	2
The fire in the first case was due to spontaneous combustion in a mixing room. In the second case the operative was burnt by a fire in a Crighton opener which was caused by the presence of some hard substance among the cotton.						
Heart failure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scalded by a melting-kettle being upset	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caught between the buffers of 2 trucks when crossing railway line	...	...	...	...	...	1

Broach.

By falling into the trough of a mortar grinding mill	...	...	...	...	...	1
A woman was standing near the mill when she either slipped or fainted and got in the way of the millstone whilst it was in motion and had her legs crushed, necessitating amputation.						

West Khándesh.

Drowned in a tank	...	...	...	...	...	1
A boy about 14 years old was drowned in a tank near the engine shed.						

17. Of the 23 serious accidents in the Town and Island of Bombay 20 were due to machinery, but none of them were caused by any defect in the guarding of the machinery but to carelessness of the operatives who in some cases unfastened or removed the guards and so were injured.

In the Hyderabad District a serious accident was caused to an operative in a Press Factory. He was working below, putting the press block into the press, and signalled to the workmen upstairs by ringing a bell to start the machinery before he had properly fitted the block in the socket. The machinery was put in motion and the handle of the press block struck him.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

18. In all, 25 prosecutions were instituted in the Presidency: of these, 12 were in the Town and Island of Bombay, 2 in Ahmedabad, 9 in East Khándesh and the remaining 2 in Násik. Convictions were secured and the accused fined from Rs. 5 to Rs. 95 in all cases excepting one in which case the accused was warned and discharged. Of the 25 prosecutions 6 were for employing operatives in contravention of the provisions of the Act, 2 for neglecting to keep the required register of children, 1 for neglecting to set up the notice regarding intervals of rest, etc., as required by section 10 of the Act, 7 for neglecting to fence machinery, 1 for failure to white wash the factory, 5 for failure to send notices of occupation as required by section 14, and remaining 3 for failure to notify alterations in the holidays already notified. In 2 cases in Bombay the same factory had to be prosecuted twice.

IX.—General.

19. A fire broke out in a mill in Ahmedabad on the second floor of the spinning department. The department was totally destroyed and the machinery on the ground floor was partially damaged. The cause of the accident is attributed to the fusion of the electric wires of the lighting installation of the mill. The mill was fully insured. There were no other fires of any importance.

20. The newly erected Match Factory at Karád in the Sátára District is receiving special attention from the Collector of the district. Special concessions have been secured for the factory from the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway.

21. In East Khándesh the trouble taken last year to detect frauds in the adulteration of cotton with seed and rubbish has resulted in one case in which the offender was convicted and another similar case is pending.

22. The chief feature of the year was the passing of the new Act. Mr. Engel was on deputation to Calcutta for some time in the beginning of the year in connection with the deliberations of the Special Committee on the Act.

23. The services of the Factory Inspectors were placed occasionally at the disposal of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the improvement of ventilation in factories, Mr. Engel being one of the members of the Committee.

24. The Inspectors have all worked well during the past year.

It is a pleasure to record that Mr. Engel's past services as an Inspector in the Department have been worthily recognized by his appointment as the new Chief Inspector of Factories for the Presidency.

The work of the clerical staff during the year has been satisfactorily performed.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
7th August 1912.*

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

No. II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Bolgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1910.	Total for the year 1909.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	...	...	4	2	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	2	...	...	11	9	9	
...	
...	2	1	1	
...	1	1	1	
...	1	1	
...	
...	
...	1	1	...	
6	12	...	1	9	22	32	3	2	3	814	301	281	
5	3	...	...	...	...	156	155	162	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	7	6	6	
...	1	...	...	7	6	6	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	3	3	

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT— <i>continued.</i>	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Tháua.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
<i>(i) Worked by steam—continued.</i>										
Ice factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil mills and wells ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Generator ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	139	58	5	2	3	4	143	63	11	11
<i>(ii) Not worked by steam—</i>										
Agricultural workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Furniture ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical stores ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Car works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woollen mill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	176	60	5	2	3	4	143	64(a)	11	15

No. II—continued.

Bohāpur.	Ahmednagar.	Sātāra.	Belgaum.	Bijāpur.	Dhārwar.	Hyderabad.	Karāchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pārkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1910.	Total for the year 1909.	REMARKS.
...	
...	3	...	...	15	14	14	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	3	3	3	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	1	1	
...	2	2	2	
1	1	...	2	2	...	13	13	9	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
...	
...	
...	1	1	1	
...	2	...	...	3	3	3	
...	
...	2	2	2	
...	2	2	2	
12	12	1	1	9	26	32	11	4	3	550	533	515	
...	1	1	
...	1	...	...	1	1	1	
...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
1	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	
...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	5	6	5	
...	1	1	1	
...	4	3	2	
...	2	...	...
...	12	11	11	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	5	4	3	(a) The total for the
...	1	1	1	last year should
...	1	1	1	have been 61 as
...	one of the fac-
...	1	1	1	tories was added
...	after the close of
...	1	1	1	the year.
1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	42	35	31	
13	12	1	3	9	26	33	15	4	4	603	577	555	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL
Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Núsik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Inspected during the year —</i>											
Once	2	2	...	...	1	...	34	18	2	...	1
Twice	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	1	1	4
Three times	6	3	...	1	...	1	18	15	...	1	3
More than three times	160	54	5	...	2	3	47	12	8	12	5
Total	173(a)	59	5	1(e)	3	4	129(d)	57(e)	11	(f)14	13
Not inspected during the year											
Total Number of Factories	173(a)	60	5	1(e)	3	4	135(d)	59(e)	11	(f)14	13
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>Adults—</i>											
Males	113,254	26,099	1,843	428	852	2,830	8,220	2,613	975	4,031	6,542
Females	22,362	3,698	444	106	156	1,083	4,865	2,642	429	231	2,489
Total	135,616	29,797	2,287	534	1,008	3,913	13,085	5,255	1,404	4,262	9,031
<i>Children—</i>											
Males	2,898	2,731	273	31	73	448	190	4	20	510	881
Females	1,059	827	37	13	68	199	...	...	...	...	194
Total	3,957	3,558	310	44	141	647	190	4	20	510	1,075
Total average daily number	139,573	33,355	2,597	578	1,149	4,560	13,275	5,259	1,424	4,772	10,106
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets	8	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	3
Mid-day stoppages	160	57	4	1	3	4	103	55	4	13	7
Shifts and mid-day stoppages	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	173(a)	58(b)	5	1(e)	3	4	117(d)	(e) 55	11	(f)13	13
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
<i>In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—</i>											
On Sundays	167	57	5	...	3	4	28	1	3	11	8
On varying week days	2	1	...	1	...	...	89	54	8	2	5
<i>Exempted—</i>											
Under Section 5 B (2) (c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under one of the previous heads	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories	173(a)	58(b)	5	1(e)	3	4	117(d)	(e)55	11	(f)13	13

No. II—continued.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—continued.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkár.	Total.	Total for the year 1910.	Total for the year 1909.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	70	35	28	(a) Three Factories closed throughout the year.
3	...	1	2	2	8	...	...	1	70	63	40	
4	...	2	2	17	5	4	...	2	82	60	65	
...	...	2	4	7	10	10	4	...	345	387	400	(b) Figures for 2 factories not available.
7	...	3	8	26	32	15	4	3	567	545	533	(c) One factory closed throughout the year.
5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	18	13	7	(d) 26 factories closed throughout the year and 18 closed factories were inspected.
12	1	3	9	26	33	15	4	4	585	558	540	(e) 9 factories closed throughout the year and 4 closed factories were inspected.
496	36	1,014	284	4,490	1,937	3,667	2,199	395	182,195	176,740	173,000	(f) 2 factories closed throughout the year and one closed factory was inspected.
474	15	901	350	1,067	2,033	263	61	248	43,917	43,401	42,898	
960	51	1,915	634	5,557	3,970	3,930	2,260	643	226,112	220,141	215,898	
7	5	104	...	158	178	47	...	12	8,570	8,229	8,514	(g) 2 factories closed throughout the year and one closed factory was inspected.
...	4	87	...	116	57	...	...	1	2,662	2,587	2,947	
7	9	191	...	274	235	47	...	13	11,232	10,816	11,461	
957	60	2,106	634	5,831	4,205	3,977	2,260	656	237,344	230,957	227,359	
3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	47	73	
8	1	2	7	26	33	14	4	4	510	478	439	
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	5	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
12	1	3	9	26	33	15	4	4	560	545	520	
4	...	2	9	15	33	15	4	2	371	358	358	
8	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	2	185	184	159	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
12	1	3	9	26	33	15	4	4	560	545	520	

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accident

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	12	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Serious	23	22	2	...	...	15	8	...	...	22	10
Minor	1,014	100	6	8	6	14	22	2	6	27	47
Total	1,049	125	9	8	6	29	31	8	6	51	57
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
" (b) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (c) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
" (d) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (e)	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
" (f) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (g) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" (h) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (i)	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	12	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act											
Total number of persons convicted.	12	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 7th August 1912. }

No. II—concluded.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—concluded.

and Offences.

Abmed-nagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder-abad.	Karachi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1910.	Total for the year 1909.	Remarks.
...	20	27	30	
...	...	3	...	10	1	8	7	...	126	112	178	
...	1	...	1	57	...	26	15	1	1,353	1,489	1,395	
...	1	3	1	67	1	29	22	1	1,499	1,628	1,603	
...	5	8	3	
...	1	4	...	
...	2	1	...	
...	1	...	...
...	7	8	15	
...	
...	1	2	1	
...	
...	8	...	2	
...	25	18	21	
...	
...	25	18	21	

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1911.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.			
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	0 13 4	0 13 4	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 1 7	1 1 7	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Fitter ...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 3	1 4 3	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 18 10	0 13 10	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Bricklayer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	...	...	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 6	1 5 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Boller-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 11 0	0 11 0	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Work-shops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woollen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.		30th June.		31st December.	
	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.	Rs. a. p.	Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 5 4	1 4 8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Fitter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 9	1 3 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Bricklayer ...	0 13 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 4	0 4 11	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 3	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...
Dyer ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	0 6 2	0 6 2	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	2 5 4	2 4 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...
Boller-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 13 4	4 13 4	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 5	0 7 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 5 0	...
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	...	...

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 7th August 1912.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

FORM No. III—continued.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1911.

Class of labour.	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.				Dye Works.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 8 0			0 12 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 6	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	0 14 11
Fitter	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 4	0 10 4	...	...			0 9 6	0 9 0	1 2 8	1 2 1	0 13 0	0 12 6	0 14 4	0 14 4
Carpenter	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0			0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Mason	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	...	...			0 11 6	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 11 6	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0
Weaver (man)	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0			...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 6 3	0 6 3
Spinner (man)	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0			0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 3	0 8 6	...	...	0 6 6	0 7 3
Dyer	...	...	...	...	0 3 9	0 3 9			...	...	0 6 11	0 6 9	...	...	2 4 11	2 4 11
Engine-driver	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 3	0 10 4	0 7 9	0 7 9			0 7 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 10 8	1 10 8
Boiler-man	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 9	0 8 9	...	...			0 8 6	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 8 6	0 10 8	0 10 8
Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 9			...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 5	0 7 5
Cooly or Porter (man)	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 9			0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 6	0 6 6
Cooly or Porter (woman)	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3			0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6

Class of labour.	CENTRAL DIVISION.								SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
	Khândesh District.				Poona District.				Sholapur District.		Belgaum District.		Dhârwar District.			
	Cotton Spinning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.				Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	to 0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fitter	...	1 7 3	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	to 2 3 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter	...	0 16 6	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	to 0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 7 0
Mason	...	...	...	...	0 12 11	0 12 11	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	to 0 11 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 5 0	to 0 6 6	...	...	...	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver	...	...	0 6 5	0 7 9	0 15 5	0 15 5	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Boiler-man	...	0 12 7	0 6 11	0 9 9	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 5	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unskilled labour—																
Messenger	0 5 4	0 5 3	0 5 10	0 7 2	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man)	0 4 3	0 4 2	...	...	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	to 0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cooly or Porter (woman)	0 3 2	0 3 1	...	...	0 3 8	0 3 1	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	to 0 3 0	...	...	...	...

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 7th August 1912.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

FORM No. III—concluded.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour^s
in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1911..

Class of labour.	KARACHI DISTRICT.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
1. Skilled labour—						
Blacksmith	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 9 4	0 9 4
Fitter	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 8	1 1 8
Weaver (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 12 3	1 12 3	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Boiler-man	0 11 8	0 11 8	.....	.....	0 9 0	0 9 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 7th August 1912.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1912.

[Price—5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1912.

No. 174-F. I. of 1913.

From

E. L. SALE, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,
Collector of Bombay ;
Bombay.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 18th June 1913.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the report from the Chief Inspector of Factories on the administration of the Indian Factories Act during the year 1912.

2. The omission to inspect certain factories during the year was, in my opinion, unavoidable. The Inspector stationed at Ahmedabad had to carry out the whole of the factory inspection work in the Presidency north of the Thána District including Sind. With such a large field to travel over it was impossible for him to visit the outlying districts, where factories are few, more than twice a year, and under these circumstances it will be understood that some factories were not working at the time of the Inspector's visit.

3. The labour question in Bombay is one which the mill-owners as a corporate body have not yet managed to solve. The jobber is still the master of the situation and finds it to his interest that there should be frequent changes among the hands. This extensive fluctuation of labour is one of the chief obstacles in the way of any satisfactory system of registration of children-workers.

4. The Certifying Surgeon for factories in Bombay reports the difficulty experienced in identifying children already certified, who attempt to get a second certificate under a false name. These attempts are generally abetted by a jobber who expects to get the children employed in a second mill.

So long as the children and their guardians frustrate the endeavours made under the Act to prevent them from working for more than reasonable hours, it is hard to see what further measures can be successful.

Compulsory education for a portion of the period during which the children are supposed to be unemployed is one method which would prevent them from working in another mill and earning a double wage.

The fact that about 13,000 passes are issued every year to children in Bombay, whilst the average number in daily employ in the factories is only 4,300, shows that duplicate certificates must be frequently obtained by misrepresentation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. L. SALE,

Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1912.

1. This report deals with the old and the new Acts, the latter having come into force from the 1st July 1912.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year under report the number of factories subject to control under the Act rose from 603 in the year 1911, to 687. The additional factories comprised : in Bombay, 3 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, 1 Dye Works, 1 Iron Works, 2 Printing Presses, 2 Railway Workshops (one old Railway Workshop at Parel is now treated as two separate concerns and a new one has been started at Mátunga), 1 Saw Mill and 2 Metal Working Factories; in Ahmedabad, 10 Ginning and Pressing Factories, 1 Hosiery Factory and 1 Oil Mill; in Broach, 33 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Surat, 22 Ginning and Pressing Factories and 1 Printing Press; in Poona, 1 Municipal Workshop, 3 Printing Presses and 1 Stone-working Factory; in Sholápur, 1 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill and 5 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Sátára, 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Belgaum, 1 Match Factory and 1 Ginning and Pressing Factory; in Bijápur, 1 Ginning Factory; in Dhárwár, 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Karáchi, 1 Flour Mill, and in Thar and Párkar, 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories. On the other hand, 18 factories which were included in last year's report have been removed from the list; these are 1 Comb Factory, 1 Cotton Spinning Mill, 1 Cotton Press, 1 Flour Mill, 1 Electrical Works, 1 Kerosine-tin Works and 1 Printing Press, all of which were in Bombay; 1 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Ahmedabad; 1 Ginning Factory in East Khándesh; 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories and 1 Flour Mill in West Khándesh; 1 Cotton Spinning Mill and 1 Distillery in Poona; 1 Arsenal and 2 Cotton Presses in Karáchi and 1 Ginning Factory in Hyderabad.

2. The number of factories at work was 615 against 562 in the previous year. Of these, 296 were perennial and 391 were seasonal. Of the former 163 and of the latter 388 were connected with the Cotton Industry. While 72 remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 259,845 against 237,344 in the previous year, and of these, 208,288 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 185,576 in the year before.

4. The new factories in the Gujarát District, that were brought on the register, were closed during the latter half of the year, as the active season for ginning and pressing cotton generally lasts from January to April.

5. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the Collector of Bombay, Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A., I. C. S., from the beginning of the year till 30th of June 1912, and from that date it was held by the undersigned.

Under the Factory Re-organization Scheme, sanctioned by Government, the posts of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. Chambers, McCormack and Whitaker respectively, and the 4th Inspector's post remained vacant until the close of the year.

The charges at present allotted to the Inspectors are as follows :—

To the 1st Inspector—the factories in the Island of Bombay on the west of the G. I. P. Railway line and those in Thána, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Sholápur and Ahmednagar.

To the 2nd Inspector—the factories of Gujarát, Sind and West Khándesh (excluding the Dhulia Táluka).

To the 3rd Inspector—the factories in the Island of Bombay lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway line and those in the districts of Násik, East Khándesh and the Dhulia Táluka of West Khándesh.

Mr. Chambers was on privilege leave from the 11th to the 27th of November 1912 and Mr. McCormack had privilege leave from the 20th of April to the 31st of May of the same year.

The posts of Certifying Surgeons for the Town and Island of Bombay were held by the Presidency Surgeons from the beginning of the year until the 30th of June 1912.

Since that date the work has been done by Dr. J. H. Walsh, who has been appointed as a whole-time officer for the Town and Island of Bombay, including the district of Thána.

In other districts throughout the Presidency the certification of children has been carried out by the Medical Officers appointed by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4785, dated the 23rd July 1912.

6. Of the 687 factories on the list, 225 were inspected more than three times, 44 were inspected three times, 75 twice, and 130 once; while 213 escaped inspection.

In addition to those enumerated above, 167 extra visits were made for purposes of inspection and enquiry.

Of the 213 factories noted above as having escaped inspection, 76 were brought upon the register as amenable to the new Act, after the ginning and pressing season had closed. Others again were closed owing to failure of the cotton crops in some districts, leaving 96 (4 perennial and 92 seasonal) which were open and liable to inspection but which were not visited by a whole-time Inspector.

All the inspections referred to above were performed by the whole-time Inspectors. This office has no information of visits which may have been paid by District Magistrates.

The appointment of the 4th Inspector of Factories, which was filled on the 28th of March 1913, will materially assist in meeting the difficulties encountered during the year under report.

II.—Sanitation.

7. Inspectors have still in view the necessity of improvement in some of the existing types of latrines, but owing to the alleged irregularity in the Municipal water-supply they are unable to press the point. The system of partly coal-tarring the interior of latrines has been continued, as it was found to facilitate the flushing of walls immediately round the seats.

No prosecutions were instituted under this head.

The sufficiency of potable water for the use of operatives was well maintained.

III.—Ventilation.

8. Efforts are being made by some of the prominent mill-owners to improve the ventilation of their factories, and with some success, but complaints are still recorded with regard to the excessive humidification of the atmosphere, particularly in the reeling rooms and weaving sheds, in which some mills stand out prominently as offenders. Pending the decision of the Ventilation Committee appointed to investigate this matter, no material improvement seems possible. Some patented processes for stripping the waste cotton fibre

from carding engines, on the vacuum principle, have been adopted by a few mills. In course of time this method will, no doubt, supersede that of stripping by hand, thus mitigating the dust nuisance and minimising the risk of accidents.

IV.—Wages.

9. The usual statement of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form A.

The figures were obtained by the Factory Inspectors from the factories in their respective charges, and they are found to agree generally with the figures hitherto supplied by factory owners.

10. A few strikes occurred in some of the cotton spinning and weaving mills, but none of them assumed a serious aspect. They were chiefly due to an adjustment of wages, but as labour was scarce and the cotton industry in a particularly flourishing condition, employers had to concede the points in dispute. It is understood that no reduction of wages has been effected to correspond to the lesser hours of work enforced under the new Act.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

11. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and the mofussil for the past five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1908 ..	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818
1909 ...	22,350	20,548	42,898	3,773	7,688	11,461
1910 ...	22,288	21,113	43,401	3,942	6,874	10,816
1911 ...	22,362	21,555	43,917	3,957	7,275	11,232
1912 ...	24,053	25,433	49,486	4,301	10,043	14,344

The abnormal increase in the figures over those of previous years is due to the fact that many seasonal factories, which have hitherto been exempted from the operation of the old Act, have become subject to inspection under the new Act.

12. No cases of illegal employment of women have been detected.

In Ahmedabad the Manager of a Cotton Spinning Mill was prosecuted, and a conviction obtained, for employing a girl who was under the legal age-limit.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in introducing the new registers, particularly those for the use of children. Special orders were issued in this connection, and when these were ignored legal proceedings were taken and a conviction obtained in every case.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

13. There were three prosecutions in Bombay for negligence in fencing machinery. Fencing was, however, well maintained generally, and had close attention from Inspectors. Most of the orders passed were readily attended to by factory owners.

VII.—Accidents.

14. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61

The decrease in the percentage—the lowest on record—is probably due to the increase in the number of persons employed, by reason of the addition of factories to the roll under operation of the new Act; as also in a measure to the extra precautions taken by Inspectors to ensure the proper maintenance of guards.

15. The fatal accidents numbered 29 and caused the death of 30 persons. Details showing the cause of the accidents and the districts in which they occurred are given below :—

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Caught between a travelling crane and pillar	1
The deceased stepped from a gangway on to the track of a traverse crane, which was in motion, and was crushed against a pillar.	
Caught by a driving strap	4
A man was entangled by a broken rope and whirled round the shafting, severing his leg from the thigh.	
Three other cases occurred in which the men were entangled with the straps and shafting while mounting the straps on running pulleys.	
Crushed between the hoist-cage and well	2
The first case was of a man who tried to enter a hoist while it was in motion and was jammed against the wall.	
The second was a hoist operator who looked out of the hoist to speak to an oilman down below and had his head crushed against the arch of the hoist entrance.	
Caught between a mule-carriage and the spring-piece	1
The deceased was taking his food behind the bobbin creel and inadvertently brought his head between the carriage and the spring-piece.	

	No. of persons killed.
Falling into the rope-race 1	1
The man apparently fell from one of the stagings in the rope-alley and was killed by the fall.	

Ahmedabad.

Struck by a scutcher beater 1	1
A blow-room tenter set on the feed-rollers of a scutcher and opened the beater cover, his foot came into contact with the beater and was cut off below the knee.	

Caught in a pulley 1	1
While attempting to mount a strap on a carding-engine pulley he got foul of the strap and was knocked against the framing.	

Fall out of a hoist 1	1
While looking out of an ascending hoist the attendant lost his balance and fell down the hoist-shaft.	

Thana.

Caught by a driving strap 1	1
The deceased, an oiler in the blow-room, was attempting to mount a strap with which he got entangled and was carried round the shaft.	

Crushed by a bone-crushing machine 1	1
The victim was an Engine-driver in the factory, who accidentally came in contact with the machine and received fatal injuries.	

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

Due to burns 2	2
A fire originated in the blow-room due to some hard substance in the cotton coming into contact with the beater of the hard-waste-breaker.	
In the second case a man was in the furnace of a boiler, trying to caulk the fusible-plug. The plug was unseated and to escape from the rush of steam the man made towards the fire-end of the boiler and was suffocated by the fumes.	

By drowning 1	1
A man fell into the mill tank and was drowned.	

By falling weights 4	4
A cotton bale fell on a man through the breaking of the chain while it was being hoisted up to the mixing room.	
In the second case a man was sitting near a stack of timber when the balance weight of a crane knocked one of the logs off on to him.	
In the third case two men were removing materials from an iron rack which capsized and crushed both.	

Due to falls 2	2
In the first case a man fell out of a lift.	
The second was due to a fall from a window of the ring frame department on the second floor of the building.	

Run over by a trolley 1	1
The deceased was moving a trolley laden with iron castings, when one of the wheels came off and the trolley fell on him.	

Ahmedabad.

Due to burns and scalds 2	2
In the first case a man in a match factory slipped and fell into a vat used for boiling wood.	
A woman worker while leaving the mill premises was killed by contact with an electric live wire which fell on her.	

East Khándesh.

Due to burns 1
 A man entered a cotton baling press-box to clean the side plates when his clothing was set on fire by his assistant who was holding a naked light.

Násik.

Crushed between girders 1
 A man in the railway works was crushed by falling girders.

Sátára.

Due to burns 1
 The overseer in a match factory while endeavouring to remove match-crates which had caught fire in the drying room received burns from which he subsequently died.

Dhárwár.

Due to a fall 1
 The deceased was a mochi who lost his balance and fell to the floor from the shaft-level while endeavouring to mount a strap on a pulley.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

16. In all 13 prosecutions were instituted in the Presidency. Seven of these were under the old Act, out of which 3 were in Bombay, 2 in Ahmedabad, and 2 in West Khándesh. Convictions were obtained in every instance and fines imposed in 6 cases, ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 200, and in one instance the accused was warned and discharged.

All six prosecutions under the new Act were instituted in Bombay, resulting in the conviction of nine persons who were fined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30. Of these, one factory was twice prosecuted.

IX.—General.

17. In Bombay fires occurred in five factories connected with the cotton industry; of which three were unimportant, as little or no damage was done to the machinery or buildings.

The other two were responsible for the total destruction of the Sagar Cotton Press and the Mátunga Cotton Mill. No lives were lost or personal injury sustained in any of the above.

Two more fires were reported from West Khándesh, which, however, caused only slight injuries to one man, from which he recovered within a week.

18. Brief reference has already been made to the difficulty experienced in introducing the register of children in its new form. Similar difficulty obtained in the application of section 36, the rulings of which, under the previous Act, had not been so strictly enforced. Omissions here are frequently traceable to the lack of intelligence or apathy in the time-keeper's department of mills, and it has required the exercise of much tact and patience on the part of Inspectors to ensure the carrying out, in a proper manner, the principles suggested in the clauses at issue.

Inspectors fully recognize that the maximum of vigilance is necessary to prevent the illegal employment of children—a type of labour often difficult to procure—and thereby giving encouragement to unprincipled persons (in which the children themselves actively participate) to contravene the principles of the Act.

19. The limitation of the hours of employment of male adults in textile factories has not been a disturbing factor; a fact which is largely due to the

conciliatory attitude of mill-owners, who were favoured with a prosperous condition of the industry and were able to meet the demands of the operatives, which under less favourable circumstances may have set up considerable labour difficulties.

It is understood that no reduction of wages has been effected to correspond to the lesser hours of labour enforced by the Act.

20. I have to record my appreciation of the earnest and painstaking manner in which Mr. Chambers, the First Inspector of Factories, has carried out his duties. Mr. MacCormack has also worked satisfactorily in the Gujarát District.

Mr. Borgawkar, the Head Clerk in Bombay, and Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Clerk in the Ahmedabad Office, have worked well.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 30th May 1913.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

FORM A (Wages Statement.)

	Bombay.		Ahmedabad.
	Per month.	Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Blacksmith	40 0 0 To	45 0 0	24 0 0
Fitter	38 0 0 „	45 0 0	20 0 0
Carpenter	28 0 0 „	37 0 0	24 8 0
Bricklayer ... ..	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Mason	30 0 0 „	.....	27 5 4
Weaver (man)	26 0 0 „	20 0 0	17 0 0
Spinner (man)	25 0 0 „	23 0 0	9 8 0
Dyer	15 0 0 „	23 0 0	8 10 8
Engine-driver	50 0 0 „	50 0 0	19 5 4
Boiler-man	22 8 0 „	18 0 0	17 10 8
2. Unskilled labour—			
Messenger	9 0 0 „	12 0 0	7 10 8
Cooly (man)	13 0 0 „	17 0 0	9 10 8
Do. (woman)	9 0 0 „	.....	6 10 8

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

*Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 30th May 1913. }*

Number of persons convicted during the year 1912 in respect of Factories Act (XV of 1891).

		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dabrávár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sútkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawábhá.	Total.	Remarks.	
Under section 15 (1) of the Factories Act:—																									
Clause (a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
" (b)	
" (c)	
" (d)	
" (e)	
" (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
" (g)	
" (h)	
" (i)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Total	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		

(iii)

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 30th May 1913.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT
Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	11	10	33	...	22	139	61	9	...
	Engineering workshops ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Electric works...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	11	33	...	22	...	139	61	9	1
Grand Total ...	181	71	38	2	26	4	142	61	11	18

I—concluded.

Stories—concluded.

No.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawabsha.	Total.	Remarks.
..	
..	1	
..	1	
..	
12	12	2	2	10	25	14	1	1	6	18	388	
..	1	...	...	...	5	
..	
..	2	
..	
..	
..	
..	3	...	...	...	7	
..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
..	
..	
..	1	
..	2	
..	2	
..	1	
12	12	3	3	10	25	14	5	1	6	18	411	
19	12	3	5	10	29	14	13	4	6	18	687	

STATEMENT
Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Tbana.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</i>											
Arms and Ammunition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,066	...
Arsenals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...
Boilers (erection and repair)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal foundry and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-carriage factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-powder factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematical instrument factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints ...	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal works	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
Oil mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,847	...
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>											
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	109,806	41,256	2,996	1,070	1,567	4,475	1,990	...	1,331	11,705
	Hosiery	40	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk mills	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tent factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	111,532	41,368	2,996	1,070	1,567	4,475	1,990	...	...	1,331	11,705
Mineral.	Aluminium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colliery workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iron and Brass foundries	3,080	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
	Lock and Cutlery works	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal works	927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
	Petroleum Refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tin works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,217	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Brcach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Kán- desh.	West Kán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>											
Transport.	Dockyards ...	1,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	13,177	...	...	...	...	1,262	...	673	315	150
	Tramway works ...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,811	...	...	...	...	1,262	...	673	315	150
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aërated water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works ...	1,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	190	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,713	159	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...
	Printing presses ...	3,672	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	338	...
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,722	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	546	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...

II—continued.

Employed by different Industries—continued.

Distric-	Sátára.	Belgaum	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Súkkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawabaha.	Total.	Remarks.
...	1,359	
...	2,614	...	2,040	2,288	...	...	22,514	
...	275	
...	2,614	...	2,040	2,288	...	...	24,148	
...	
...	121	
...	
...	
...	191	100	...	...	865	
...	
...	
...	191	100	...	...	986	
...	
...	556	...	...	...	971	
...	
...	1,523	
...	
...	349	
...	
...	556	...	...	...	2,843	
...	
...	263	
...	4,057	
...	
...	4,320	
...	
...	
...	175	
...	
...	457	
...	89	
...	
...	
...	671	

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- deah.	West Khán- deah.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá- pur.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>												
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing Mills.	1,114	456	2,222	...	1,639	...	9,313	4,039	597	...	564
	Engineering Workshops ...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas Works ...	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	1,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match Factories ...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella Factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
	Electric Works ...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor Works ...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Instrument Factory.	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,285	710	2,222	...	1,639	...	9,313	4,039	597	61	564	
Grand Total ...	146,269	42,432	5,218	1,070	3,258	4,890	12,565	4,039	1,270	5,359	12,419	

No. II—concluded.

employed by different Industries—concluded.

Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Bilgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Navabsha.	Total.	Remarks.
...	
...	884	
...	384	
...	
400	208	323	825	974	1,626	(a)	159	1,003	2,042	27,507	(a) Information not available.
...	210	...	...	...	1,151	
...	
...	544	
...	
...	
...	
...	352	...	...	...	1,550	
...	39	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	
...	
...	
...	61	
...	158	
...	253	
...	77	
400	247	332	825	974	1,626	562	159	1,006	2,042	31,653	
400	247	2,146	825	6,257	1,626	3,965	2,542	1,006	2,042	259,845	

III.

Persons employed.

Year.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Hyder- abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Navabha.	Total.	Remarks.
1907	167	1,111	362	4,198	845	3,625	2,471	825	1,270	196,015	
1907	75	836	463	1,250	746	08	71	178	762	49,86	
1904	242	1,947	825	58,44	1,591	3,933	2,542	1,003	2,032	245,501	
4	3	117	...	653	20	32	...	3	5	10,754	
2	2	82	...	156	15	...	...	...	5	3,590	
6	5	199	...	809	35	32	...	3	10	14,344	
1400	247	2,146	825	6,257	1,626	3,965	2,542	1,006	2,042	259,845	
...	...	913	...	1,567	...	...	...	...	...	132,533	
...	...	681	...	754	...	...	...	...	...	35,245	
...	...	1,594	...	2,321	...	...	...	...	...	167,778	
...	...	102	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	9,411	
...	...	68	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	3,440	
...	...	170	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	12,851	
...	...	1,764	...	2,669	...	...	...	...	...	180,629	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District	Number of Factories.					
	Allowing interval after 8 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21, (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	166	3	8	...	...	177
Ahmedabad	66	1	...	...	...	67
Broach	23	...	...	...	10	33
Kaira	2	...	...	...	...	2
Surat	11	...	...	...	12	23
Thána	4	...	...	...	...	4
East Khándesh	96	17	...	...	1	114
West Khándesh	28	14	...	...	...	42
Násik	9	1	...	...	...	10
Poona	18	...	...	...	...	18
Sholápur	16	...	...	...	...	16
Ahmednagar	5	1	...	...	...	6
Sátára	3	...	...	...	...	3
Belgaum	5	...	...	...	...	5
Bijápur	10	...	...	...	...	10
Dhárwár	26	...	...	...	...	26
Hyderabad	11	...	...	...	1	12
Karáchi	10	...	2	...	...	12
Sukkur	3	...	1	...	...	4
Thar and Párkar... ..	4	2	...	...	...	6
Nawábsha	15	...	...	...	...	15
Total	531	39	11	...	24	605

IV.

Holidays.

Number of Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
53	121	2	...	...	1	(a) 177	(a) Four factories remained closed.
6	61	...	...	...	...	(b) 67	(b) Four factories remained closed.
...	38	...	...	...	...	(c) 33	(c) Four factories did not submit information and one factory remained closed.
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1	22	...	...	...	...	(d) 23	(d) One factory remained closed and two factories did not submit information.
1	3	...	...	...	...	4	
23	91	...	...	...	...	(e) 114	(e) Twenty-eight factories remained closed.
2	40	...	...	...	...	(f) 42	(f) Nineteen factories remained closed.
2	8	...	...	...	...	(g) 10	(g) One factory remained closed.
10	8	...	...	...	...	18	
4	12	...	...	...	...	(h) 16	(h) Three factories remained closed.
1	3	...	...	...	2	(i) 6	(i) Six factories remained closed.
1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
3	2	...	...	...	...	5	
2	8	...	...	...	...	10	
7	19	...	...	...	...	(j) 26	(j) Three factories remained closed.
8	4	...	...	...	...	(k) 12	(k) One factory remained closed and one factory did not submit information.
9	3	...	...	...	...	(l) 12	(l) One factory did not submit information.
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
4	2	...	...	...	...	6	
14	1	...	...	...	...	(m) 15	(m) One factory remained closed and two factories did not submit information.
157	443	2	...	...	3	605	

(xx)
STATEMENT V.
Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	19	17	1,126	1,162	
Ahmedabad	5	13	119	137	
Broach ... ..	...	...	3	3	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	6	6	
Surat ... ..	...	...	8	8	
Thána	2	5	24	31	
East Khándesh	1	4	26	31	
West Khándesh ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Násik	1	...	9	10	
Poona ... ..	...	6	26	32	
Sholápur ... ..	...	11	28	39	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára	1	...	...	1	
Belgaum ... ..	...	4	1	5	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1	10	58	69	
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	6	23	29	
Sukkur ... ..	...	9	15	24	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Nawábsha ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	85	1,476	1,591	

STATEMENT VI.

STATEMENT

Convic-

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay	1	...	...	1	2
Ahmedabad
Broach
Kaira
Surat
Thána
East Khándesh
West Khándesh
Násik
Poona
Sholápur
Ahmednagar
Sátára
Belgaum
Bijápur
Dhárwár
Hyderabad
Karáchi
Sukkur
Thar and Párkar
Nawábsha
Total	1	...	...	1	2

Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

(xxiv)

STATEMENT VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not Inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	2	3	19	154	178	3	181	
Ahmedabad ...	1	3	18	38	60	11	71	
Bronch ...	...	...	...	5	5	33	38	
Kaira ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	
Surat ...	...	...	...	3	3	23	26	
Thána ...	...	1	3	...	4	...	4	
East Khándesh ...	85	8	3	...	96	46	142	
West Khándesh ...	4	18	...	...	22	39	61	
Násik ...	3	...	...	2	5	6	11	
Poona ...	...	8	...	10	18	...	18	
Sholápur ...	4	1	...	6	11	8	19	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	
Sátára ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	3	3	2	5	
Bijápur ...	2	6	...	...	8	2	10	
Dhárwár ...	11	12	...	4	27	2	29	
Hyderabad ...	3	...	...	...	3	11	14	
Karáchi ...	1	12	...	...	13	...	13	
Sukkur ...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	
Thar and Párkar ...	5	...	...	...	5	1	6	
Nawábsba ...	6	...	...	...	6	12	18	
Total ...	180	75	44	225	474	213	687	

*Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 30th May 1913. }*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT
OF THE
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1913.

[Price—5a. or 6d.]

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1913.

No. F. I.-242 OF 1914.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 26th June 1914.*

From

A. H. A. SIMCOX, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Chief Inspector of Factories' Annual Report.

2. I think it will be allowed that the amount of inspection work done is satisfactory and reflects credit on the staff. I much regret, however, that no inspections by District Magistrates in the mofussil are recorded. If this indicates that no inspections were made, it is, in my opinion, a matter which requires attention, for such inspections, however informal, enable the heads of districts to keep in touch with the large industries involved, to appreciate and assist the work of the professional Inspectors, and incidentally to discover many abuses.

3. Since I came to Bombay I have visited the majority of the mills and am glad to be able to record that there seems to be an excellent feeling between the Managers and the inspecting staff generally. There must, of course, be occasional friction, but it is acknowledged to be due to genuine differences of professional opinion. I may instance the case of the scutchers quoted by Mr. Engel. The matter was decided before I came. Had it not been so, I might very likely have taken a view different to that now authorized. But there are many arguments on both sides, and it is to the credit of all concerned that there was no suggestion of arbitrary interference.

4. I believe Mr. Engel is a little pessimistic as to ventilation. By taking up individual cases, great improvements may be made. Some are actually in progress at the present moment, and more are promised.

5. The most difficult question at the moment is that of child-labour to which Mr. Sale referred last year. I am glad to say that Managers are mostly ready, while deploring their own difficulties, to sympathise with those of the Certifying Surgeon and the inspecting staff. Some of them have begun to come up with suggestions of their own towards solving the problem and these are being gratefully received and tested. It is hoped that next year an improvement may be recorded. At present it appears that jobbers, parents and the children themselves are painfully devoid of morality.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year under report the number of factories subject to control under the Act rose from 687 in the year 1912 to 743. The additional factories comprised : in Bombay, 1 Soap Factory, 1 Cotton Press, 1 Dye Works, 1 Printing Press, 1 Lock and Safe Works and 1 Furniture Works; in Thána, 1 Oil Mill, 1 Printing Press and 1 Bone Crushing Factory; in Ahmedabad, 4 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills and 9 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Kaira, 4 Ginning Factories; in Broach, 2 Cotton Presses; in Surat, 1 Ginning and 1 Press Factories; in Panch Maháls, 1 Ginning Factory; in Karáchi, 1 Flour Mill and 3 Printing Presses; in Nawábsháh, 1 Cotton Press; in Poona, 1 Printing Press and 1 Cabinet Making Works; in Sholápur, 1 Ginning Factory and 1 Cotton Mill (Sholápur Mill has been treated as two separate Factories); in Ahmednagar, 1 Ginning Factory; in Dhárwár, 13 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Kolába, 1 Rice Mill—the first of its kind registered under the Act; in West Khándesh, 3 Ginning and 3 Pressing Factories; and in Násik, 1 Cotton Press. On the other hand, 20 factories—which were included in the register last year—have been removed from the list. These are : 2 Cotton Presses, 1 Engineering Works, 1 Iron Works, 1 Saw Mill, 1 Dye Works and 1 Electric Generating Power Station to which the Factory Act does not apply, all of which are in Bombay; 11 Ginning and Pressing Factories in East Khándesh which had been closed for a number of years, and 2 more Ginning Factories in Nawábshah District.

2. There were 698 factories at work as against 615 in the previous year. Of these, 312 were perennial and 431 were seasonal. Of the former 168 and of the latter 428 were connected with the cotton industry. 45 factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number* of operatives employed in the Presidency was 265,975 against 259,845 in the previous year, and of these, 211,421 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 208,288 in the year before.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the undersigned during the year under report with the exception of a period of three months' privilege leave from 1st August to 31st October, during which time the post was held by Mr. Chambers in addition to his own duties.

The posts of First, Second, Third and Fourth inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. Chambers, McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone respectively—the last named joined the Department on the 28th March 1913.

The charges at present allotted to the Inspectors are as follows :—

To the 1st Inspector—the factories on the west of the G. I. P. Railway Line in the Island of Bombay and those in Thána, Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kolába.

To the 2nd Inspector—the factories in Panch Maháls, Kaira, Broach, Surat and West Khándesh District excepting the Dhulia Táluka and part of the factories in Ahmedabad City.

To the 3rd Inspector—the factories in the Island of Bombay and Thána District lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in the districts of Násik, East Khándesh and the Dhulia Táluka of West Khándesh.

To the 4th Inspector—part of the factories in the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad District and those situated in the Sind Province.

The post of the whole-time Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and the district of Thána was held by Dr. J. H. Walsh from the beginning to the close of the year.

In other districts throughout the Presidency the certification of children has been carried out by medical officers appointed by Government.

5. Of the 743 factories, 312 were perennial ; of which 217 were inspected more than three times, 57 were inspected three times, 33 twice, 4 were inspected once and one factory was not inspected. Of the seasonal factories which totalled 431, four were inspected more than three times, 9 were inspected three times, 142 twice, 225 once and 51 missed inspection. Of the last named, 16 were closed. One Pressing Factory was destroyed by fire in the first quarter of the year before it had been inspected.

All the inspections referred to above were performed by the whole-time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections 227 extra visits were made for purposes of inspection and enquiry.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitary provisions were carefully attended to by Factory Managers and orders under this head were readily complied with in a satisfactory manner.

In Ahmedabad, several of the larger factories have provided flushing contrivances to their latrines and others intend connecting theirs with the drainage system as soon as it is brought within measurable distance of their premises.

In Bombay, in only one case was it found necessary to prosecute the Manager and Proprietor of a Printing Press who was convicted and fined Rs. 15 for breach of section 9 (a) of the Act.

The sufficiency of potable water for the use of the operatives was well maintained.

III.—Ventilation.

7. Efforts are being made by some of the millowners to improve the ventilation of their factories but the difficulty of attaining satisfactory results without some standard as a guide is obvious. Complaints have been recorded by the Inspector with regard to the excessive humidification resorted to in some factories, the owners of which remain stolidly indifferent, and nothing short of legislation will effect a general improvement.

IV.—Wages.

8. The usual statements of average wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in form A.

The figures were obtained by the whole-time Inspectors from the factories in their respective charges. There is little or no variation in the wages of the different classes of labour earning a fixed monthly wage from those of previous years ; nor is there any evidence of a reduction in the wages of piece-workers, consequent on the lesser hours of work under the new Act. It must not, however, be assumed that the same amount of piece-work is turned out in the shorter day ; the fact is that the rate of payment per unit of production has been increased to arrive at the wage earned when the mills worked for longer hours.

9. Strikes of a minor character occurred during the year owing to dispute in the adjustment of wages. The points at issue were in most instances conceded by the employers in view of the scarcity of mill labour.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. The following table shews the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1909	22,350	20,548	42,898	3,773	7,688	11,461
1910	22,288	21,113	43,401	3,942	6,874	10,816
1911	22,362	21,555	43,917	3,957	7,275	11,232
1912	24,053	25,433	49,486	4,301	10,043	14,344
1913	23,530	27,641	51,171	4,494	9,725	14,219

11. For the illegal employment of women and children it was necessary to institute the following prosecutions :—

In Dhulia Town, the Engineer of a Ginning and Pressing Factory was charged as the person responsible for the employment of women in a room containing a cotton opener in contravention of section 20 and a conviction obtained.

In Ahmedabad, one prosecution had to be instituted for the illegal employment of women and a conviction was obtained against the Manager.

In Bombay, prosecutions had to be instituted in six cases in as many factories for the employment of children without certificates or for working them in excess of the legal limit prescribed by the Act, and convictions were secured in all the cases except one.

In Poona, the Manager and the Occupier of a Printing Press were prosecuted and fined for employing children without having obtained certificates of age and physical fitness from the Certifying Surgeon.

The issue of frequent orders was necessary to enforce the adoption of the registers required under the Act, particularly those relating to employment of children, and in several instances prosecutions were successfully undertaken.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

12. The fencing of machinery was generally well maintained throughout the year, but it was necessary to institute legal proceedings under this head in thirteen cases in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and one in Sholapur.

Serious accidents were reported to have occurred by contact with the beaters of scutchers through the dust chamber doors. A difference of opinion arose between millowners and the Inspectors on the application of Rule 21 (vi) to the doors referred to above.

Two cases against the Managers of mills in Bombay were decided by the Presidency Magistrate in favour of the Inspectors. Since then orders have been issued under section 18 (2) and all the mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have adopted measures for providing these doors with guards which prevent access to the beaters.

VII.—Accidents.

13. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·83
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·84
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59

The total number of accidents reported is very slightly above the figure for the previous year, and the lower percentage is accounted for by the increase in the number of persons employed in the factories newly added to the list as subject to inspection.

14. The fatal accidents reported amounted to 41, causing the death of 43 persons, the highest figure on record. Details shewing the cause of each are given below. Most of them are due to the gross carelessness of the victims, and are of a nature where preventive measures in the form of guards are unfortunately not possible, especially in respect to driving straps.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Falling on driving ropes The man was engaged in attending to the humidifier pump. He lost his balance and fell between the driving ropes and the pulley.	1
Caught between the hoist-cage and floor In the absence of the hoist-man the deceased entered the hoist and while ascending looked out of the hoist-cage and had his head crushed between the hoist-floor and the wall above.	1
Caught between driving belt and pulley The man was endeavouring to replace a strap on a running pulley when he became entangled with the strap and was carried round the shaft.	1
Breaking of twist drill The man was working on a drilling machine when the twist drill broke and a piece of it struck him on the temple, severing an artery, from the consequences of which he died.	1
Falling between a belt and pulley The deceased, while attending to the oiling of some bearings, lost his balance and fell between a belt and running pulley.	1
Falling on a carding engine The operative died of the injuries sustained in falling against a carding engine when he was running out of the mill.	1
Caught between feed-plate and roller The man, while putting a lap of cotton on a carding engine, had the palm of his left hand caught between the feed-roller and plate. He died eleven days later from blood-poisoning.	1
Caught between bobbin box of frame The covers of the bobbin skew gear wheels of an intermediate frame were removed for oiling when the clothes of the boy attending to the opposite machine were caught by side wheels, causing injuries to his ribs.	1

	No. of persons killed.
By strap and shafting	2
<p>In one case, the operative, while replacing a strap on the line shaft in the loom shed, was entangled by the strap and carried up to the shafting.</p> <p>In the other case deceased was carried round a shaft on the end of which he was stupidly trying to dress a bank of yarn.</p>	
Caught between a countershaft and platform	1
<p>The man's right leg came between one of the countershafts and the wooden platform of the rapelley of the weaving shed and he died of the injuries sustained.</p>	
Caught between pulley and strap	1
<p>In shifting a strap from the fast to the loose pulley on a carding engine his arm was caught between the strap and pulley and he was thrown against the machine receiving injuries to his head.</p>	
Fall from a scaffolding	1
<p>While hoisting some iron beams into position one of them struck the man and knocked him off the scaffolding.</p>	
Fall from a hoist	1
<p>Two men were in a hoist doing some repairs to the working gear when the hoist fell causing serious bodily injuries from which one of them died.</p>	
Struck by driving strap	1
<p>The deceased was killed by a stroke from a broken driving strap.</p>	
Pressed between wooden platform and baling press	1
<p>Instead of tightening the packing of the ram of a baling press, he slackened it with the result that the ram rose free of the cylinder and fell against him.</p>	
Caught between pulley and shaft	1
<p>While endeavouring to put a belt on a running pulley he got entangled and whirled round the shafting.</p>	
Caught in tin rollers	1
<p>The man was cleaning the floor beneath the tin rollers when the broom was caught between them and he was forcibly drawn against the frame-side and guards.</p>	
Crushed between hoist and floor	1
<p>The deceased leaned out of the hoist when it was ascending and had his head caught between the floor of the cage and the arch of the entrance to the hoist shaft.</p>	
<i>Belgaum.</i>	
By revolving shaft	1
<p>The victim, a girl, in passing got her sari entangled on the end of a shaft projecting through the engine room wall.</p>	
<i>Almedabad.</i>	
Line shafting	2
<p>A man engaged in removing planks from a scaffolding in the weaving shed was caught by a piece ofessian cloth which was entangled on the shafting, another man who endeavoured to help him by holding on to theessian also became entangled with it.</p>	
Driving belt of a loom	1
<p>The man in endeavouring to replace the driving belt of a loom had his clothing caught between the belt and pulley. He was taken up to the shaft with the belt and fell on the stone floor, causing fracture of his skull.</p>	
Belt driving the tallow pan	1
<p>The deceased had his hand caught in replacing the belt driving the tallow pan. He was taken over the shafting and killed.</p>	
Hoist	1
<p>The breakage of the hoist ropes resulted in the man being crushed to death between the floor sill and the hoist in his endeavour to jump out.</p>	
<i>West Khandesh.</i>	
Fly wheel of engine	1
<p>In turning an engine to get the crank over the dead centre, the engine started by pressure of steam admitted through a leaky stop valve. The men engaged were thrown off and injured, one of whom died.</p>	

Karachi.

Belt driving machine	1
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The man was replacing the belt of a drilling machine when his right arm was caught. He was taken round the main shafting, the injuries received causing death on the way to hospital.

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

Fall of a cloth bundling press	1
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Inexperienced coolies were employed in dismantling a cloth baling press, when it overbalanced and fell on one of them causing fatal injuries to his head.

Fall into a soap boiling vat	1
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The man attempted to walk across the top of a soap boiling vat and fell into it as the cover was not strong enough to bear his weight. He died the following day.

Fall from a scaffolding	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

A man employed in white-washing the wall in the weaving shed, fell from the scaffolding on to the end of a projecting shaft and thence to the floor. He died some hours later from internal injuries.

Fall from a window	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The deceased left his work in the winding department and seated himself on a window sill. He must have leaned against the window which flew open and he fell out from the fifth floor of the mill.

Run over by a locomotive	1
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The man was run over by a steam locomotive while shunting was going on in the yard.

Due to scalds	2
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

In the first case, the deceased entered and attempted to flush a boiler. The plates were hot and the steam generated scalded him, from the effects of which he died.
In the second case, the operative died of scalds received by a bursting of a cylinder on a drying machine.

Run over by a coal truck	1
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The man was run over by a coal truck in the mill compound and received severe injuries to his left leg. He died from the effects three days later.

Fall into a tank	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The operative was washing his hands in the mill tank and fell in. He was rescued and removed to the hospital where he died.

Burnt	1
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The body of a woman was found buried in the debris of a cotton pressing factory which was destroyed by fire.

Sholapur.

By drowning	1
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The deceased found drowned in the mill tank. Suicide is suspected.

Dharwar.

Buried under debris	2
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Two coolies were working near a godown when one of the walls collapsed and fell on them. Both died from the injuries received.

Nasik.

Due to scalds	1
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The European foreman of the Girder Works was enveloped by burning oil caused through the explosion of an oil gas cylinder with which he was experimenting.

Broach.

Fall into the engine hot well	1
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

A woman was walking near the hot well when she accidentally slipped and fell into it. She died from the effects of the scalds received.

Karachi.

Run over by a locomotive	1
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

While endeavouring to cross the rails, the deceased was run over by a shunting engine.

VIII.—*Prosecutions.*

15. The prosecutions instituted in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 31 in all, of which 29 were at the instance of the whole-time Inspectors and two were started by District Magistrates.

Convictions were obtained in 28 cases, in two of which the accused were warned and discharged, and in the remaining 26 fines were imposed ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100.

In two cases the accused were acquitted, and one case was withdrawn.

IX.—*General.*

16. There were very few fires of any importance, with the exception of one in Bombay which was responsible for the total destruction of the Akbar Cotton Press, and the death of one woman whose body was found the following day buried under the debris.

A serious fire also occurred in a Textile Mill in Ahmedabad in which the spinning room was gutted but personal injuries were not sustained by anyone.

17. A general strike of workmen employed in the workshops of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways took place in June 1913 and lasted a few days. The exact cause was difficult to ascertain but it is believed that the movement was a mark of sympathy with the strikers employed on the Madras Railway.

18. I have to express satisfaction with the work of the Factory Staff—particularly Mr. Chambers; and also with that of the Office Clerks in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 12th June 1914.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

FORM A (Wages Statement).

	Bombay.		Ahmedabad.
	Per month.	Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Blacksmith	30 0 0 to	38 4 0	26 0 0
Fitter	40 0 0 „	40 4 0	23 0 0
Carpenter	30 0 0 „	35 10 0	26 0 0
Bricklayer	37 0 0 „	30 10 0	26 0 0
Mason	26 0 0 „	30 0 0	28 0 0
Weaver (man)	26 0 0 „	26 7 0	23 0 0
Spinner (man)	22 8 0 „	13 4 0	11 0 0
Dyer	22 8 0 „	.....	10 0 0
Engine-driver	30 0 0 „	60 15 0	20 0 0
Boiler-man	30 0 0 „	24 9 0	18 0 0
2. Unskilled labour—			
Messenger	9 8 0 „	11 8 0	9 0 0
Cooly (man)	13 0 0 „	12 11 0	10 0 0
Do. (woman)	6 8 0 „	7 0 0	7 0 0

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 12th June 1914. }

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Brcach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Tbána.	East Khán- deah.	West Khán- deah.	Nárik.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	10	19	35	4	1	24	...	128	67 10
	Engineering workshops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and pack- ing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	20	35	4	1	24	...	128	67	10
Grand Total	180	84	40	6	1	28	7	131	67	12

I—concluded.

Victories—concluded.

Area	Stolá- pur.	Ahmed- nagar.	Sátta.	Edgum.	Eijápur.	Dhárwár.	Koliba.	Hyder- abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkar.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawáb- sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1912.
...
...	1	1
...	1	1
...
...	13	13	2	15	11	38	...	14	1	...	6	17	428	388
...	2	...	...	...	5	5
...
...	2	2
...
...
...
...	3	...	...	...	7	7
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...
...
1	1	1
...	1	2
...	2	2
...	1	1
1	13	13	3	16	11	38	...	14	6	...	6	17	450	411
20	21	13	3	18	11	42	1	14	17	4	6	17	743	697

Co. II—continued.

Employed by different Industries—continued.

Sholapur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb-sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1912.	Remarks.
...	1,408	1,359	
123	2,680	...	...	2,135	2,156	...	...	23,699	22,514	
...	350	275	
123	2,680	...	...	2,135	2,156	...	...	25,457	24,148	
...	
...	104	121	
...	
...	
...	262	244	...	...	1,063	865	
...	
...	
...	262	244	...	...	1,167	986	
...	535	...	...	...	1,077	971	
...	
...	1,714	1,523	(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.
...	524	349	
...	22	...	
...	535	...	...	...	3,337	2,813	
...	294	263	
...	252	...	...	...	4,534	4,057	
...	
...	252	...	...	...	4,828	4,320	
...	
...	
...	374	175	
...	
...	469	457	
...	43	39	
...	
...	
...	886	671	

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Maháls.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desb.	West Khán-desb.	Nási.	Pooná.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>											
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing Mills.	936	1,629	3,584	193	...	1,847	...	10,062	5,789	718
	Engineering Workshops	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas Works	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match Factories	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
	Electric Works	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor Works	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Instrument Factory.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,932	1,843	3,584	193	...	1,847	...	10,062	5,789	718	56
Grand Total	146,815	38,726	6,764	1,421	...	3,503	5,246	13,447	5,789	1,454	5,484

o. II—concluded.

employed by different Industries—concluded.

Sholá- pur.	Ahmed- nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolaba.	Hyder- abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb- sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1912.	Remarks.
...	
...	357	384	
...	857	384	
...	
945	920	242	980	877	2,200	...	1,406	...	...	1,144	1,296	34,718	27,507	
...	489	...	...	...	1,486	1,151	
...	
...	517	544	
...	
...	
...	
...	414	...	...	...	1,553	1,550	
...	...	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	352	
...	
...	
...	56	61	
...	58	158	
...	260	253	
...	75	77	
945	920	276	986	877	2,200	...	1,406	903	...	1,144	1,296	38,957	31,653	
14,620	920	276	2,796	877	7,257	...	1,406	4,384	2,300	1,144	1,296	265,975	259,845	

III.

Persons employed.

Year.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolába.	Hyder- abad.	Karáchi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháb.	Total.	Total for the year 1912.	Remarks.
10	187	1,360	386	4,727	...	650	3,963	2,337	927	832	200,585	196,015	
06	84	1,150	491	1,826	...	629	348	60	197	374	51,171	49,486	
16	271	2,510	877	6,553	...	1,279	4,311	2,397	1,124	1,206	251,756	245,501	
4	4	163	...	603	...	66	28	3	20	58	10,739	10,754	
..	1	123	...	101	...	61	...	...	...	32	3,480	3,590	
4	5	286	...	704	...	127	28	3	20	90	14,219	14,844	
920	276	2,796	877	7,257	...	1,406	4,384	2,400	1,144	1,296	265,975	259,845	
...	...	947	...	1,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,044	132,533	
...	...	670	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,947	35,245	
...	...	1,617	...	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,991	167,778	
...	...	120	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,282	9,411	
...	...	93	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,291	3,440	
...	...	213	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,573	12,851	
...	...	1,830	...	2,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,564	180,629	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of Factories:					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	167	4	8	...	...	179
Ahmedabad	82	1	...	...	...	83
Broach	36	2	...	...	...	38
Kaira	5	...	...	...	...	5
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	25	...	...	...	...	25
Thána	6	1	...	...	...	7
East Khándesh	84	28	...	...	...	112
West Khándesh	46	9	...	...	...	55
Násik	9	1	...	...	...	10
Poona	20	...	...	...	...	20
Sholápur	19	1	...	...	...	20
Ahmednagar	12	1	...	...	...	13
Sátára	2	1	...	...	...	3
Belgaum	18	...	...	...	...	18
Bijápur	11	...	...	...	...	11
Dhárwár	42	...	...	...	...	42
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	9	1	...	...	...	10
Karáchi	18	...	3	...	...	16
Sukkur	3	...	1	...	...	4
Thar and Párkar... ..	4	2	...	...	...	6
Nawábsháh	9	1	...	...	...	10
Total	622	53	12	...	...	687
Total for the year 1912	531	39	11	...	24	605

No. IV.

Holidays.

Number of Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
57	120	2	...	...	...	(a) 179	(a) One factory was destroyed by fire.
6	77	...	...	...	...	(b) 83	(b) One factory remained closed.
1	37	...	...	...	...	(c) 35	(c) Two factories remained closed.
2	3	...	...	...	...	(d) 5	(d) One factory did not furnish information.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) ...	(e) Do. do.
7	18	...	...	...	...	(f) 25	(f) Two factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
2	5	...	...	...	...	7	
21	91	...	...	...	...	(g) 112	(g) Nineteen factories remained closed.
3	52	...	...	...	...	(h) 55	(h) Eleven factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
2	8	...	...	...	...	(i) 10	(i) Two factories remained closed.
12	8	...	...	...	...	20	
3	17	...	...	...	...	(j) 20	(j) One factory remained closed.
2	11	...	...	...	...	13	
1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
3	15	...	...	...	...	18	
2	9	...	...	...	...	11	
7	35	...	...	...	...	42	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) ...	(k) One factory remained closed.
8	2	...	...	...	...	(l) 10	(l) Two factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
14	2	...	...	...	...	(m) 16	(m) One factory remained closed.
3	1	...	...	...	...	4	
4	2	...	...	...	...	6	
10	...	...	...	...	...	(n) 10	(n) Three factories remained closed and four did not furnish information.
170	515	2	...	...	...	687	
157	443	2	...	...	8	605	

(xx)

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	29	25	1,068	1,122	
Ahmedabad	5	12	111	128	
Broach	1	...	4	5	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	4	4	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	6	6	
Thána ... ..	...	4	20	24	
East Khándesh ... ..	...	1	19	20	
West Khándesh	1	1	5	7	
Násik	1	...	8	9	
Poona ... ..	...	1	39	40	
Sholápur	1	5	58	64	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1	...	...	1	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	2	6	83	91	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	2	4	32	38	
Sukkur ... ..	...	3	29	32	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	1	1	2	
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	3	3	
Total	43	63	1,490	1,596	
Total for the year 1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	

STATEMENT No. VI

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(xx)

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	29	25	1,068	1,122	
Ahmedabad	5	12	111	128	
Broach	1	...	4	5	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	4	4	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	6	6	
Thána ... ..	...	4	20	24	
East Khándesh ... ..	...	1	19	20	
West Khándesh	1	1	5	7	
Násik	1	...	8	9	
Poona ... ..	...	1	39	40	
Sholápur	1	5	58	64	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1	...	...	1	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	2	6	83	91	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	2	4	32	38	
Sukkur ... ..	...	3	29	32	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	1	1	2	
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	3	3	
Total	43	63	1,490	1,596	
Total for the year 1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	

STATEMENT No. VI

c 11-6 ap

STATEMENT

Convict

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay	8	1	...	...	...	11	...
Ahmedabad	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Brcach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	1	1	...	...	14	...
Total for the year 1912 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	2

Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	4	24	41	110	179	1	180	
Ahmedabad ...	14	4	7	56	81	3	84	
Broach ...	9	...	3	2	14	26	40	
Kaira ...	4	...	...	2	6	...	6	
Panch Maháls ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Surat ...	14	1	1	2	18	10	28	
Thána ...	1	2	3	1	7	...	7	
East Khándesh ...	35	90	...	3	128	3	131	
West Khándesh ...	35	28	1	...	64	3	67	
Násik ...	10	...	...	2	12	...	12	
Poona ...	...	1	2	17	20	...	20	
Sholápur ...	9	5	...	7	21	...	21	
Ahmednagar ...	5	3	...	...	8	5	13	
Sátára ...	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	
Belgaum ...	8	7	...	3	18	...	18	
Bijápur ...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	
Dhárwár ...	36	2	2	2	42	...	42	
Kolába ...	..	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Hyderabad ...	10	2	2	...	14	...	14	
Karáchi ...	...	3	2	11	16	1	17	
Sukkur ...	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	
Thar and Párkar ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Nawábsáh ...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	
Total ...	229	175	66	221	691	52	743	
Total for the year 1912.	180	75	44	225	474	213	687	

Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 12th June 1914.

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

Factories.—

Annual Report on the working of the
Indian Factories Act for the year
1912.

No. 7018.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1913.

Letter from the Collector of Bombay, No. F.I.-223, dated the 29th July 1913—
Submitting the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year
1912.

RESOLUTION.—The year under review was rendered notable from the point of view of the administration of the Factory Department by the introduction, in the month of July, of the new Factories Act. This change was attended by the re-organization and strengthening of the inspecting staff, and the engagement of a whole-time certifying surgeon for the factories in Bombay. The report for the year has been written by the new whole-time Chief Inspector of Factories instead of, as previously, by the Collector of Bombay acting *ex-officio* in that capacity, and has been briefly reviewed by the latter officer.

2. The total number of factories regulated by the Act during the year under report was 687, being 84 in excess of the number for the year immediately preceding. This considerable increase is wholly due to the fact that a number of

* Total for 1912	259,845	seasonal factories which were exempted from the operation of the old Act are now subject to inspection under the new Act. The same explanation applies to the increase of 22,501* in the total
Do. 1911	...	...	237,344
			22,501	

number of operatives employed in factories during the year.

3. The Collector has explained the circumstances in which a considerable proportion of factories remained uninspected during the year under review. Government trust that with the appointment at the close of the year of a fourth inspector there will be a marked improvement in the record of inspection work for the year now current.

4. General compliance with the sanitary requirements of the Act is evidenced by the fact that no prosecutions under this head were instituted during the year. As observed last year, the arrangements for ventilation are still defective, and no general and radical improvement in this direction can be hoped for pending the arrival from England of the expert adviser who is to be consulted and the submission of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question. It is satisfactory to note, however, that efforts are being made with some success by individual mill-owners to improve the ventilation of their factories.

5. It may be regarded as fortunate that the introduction of the new Act, with its increased restrictions in the matter of the hours of work, synchronized with a period of unusual prosperity in the cotton industry, so that the mill-owners were for the most part found ready to acquiesce in the adjustment of wages to suit the altered conditions of labour, the danger of serious industrial disorders being thus averted. As a result of this adjustment, the shorter hours of work now in force have been attended by no corresponding reduction in the wages of the employés.

6. No cases of the illegal employment of women were detected, but the manager of a cotton spinning mill at Ahmedabad was convicted for employing a child under the legal age-limit. It seems that considerable difficulty was experienced in introducing the new registers, especially those relating to children, and legal proceedings had to be taken to enforce their maintenance. The

difficulties referred to by the Collector in regard to the identification of certified children are being considered, and the question of the education of children employed in factories has been referred to a specially appointed committee whose report is awaited with interest.

7. The fencing of machinery was generally well maintained, and the orders of factory inspectors, who gave close attention to this matter, were for the most part readily attended to by factory owners. There were, however, three prosecutions for neglect in this matter. The total number of fatal accidents reported during the year was 30 against a decennial average of 23·8 and of serious injuries 85 against a decennial average of 126. The proportion of persons killed or injured to the total number of operatives is 61 per cent. against 63 per cent. in the preceding year. This percentage is the lowest on record during the past decade the reduction being ascribed partly to the increase, already commented upon, in the number of persons employed, and partly to the extra precautions taken by the inspectors to ensure the proper maintenance of guards to machinery.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Collector of Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors including the Collectors in Sind and the Deputy
Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Chief Inspector of Factories,
The Accountant General,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Political Department,
The Editors' Tables and Editors of Newspapers,
The Non-official Members of the Legislative Council,
The Separate Department (for the reading room for the
Members of the Legislative Council),
All Registered Libraries,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With copies of
the report.

No. of 1913.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
1914.

[Price—4a. or 5d.]

No. F. I.-410 of 1915.

From

A. H. A. SIMCOX, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 23rd July 1915.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for 1914.

2. Without wishing to criticize, I think it will be apparent that three of the fatal accidents recorded have nothing to do with the working of Factories. Deaths from heart disease, drowning while bathing, and falling into a well, might fairly be excluded. This will mean an alteration of the number of accidents from 1,602 to 1,599.

3. I have visited every cotton mill in Bombay and most of the other factories. The Department and myself are in constant touch with the Mill-owners' Association, and friendly discussion has ended or smoothed over many difficulties which arose in a trying year.

4. The registration of children continues to be a vexed question. Any attempts at progress that might have been desirable were frustrated by the outbreak of war, the consequent chaotic condition of labour, and the frequent changes of Certifying Surgeons which unfortunately had to be made. Nevertheless something has been done, and I hope that the present year may show a great improvement. There have been some misunderstandings between Dr. Walsh and the Department, but I hope that these are now a thing of the past.

5. Mr. Engel wishes that Mámlatdárs might be re-empowered to inspect factories. So do I, but even without their assistance I think that more ought to be done in the Districts. The District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates are Inspectors, but except in Dhárwár very little has been done by them. Not a dozen inspections by District Officers are recorded for the great cotton tracts of Gujaráth and Khándesh. As the cotton trade is the mainstay of the revenue in these parts, it must surely be advisable for District Officers to be in touch with its processes. Frequent inspections would serve to establish a close connection between District Officers and the trade, and would also probably bring to light some of the many abuses with which the cotton business is unfortunately overrun.

6. It would be very convenient to record the inspections by *ex officio* Inspectors in the Annual Report every year. I would request that instructions be issued to all District Magistrates to furnish this Department with a list of such inspections at the close of each year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1914.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year under report the number of factories subject to control under the Act rose from 743 in the year 1913 to 777. The additional factories comprised: in Bombay, 3 Spinning and Weaving Mills, 1 Cotton Cleaning Factory, 1 Iron Works and 1 Paper Mill; in East Khándesh, 1 Cotton Press Factory; in Sholápur, 1 Ginning Factory; in Ahmednagar, 1 Ginning Factory; in Bijápur, 1 Oil Mill and 1 Ginning Factory; in Belgaum, 1 Ginning Factory; in Dhárwár, 1 Printing Press and 11 Ginning Factories; in Broach, 2 Cotton Presses; in Surat, 5 Cotton Presses; in Karáchi, 1 Wool Press Factory; in Sukkur, 1 Ginning Factory; in Thar and Párkar, 1 Ginning Factory and in Ahmedabad, 6 Spinning and Weaving Mills, 7 Ginning Factories and 1 Oil and Gin Factory. On the other hand, 14 factories—which were included in the register last year—have been removed from the list. These are: 1 Printing Press, 3 Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Factories, 1 Spinning Mill and 1 Hosiery Factory, all of which are in Bombay; 1 Oil Mill in Thána; 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories in West Khándesh; 1 Metal Holloware Factory and one Brewery in Poona; 1 Wool Press Factory in Karáchi; 1 Ginning Factory in Hyderabad and 1 Ginning Factory in Ahmedabad.

2. There were 706 factories at work as against 693 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories, 319 were perennial and 458 were seasonal. Of the former, 175 and of the latter 454 were connected with the cotton industry. 71 factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 263,386 against 265,975 in the previous year, and of these, 206,350 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 211,421 in the year before.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the undersigned during the whole year under report.

The posts of First, Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. Chambers, McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone, respectively.

Mr. Whitaker was on privilege leave from 6th May to 5th August 1914 and Mr. Chambers from 29th July to 9th November 1914, during which periods the undersigned carried out the duties of these officers in addition to his own work.

The charges at present allotted to the Inspectors are as follows:—

To the 1st Inspector—the factories on the west of the G. I. P. Railway Line in the Town and Island of Bombay and those in Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába.

To the 2nd Inspector—the factories in the Panch Maháls, Kaira, Broach, Surat and West Khándesh District excepting the Dhulia Táluka and part of the factories in Ahmedabad City.

To the 3rd Inspector—the factories in the Island of Bombay lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in the districts of Thána, Násik, East Khándesh and the Dhulia Táluka of West Khándesh.

To the 4th Inspector—part of the factories in the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad District and those situated in the Sind Province.

The post of the whole-time Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Kurla in the Thána District was held by the following officers during the year under report.

Dr. J. H. Walsh was Certifying Surgeon from 1st January to 16th April 1914 and then was on combined leave till the end of the year.

Major Tuke, I. M. S., acted as Certifying Surgeon from 17th April to 10th May 1914. Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, I. M. S., from 11th May to 13th August. Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., from 14th August to 30th September and Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., from 1st October to the end of the year.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officers appointed by Government.

5. Of the 777 factories, 319 were perennial ; of which 243 were inspected more than three times, 50 were inspected three times, 16 were inspected twice and 8 were inspected once and 2 factories were not inspected. Of the seasonal factories which numbered 458, 5 were inspected more than three times, 6 were inspected three times, 163 were inspected twice, 277 once, and 7 missed inspection. Of the 9 uninspected factories 5 were closed throughout the year.

All the inspections referred to above were performed by the whole-time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections 206 extra visits were made for purposes of inspection and enquiry ; besides these, visits for checking hygrometer records and tallow refund claims were made by the Inspectors.

II.—Sanitation.

6. The provisions of the Act under this head were closely attended to by Inspectors, and the orders found necessary were promptly carried out for the most part by Factory Owners and Managers, but in some of the outlying districts, prosecutions had to be instituted in 5 cases under Section 13 and Rule 18 of the Act for neglecting to provide latrine accommodation.

Seasonal factory owners seem, in many instances, to count upon the second visit of an Inspector during the season as very improbable and risk the possibility of strict measures being taken rather than carry out orders. The reversion to a previous procedure whereby Mámlatdárs visit factories and report if orders have been neglected will materially assist Inspectors.

Legal action was also taken in five instances for neglecting to lime-wash the interiors of factories as required by Rule 14.

Since then Ginning and Pressing Factories have been exempted from the operation of Rule 14 by a recent ruling of Government.

Of potable water an abundant supply of good quality was well maintained in factories of all classes.

III.—Ventilation.

7. Complaints have been frequently recorded by Factory Inspectors of the use of humidifiers to an excessive degree, and in such cases defective ventilation is generally a co-existent evil. Fresh air is excluded as much as possible to minimise evaporation of the moisture artificially introduced into the atmosphere of the rooms. When complaints on this score have not the desired effect Inspectors have recommended the use of rotary fans, which have in some cases been installed with satisfactory results.

Sizing frames have in many cases been fitted with hoods and shafts leading through the roof of the building, to carry off the steam generated by contact of the newly sized yarn with the drying cylinders.

It must be said to the credit of some of the Millowners that any suggestions of the foregoing nature are met with sympathetic approval and support.

IV.—Wages.

8. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form "A".

The figures were obtained by the whole-time Inspectors from the factories in their respective charges. There was little variation in the wages of the different classes of labour from those of the past years.

9. A few strikes have again to be reported as having occurred during the year and for the reason usually attributed to them; namely, for an increase in the rates of wages or as a protest against any attempt at a reduction of such rates to meet a fall in the prices realized for the article manufactured. In almost every case the demands of the workers had to be conceded as the dearth of labour rendered it an easy matter for the work-people to find employment in other mills, who are ready enough to employ them on better terms.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bomb y.	Mofuss I.	Total.
1910	22,288	21,113	43,401	3,942	6,874	10,816
1911	22,362	21,555	43,917	3,957	7,275	11,232
1912	24,053	25,433	49,486	4,301	10,043	14,344
1913	23,530	27,641	51,171	4,494	9,725	14,219
1914	22,476	27,637	50,113	4,627	10,733	15,360

11. Prosecutions are invariably instituted for the illegal employment of women and children.

Breaches of the Act in such cases are seldom, if ever the result of carelessness or neglect, but are deliberately done, especially in some localities where such labour is scarce.

The following are instances of such prosecutions:—

In Ahmedabad, two prosecutions had to be instituted for illegal employment of women, and convictions were obtained against the managers.

In Dhárwár District, the Manager of the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Mill, Hubli, was prosecuted by the District Magistrate for employing a child without a certificate in contravention of Section 23 and a conviction was secured against the Manager.

A similar prosecution was instituted by the whole-time Factory Inspector against the Viramgaum Alfred Mills for employing uncertified children and a conviction was obtained.

There has been a general improvement in the keeping of registers of half-time children as required by Section 35. No prosecutions under this head were instituted during the year under report, although a few irregularities were discovered. Warnings against a repetition of the offence were considered as sufficient to meet each case.

Child labour is exploited to a regrettable extent, much to the disadvantage of the child. Children are induced to leave one mill in favour of another under various promises of advancement. An increase of pay to the extent of 8 annas will be readily accepted by a child as good reason for transferring his services, but he or she is unable to realize that the wage forfeited at the mill they are in, for leaving without due notice, is more than the increase of 8 annas will enable them to recover in as many months. No efforts will stop this inclination for roving, as when questioned, ready answers are always forthcoming as a reason for leaving one mill for another but the real reason is, of course, never disclosed. After working for a few months in one mill, half-time children will take service in some other mill in the hope that they will be put before the

Certifying Surgeon by their new masters and probably obtain a "full-timer" certificate. The process of waiting until they are over the age limit is too slow for them.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

12. The fencing of machinery was generally well maintained throughout the year. It was found necessary to institute legal action in six instances against Managers of Ginning Factories for not fencing the main line-shafting and the oscillating levers of gins, and a conviction was secured in each case.

In Ahmedabad, one prosecution was instituted in a Textile Mill for failure to fence Ring frames and scutchers and a conviction was obtained.

All press factories have now complied with Section 20 regarding the partitioning of openers.

VII.—Accidents.

13. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	.76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	.71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	.75
1908	28	190	1,253	1,472	.84
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	.70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	.70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	.63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	.61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	.59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	.60

14. The fatal accidents amounted to 20 causing the death of 22 persons. This compares favourably with previous years especially when the unrest in the labour market is taken into account.

An increase in accidents is invariably the result of the employment of untrained hands to replace regular workers.

It is impossible to assign a reason for an abnormal rise or fall in the number of accidents reported. The improvement as compared with the figure for the year 1913 may have been influenced by an absence, due to the war scare, of new comers from villages seeking employment. Such adventurous spirits were evidently content to await the advent of more settled times.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
Caught between driving belt and pulley The deceased, while engaged in replacing a belt on a running pulley, was caught up by the belt and sustained severe injuries, causing death.	1
Caught between belt and shaft The man was standing on a platform waiting to replace a belt that was being mended, when it slipped from the Mochi's hands and having got entangled on the shaft, it also caught the deceased and carried him round the shaft.	1
By crane handle The deceased had removed the pawl from tooth wheel and the handle of the crane slipped from his hands, struck him on his head as it reversed, causing death.	1

	Number of persons killed.
Caught between hoist cage and floor	1
The man, on looking out of a hoist while it was in motion, had his head caught between the hoist and the wall of the arched entrance to the hoist shaft.	
By driving belt of a loom	1
While endeavouring to replace a belt on the driving pulley of a loom the strap got entangled with the shaft and also the man. It drew him up over the shaft and he fell to the floor sustaining injuries which proved fatal.	
Caught in the shafting	1
The deceased was caught in the main shafting and was instantly killed.	

Dhárwár.

Caught between tin rollers	1
The victim, a boy, passed his legs in between the guards of a ring frame to reach a basket which was under the frame and had his feet caught between the tin rollers causing fatal injuries.	

East Khándesh.

Falling in a beater cage	1
The man was seated on the platform over the top of the beater cage to expedite the work of passing the cotton along the trellis table into the scutcher beater, when he overbalanced and fell into the cage of the beater. His legs and back were struck by the spikes of the beater. He died within a short time of the injuries sustained.	

Ahmedabad.

Caught by belting	1
The deceased was engaged in boring the tubes of an economiser, when he was caught by the belting, taken over the shafting and died from the injuries sustained.	
By hoist	1
The operative evidently entered the hoist well base to collect empty bobbins. The hoist was worked by some other person, and came down on the deceased crushing him to death. His body was found the following day.	
Ring frame	1
The operative in trying to place a ring frame belting on to the main shaft pulley was caught by the belt and taken round the shafting and killed.	
Scutcher beater	1
The man removed the locking gear on a scutcher and had four fingers taken off by the beater. Tetanus supervened from the effects of which he died.	
Driving ropes	1
The deceased was killed by falling on the main driving ropes, whilst trying to fix an electric wire in the engine house.	

B.—Not due to Machinery.

Bombay.

Fall of a "Nowgan" on head	1
While engaged in loading engine wheel tyres, in a wagon, the end of Nowgan (capstan bar) fell upon his head and he died in hospital from the injuries sustained.	
Drowning	1
The operative went into the mill tank to bathe and getting out of his depth was drowned.	
Heart failure	1
Due to natural causes.	
Fall of side water-tank of an engine	1
The side water-tank of an engine slipped and fell upon the deceased from the lorry while it was being carried over a traverser.	

West Khândesh.

	Number of persons killed.
Press opener fire	1
The deceased was working as a hamal when a fire broke out in the opener and before he could escape was burnt about the body severely and died from the effects shortly after.	

Sukkur.

Fall on platform	1
In endeavouring to replace a pump belt at a well-head, the man overbalanced and was killed by falling on the platform below.	

Nawabshah.

Burnt by fire	3
Three women were employed loosening cotton by hand when the cotton round about them caught fire and they were seriously burnt, from the effects of which they died. The fire could not have been caused by friction of the machinery. Incendiarism was suspected, but no proof to that effect could be obtained.	

VIII.—Prosecutions.

15. In all 13 prosecutions, some of which were under more than one head, were instituted in the Presidency resulting in 24 convictions. Twelve were by the whole-time Inspectors and one by the District Magistrate of Dhárwár. Convictions were obtained in every instance and fines were imposed in all cases ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150.

IX.—General.

16. There were two disastrous fires. One reported in Bombay was responsible for the total destruction of the Goculdas Cullianji Press but no life was lost and no injuries sustained : and the other was in Sind at Tando Adam, which caused the death of three women. The origin of fire in both the cases could not be determined.

Besides these there were a few fires of an unimportant nature.

17. The midday stoppage was carefully observed in all factories.

The total daily number of operatives employed in the Presidency is lower by 2,589 than the figures for the previous year.

The Bombay Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills show a decrease of 3,629 operatives employed ; about 12 of these mills were closed for a time towards the end of the year.

In Ahmedabad, however, there was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed.

The scare, due to the rumours prevalent shortly after the commencement of the war, does not appear to have affected the mills upcountry.

18. Two of the mills in Ahmedabad began working by electrical energy generated by themselves.

19. Grain shops have been established on the premises of some of the Cotton Mills in Bombay with the object of assisting the work-people who were, it was understood, unable to get credit from grain dealers to the same extent as formerly. Constant enquiries are being made with a view to testing the success of the experiment.

20. The work of all the Inspectors has been very satisfactory, so also of the Office Clerks in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 16th June 1915.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT. . .

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

	Bombay.		Ahmedabad.
	Per month.	Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Blacksmith	30 0 0	36 3 0	30 0 0
Fitter	45 0 0	41 4 0	25 0 0
Carpenter	25 0 0	34 2 0	25 0 0
Bricklayer	30 0 0	.....	28 0 0
Mason	30 0 0	28 5 0	30 0 0
Weaver (man)	25 0 0	23 10 0	22 0 0
Spinner (man)	20 0 0	24 13 0	10 0 0
Dyer	20 0 0	13 8 0	10 0 0
Engine-driver	40 0 0	52 2 0	19 0 0
Boiler-man	30 0 0	.....	16 0 0
2. Unskilled labour—			
Messenger	10 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0
Cooly (man)	10 0 0	13 5 0	10 0 0
Do. (woman)	6 0 0	7 10 0	7 0 0

Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 16th June 1915. }

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. I

b. I—continued.

Factories—continued.

Area.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sútkur.	Tbar and Párkor.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1913.	Total for the year 1912.
...	3	3	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	15	15	15
...	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	19	19	19
...
...	1	1
...
...	3	2	...	...	10	10	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...
...	1	...	3	2	...	...	11	12	9
...	1	...	...	...	4	4	3
...	9	9	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
...	1	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	18	15
1	3	2	2
3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	24	19
...
4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	26	21
...
...
1	4	4	2
...
...
1	2	2	3
...	1	1	1
...
2	7	7	6

STATEMENT
Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Náik.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	8	25	37	4	1	29	...	129	65
	Engineering workshops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and pack- ing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	26	37	4	1	29	...	129	65	10
Grand Total	180	97	42	6	1	33	6	132	65	12

No. I—concluded.

Factories—concluded.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1913.	Total for the year 1912.
...
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...
...	14	14	2	16	12	49	...	13	1	1	7	17	454	428	388
...	2	...	...	...	5	5	5
...
...	2	2	2
...
...
...	3	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...
...
1	1	1	1
...	1	1	2
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	14	14	3	17	12	49	...	13	6	1	7	17	476	450	411
18	22	14	3	19	13	54	1	13	17	5	7	17	777	748	687

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Brcach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahále.	Furat.	Thána.	East Kán-desh.	West Kán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>											
Transport.	Dockyards ...	2,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	14,388	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	632	290
	Tramway works ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,860	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	632	290
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical: Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works ...	1,457	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	190	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,647	296	...	...	...	...	570	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
	Printing presses ...	3,243	...	...	...	58	81	...	...	...	363
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,379	...	...	...	...	58	81	...	...	...	565
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

b. II—continued.

ployed by different Industries—continued.

Indus- try.	Ahmed- nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Hyder- abad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkur.	Nawáb- sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1913.	Total for the year 1912.
...	2,097	1,408	1,359
127	2,737	...	...	2,079	1,849	...	...	23,612	23,699	22,514
...	375	350	275
127	2,737	...	...	2,079	1,849	...	...	26,084	25,457	24,148
...
...	104	121
...
...	263	200	...	...	1,050	1,063	865
...
...	263	200	...	...	1,050	1,167	986
...	441	...	...	...	1,011	1,077	971
...	1,457	1,714	1,523
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	524	340
...	22	...
...	20	...	...	...	441	...	...	...	2,974	3,337	2,843
...	338	294	263
...	209	...	...	187	...	...	...	4,141	4,534	4,057
...
...	209	...	...	187	...	...	...	4,479	4,828	4,3
...
...	294	374	175
...
...	405	469	457
...	23	43	89
...
...	722	886	671

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>											
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing Mills.	675	2,020	3,709	256	...	2,116	...	8,964	4,763	709
	Engineering Workshops	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forge Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas Works	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match Factories	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
	Electric Works	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor Works	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Instrument Factory.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,954	2,197	3,709	256	...	2,116	...	8,964	4,763	709	42
Grand Total	143,402	41,300	6,902	1,589	...	2,933	4,936	12,480	4,763	1,341	5,642

No. II—concluded.

employed by different Industries—concluded.

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1913.	Total for the year 1912.
...
...	444	357	384
...	444	357	384
...
1,001	1,053	222	953	829	2,350	...	1,472	45	117	1,302	1,570	34,126	34,718	27,507
...	368	...	...	...	1,482	1,436	1,151
...
...	480	517	544
...
...
...	444	...	...	...	1,724	1,553	1,550
...	...	15	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	284	352
...
...
...	42	56	61
...	70	59	158
...	260	260	253
...	75	75	77
1,001	1,053	237	937	829	2,350	...	1,472	857	117	1,302	1,570	38,485	38,957	31,653
14,655	1,053	237	2,748	849	8,006	...	1,472	4,040	2,166	1,302	1,570	263,386	265,975	259,845

III.

Persons employed.

	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.	Hyder- abad.	Karachi.	Sakkur.	Thar and Pärkar.	Nawábsháb.	Total.	Total for the year 1913.	Total for the year 1912.	Remarks.
4	1,333	351	5,243	...	569	3,696	2,067	850	922	197,913	200,585	196,015	
0	1,145	498	2,012	...	728	326	59	415	560	0,113	51,171	49,486	
4	2,478	849	7,255	...	1,297	4,022	2,126	1,265	1,482	248,026	251,756	245,501	
2	171	...	645	...	135	18	30	29	57	11,490	10,739	10,754	
1	99	...	106	...	40	...	10	8	31	3,870	3,450	3,590	
3	270	...	751	...	175	18	40	37	88	15,360	14,219	14,344	
37	2,748	849	8,006	...	1,472	4,040	2,166	1,302	1,570	263,386	265,975	259,845	
..	925	...	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,147	130,044	132,533	
...	615	...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,688	33,947	35,245	
...	1,540	...	2,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,895	163,991	167,778	
...	131	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,664	9,282	9,411	
...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,689	3,291	3,440	
...	221	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,353	12,573	12,851	
...	1,761	...	2,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,183	176,564	180,629	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	164	3	8	...	...	175
Ahmedabad	97	...	...	...	...	97
Broach	39	1	...	...	...	40
Kaira	6	...	...	...	...	6
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	27	...	...	...	...	27
Thána	6	...	...	...	...	6
East Khándesh	80	28	...	...	...	108
West Khándesh	40	6	...	...	...	46
Násik	9	1	...	...	...	10
Poona	18	...	...	...	...	18
Sholápur	21	1	...	...	...	22
Ahmednagar	11	3	...	...	...	14
Sátára	2	1	...	...	...	3
Belgaum	17	...	...	...	...	17
Bijápur	10	1	...	...	...	11
Dhárwár	50	...	...	...	...	50
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	8	1	...	...	...	9
Karáchi	14	...	3	...	...	17
Sukkur	4	...	1	...	...	5
Thar and Párkar...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Nawábsháh	13	...	...	...	...	13
Total	643	45	12	...	...	701
Total for the year 1913	622	53	12	...	...	687
Total for the year 1912	531	39	11	...	24	605

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
58	115	2	...	...	...	(a) 175	(a) Five factories remained closed.
10	87	...	...	...	...	97	
8	32	...	...	...	...	(b) 40	(b) Two factories remained closed.
4	2	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) ...	(c) The factory remained closed.
9	18	...	...	...	...	(d) 27	(d) Five factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
2	4	...	...	...	...	6	
20	88	...	...	...	...	(e) 108	(e) Twenty-four factories remained closed.
1	45	...	...	...	...	(f) 46	(f) Nineteen factories remained closed.
2	8	...	...	...	...	(g) 10	(g) Two factories remained closed.
11	7	...	...	...	...	18	
2	20	...	...	...	...	22	
3	11	...	...	...	...	14	
1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
8	9	...	...	...	...	(h) 17	(h) Two factories remained closed.
5	6	...	...	...	...	(i) 11	(i) Do. do.
15	35	...	...	...	...	(j) 50	(j) Four factories remained closed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) ...	(k) One factory remained closed.
8	1	...	...	...	...	(l) ... 9	(l) One factory remained closed and three did not furnish information.
14	3	...	...	...	...	17	
4	1	...	...	...	...	5	
4	3	...	...	...	...	7	
11	2	...	...	...	...	(m) 13	(m) Three factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
200	499	2	...	...	...	701	
170	515	2	...	...	...	687	
157	443	2	...	...	3	605	

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	10	6	981	997	
Ahmedabad	5	24	90	119	
Broach ... ..	...	3	7	10	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	5	5	
Thána ... ..	...	1	15	16	
East Khándesh	1	...	22	23	
West Khándesh	1	...	5	6	
Násik ... ..	...	...	8	8	
Pona ... ..	...	...	50	50	
Sholápur ... ..	...	1	87	88	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	6	6	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1	...	164	165	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderatad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	7	61	68	
Sukkur	1	3	23	27	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	2	...	2	
Nawábsháh	1	1	6	8	
Total	20	48	1,532	1,600	
Total for the year 1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	
Total for the year 1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT

Convic

District.	Number of person						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay
Ahmedabad ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
Broach
Kaira
Panch Maháls
Surat
Thána
East Khándesh
West Khándesh
Násik
Poona
Sholápur
Ahmednagar
Sátára
Belgaum	3	...	...	...	3
Bijápur
Dhárwár ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Kolába
Hyderabad
Karáchi
Sukkur
Thar and Párkar
Nawábsháh
Total ...	6	...	5	...	...	1	6
Total for the year 1913 ...	14	1	1	...	...	14	...
Total for the year 1912	1	...	...	1	2

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

o. VI.

018.

Convicted during the year under									Grand Total.	Remarks.*
Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (i).	Section 41 (j).	Total.	Section 43 (a).	Section 43 (b).	Section 43 (c).	Total.	Section 44.		
...	The persons convicted under this head were:— (a) The person convicted was the supervisor.
1	7	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 7	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	6	...	...	3	3	...	9	
...	
...	6	...	...	2	2	...	8	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1	19	...	...	5	5	...	24	
1	31	...	...	1	1	...	32	
3	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9

* occupier or manager of a factory has been convicted in accordance with the provisions of section 44.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than e	Total.			
Bombay ...	7	10	38	125	180	...	180	
Ahmedabad ...	25	2	3	66	96	1	97	
Braach ...	32	5	...	5	42	...	42	
Kaira ...	3	1	...	2	6	...	8	
Panch Mahals ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Surat ...	29	1	...	2	32	1	33	
Thána ...	...	...	2	4	6	...	6	
East Khándesh ...	22	107	...	3	132	...	182	
West Khándesh ...	36	29	...	...	65	...	65	
Násik ...	...	7	...	2	9	3	12	
Poona ...	...	1	5	12	18	...	18	
Sholápur ...	9	5	1	7	22	...	22	
Ahmednagar ...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	
Sátára ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Belgaum ...	15	2	...	2	19	...	19	
Bijápur ...	12	1	...	...	13	...	13	
Dhárwár ...	48	2	1	3	54	...	54	
Kolába ...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Hyderabad ...	10	2	...	...	12	1	13	
Karáchí ...	...	...	4	13	17	...	17	
Sukkur ...	...	2	1	2	5	...	5	
Thar and Párkar ...	6	...	...	...	6	1	7	
Nawábsháh ...	13	2	1	...	16	1	17	
Total ...	285	179	56	248	768	9	777	
Total for the year 1913.	229	175	66	221	691	52	743	
Total for the year 1912.	180	75	44	225	474	213	687	

Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 16th June 1915. }

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1915.

[Price—4 a. or 5d.]

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No. F. J.-288 OF 1916.

From

A. H. A. SIMCOX, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 30th June 1916.*

Sir

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for 1915.

2. As I said last year, I do not think that by any means all the "accidents" reported have anything to do with Factory working.

3. I have continued to visit Bombay mills as occasion occurred, and did a regular round when Munition work was started. The Department and myself have maintained excellent relations with owners and with the Millowners' Association. I visited one mill in East Khándesh.

4. The registration of children is being strictly attended to. Their education is still under discussion, but the question looks far more likely to be solved than it did last year.

5. The inspections by District Officers are more frequent this year, but are still far from what they ought to be. None have been made in Ahmedabad and only ten in East Khándesh, while the District Magistrate, Karachi, apparently does not know that he is an Inspector, for he writes that "the City Magistrate, Karachi, who is the *ex officio* Inspector has been asked to supply the information."

6. The Bombay mills and some of those up-country are doing good work with munitions. Many small concerns, which can do nothing in this line themselves, have helped by lending a lathe or two. Most of this help has been given during 1916 and will be reported on next year.

7. I wish to thank the staff under Mr. Engel for a sound year's work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,

Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1915.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year under report, the number of factories subject to control under the Act rose from 777 in the year 1914 to 786. The additional factories comprised: in Bombay, 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Ahmednagar, 1 Ginning Factory; in West Khándesh, 1 Ginning Factory; in East Khándesh, 1 Ginning and 1 Pressing Factory; in Surat, 5 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Thar and Párkar, 2 Ginning Factories; in Ahmedabad, 1 Match Factory, 1 Spinning Mill and 1 Ginning Factory, and in Panch Maháls, 2 Ginning Factories and 1 Glass Works, the first of its kind registered under the Act. On the other hand, 9 Factories—which were included in the Register last year—have been removed from the list. These are: 1 Soap Factory, 1 Iron Foundry and 1 Printing Press—the Secretariat Press having been removed and merged into the Government Central Press—all of which are in Bombay; 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories in Surat; 1 Ginning Factory in Panch Maháls; 1 Ginning Factory in West Khándesh and 1 Ginning Factory in Hyderabad, Sind.

2. There were 727 factories at work as against 706 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories, 320 were perennial and 466 seasonal. Of the former, 177 and of the latter, 462 were connected with the cotton industry. 59 factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 280,566 against 263,386 in the previous year and of these 223,895 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 208,395 in the year before.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the undersigned during the whole year under report.

The post of First, Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. Chambers, McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone respectively.

Mr. Chambers, the First Inspector of Factories, was transferred to the Military Department on 19th April 1915 and the charges of districts since then allotted to Inspectors are as follows:—

To the Chief Inspector—the factories in the Town and Island of Bombay lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in the Thána and Násik districts in addition to his own duties.

To the Second Inspector—the factories in the Panch Maháls, Kaira, Surat, Broach, West Khándesh and East Khándesh districts and part of the factories in Ahmedabad City.

To the Third Inspector—the factories in the Island of Bombay lying on the west of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába.

To the Fourth Inspector—part of the factories in the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad district and those situated in the Sind Province.

The post of the Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla in the Thána District was held by Dr. J. H. Walsh during the whole year under report.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officers appointed by Government.

5. Of the 786 factories, 320 were perennial; of which 278 were inspected more than three times, 26 were inspected three times, 10 were inspected twice and 4 factories were inspected once. Of the seasonal factories which numbered 466, 14 were inspected more than three times, 4 were inspected three times, 59 were inspected twice and 379 were inspected once: while 7 factories escape inspection and 5 were closed throughout the year. None of the perennial working factories escaped inspection.

All the inspections referred to above were performed by the whole-time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections extra visits were made for the purpose of inspections and enquiry; special visits for checking hygrometer records and tallow refund claims were made. Munition work, undertaken by Cotton Mills and factories, was supervised by the Second Inspector for a time and this work is now being done by the Fourth Inspector in the Gujarát District.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Rules regarding sanitation were well observed in all factories and they were closely attended to by the Inspectors. Defects noticed with regard to urinals and latrines were duly remedied by the factory owners when their attention was drawn to them.

Potable water-supply was abundant and well maintained in all factories.

Lime-washing of factories is usually effected after the Inspectors have drawn attention to its necessity.

III.—Ventilation.

7. In the absence of special rules for the maintenance of a standard of ventilation efforts are made by appeals to the owners of factories to adopt mechanical means to improve the ventilation of parts of factories in which the atmosphere and heat are oppressive; and it is satisfactory to report that each such case has been met with prompt and willing attention.

The twelve months' hygrometrical readings, which form part of the investigation for the fixing of a statutory standard of humidity and ventilation, were concluded at the end of May last. Owing to the war and the consequent dearth of Medical Officers it has been impossible to obtain the physiological data necessary to complete the investigation.

IV.—Wages.

8. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form "A."

The figures were obtained by the Factory Inspectors from the factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad—the principal centres of industry in the Presidency. The increase in wages is due to the demand for skilled labour occasioned by the war.

9. There were a few minor strikes during the year owing to the demand for an increase of wages. These were in almost every instance settled in favour of the operatives.

The urgent demand for Mill labour proved to be the deciding factor in each case, rather than the question of right.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1911	22,362	21,555	43,917	3,957	7,275	11,232
1912	24,053	25,433	49,486	4,301	10,043	14,344
1913	23,530	27,641	51,171	4,494	9,725	14,219
1914	22,476	27,637	50,113	4,627	10,733	15,360
1915	23,189	29,921	53,110	5,306	11,328	16,634

The increase in the number of women and children employed is almost equally divided between the Mofussil and the Island of Bombay.

It is due chiefly to the extra machinery laid down and also to the steady working of almost all the Cotton Mills during the year.

The certification of children has been very strictly attended to, but their roving tendency continues and efforts to check it have not proved altogether effective, but it is hoped to impress children with the knowledge that it would be to their advantage to discontinue a practice which the competition between jobbers for their employment has unfortunately brought into existence.

11. There was one case of illegal employment of women and two cases of children for which prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained against the managers in each instance.

There has been a marked improvement in the keeping of Registers of children as laid down by Section 35 and no instances of neglect occurred which called for drastic measures.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

12. The fencing of machinery was generally well observed throughout the Presidency. Factory owners and Managers willingly complied with any suggestions made to them in this respect by the Factory Inspectors.

No prosecution was instituted under this heading during the year partly because warnings have sufficed to remedy the defects noticed and because the offences have been of a trivial nature.

All Cotton Pressing Factories have complied with provisions of Section 20 regarding the partitioning of the feed end of openers from the delivery end, especially where women are employed.

VII.—Accidents.

13. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·84
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63

14. The fatal accidents amounted to 21 causing the death of 21 persons.

Of the fatal accidents nine were due to causes which might have been guarded against by the exercise of a little care, such for instance as the replacing of belts on running pulleys. The operation of putting one of these belts into place appears to be so easy: especially when the belt is a small or narrow one, that despite frequent warnings, novices will undertake the work instead of obtaining the assistance of an expert; with very serious, if not fatal, results to themselves.

One of the hoist accidents mentioned illustrates the ridiculous things that lead to fatal results. In this case a man loosened the balance weights of a hoist without having taken the precaution of suspending the cage by the brake or with wedges, with the result that the cage descended on him from the top of its run.

The other accidents were due to falls or to articles falling on the deceased and some to drowning and two to natural causes.

The increase in accidents is chiefly in those of a minor nature, many of which are trivial and need not be reported if the persons injured are able to return to duty within 48 hours of the occurrence, but it is difficult to differentiate as every advantage is taken of the privilege of full pay during the period the injured man can remain on the sick list. Railway officials have noted the fact and in many cases refuse full pay if the accident is shown to be the result of such gross carelessness as to suggest design for the purpose of getting off duty for a few days.

The same remarks apply to accidents of a serious nature, as it is most difficult to decide under which head they should really be classed.

Then again accidents are duly reported which are not due to defective guarding or in any way connected with machinery but as some of them—of a very trivial nature—have been known to end fatally, either by tetanus or gangrene supervening, managers and others in authority are reluctant to undertake responsibility in deciding to report or not.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
Caught by a driving pulley	1
The deceased was assisting in replacing the belt of a blower in a Smith's shop. The belt was too tight causing the blower pulley to spring and touch the frame of the blower and in endeavouring to locate the defect he put his hand on the pulley and was caught between the pulley and belt causing him to be thrown violently to the ground. The man died of the injuries received.	
By hoist	2
In the first case, the deceased was working with the balance weight and ropes in the hoist cage on the ground floor, the hoist fell from the second floor on his head and the man was killed instantly.	
In the second case, there is no direct evidence to show how the man came by his death, but it is presumed that he fell into the hoist pit from the hoist cage as the hoist gates were evidently bolted by him from the inside. His arm and shoulder blade were broken by the fall.	
Caught by belt	2
Both these accidents occurred in the same Mill. In the first case, the man was caught by the belt of a cotton mixing frame and his right arm was torn from the shoulder. The man died on his way to hospital.	
In the second case, the man was thrown to the floor and sustained a fracture of his skull, while placing a belt on the pulley of a carding machine.	
Falling from the engine rope alley	1
The deceased—an oilman—fell from the engine foundation base into the fly wheel pit, a distance of about 10 feet, and sustained fracture of his skull.	

						Number of persons killed.
<i>East Khándeek.</i>						
Entangled on shafting	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased—an oilman—got entangled round the shafting of the second driving motion.						
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>						
By hoist	...	...	...	...	...	1
A boy looking down the hoist shaft had his head crushed between the hoist floor and the top of an arched doorway.						
<i>Broach.</i>						
By card cylinder	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased woman was working in the card room when she opened the stripping door of the card to clear the waste when her left arm was drawn in, along with the waste she had removed, by the card cylinder and torn off at the shoulder; from the effects of which she died shortly after admission into the hospital.						
<i>B.—Not due to Machinery.</i>						
<i>Bombay.</i>						
Heart-failure	...	...	...	...	...	2
Natural cause.						
By fall from roof	...	...	...	...	...	1
The man fell from the roof of workshop while he was employed in fixing corrugated sheets over it.						
By drowning	...	...	...	...	...	2
Both the persons drowned in the Mill tank where they had gone to swim during the recess hour.						
By falling from the fourth floor	...	...	...	...	...	1
By falling from crane	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased fell down when he was employed on an over-head crane. His skull was fractured and he died on his way to hospital.						
By fall of a log	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased—a cooly—while assisting in loading logs into a wagon had one of the logs fall on and kill him.						
<i>Dhárwad.</i>						
Scalded	...	...	...	...	...	1
The man had gone near to the tank for drinking water from a supply pipe and accidentally slipped and fell into the engine exhaust tank.						
<i>Násik.</i>						
By the tilting of a girder	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased was fitting an angle stiffener to the web of a small girder when another girder directly behind him tilted and knocked the man to the ground, causing injury to his spine.						
<i>Surat.</i>						
By fall of a steam pipe	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased was working as a weaver when the steam pipe which was used for humidifying purposes fell on him, from the effects of which he died the following day.						
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>						
Run over by a shunting wagon	...	...	...	...	...	1
A child, 2½ years of age, was killed by a shunting wagon in a mill compound railway siding.						

VIII.—Prosecutions.

15. Seven prosecutions were instituted by the whole-time Inspectors in the Presidency resulting in convictions in all the cases and fines were imposed ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 300. Twelve more convictions were secured by the District Magistrate of Kaira in prosecutions instituted by him.

IX.—*General.*

16. There were some fires of a serious nature which occurred in the blow rooms of Cotton Mills and some pressing factories.

17. The mid-day stoppage was regularly observed in all factories.

18. For the first time in the Bombay Presidency a Glass Works of such a size as to employ over 49 hands has been brought upon the list as amenable to the provisions of the Act.

19. Fifteen Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay and Coorla have established twelve grain shops between them (some serving more than one Mill) and four other Mills have arranged with grain dealers for the supply of grain on easy terms to their employés.

The increase in the number of persons employed in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills is due to the laying down of more machinery and to working at their fullest capacity which says much for the condition of the trade.

Owing to the transfer of the First Inspector of Factories to Military Service this department has been short of an officer for over half the year.

20. I consider the work of the Inspectors very satisfactory both in their own and the additional districts committed to their charge.

The Clerks in the Bombay and Ahmedabad Offices have also worked well.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 29th May 1916.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
				Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Blacksmith	...	...	...	45 0 0	30 0 0
Fitter	...	...	...	45 0 0	26 0 0
Carpenter	...	...	...	50 0 0	27 0 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	45 0 0	22 0 0
Mason	...	...	...	50 0 0	35 0 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	30 0 0	23 0 0
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	17 0 0	11 0 0
Dyer	...	...	...	45 0 0	9 0 0
Engine-driver	...	...	...	115 0 0	19 0 0
Boiler-man	...	...	...	35 0 0	19 0 0
2. Unskilled labour—					
Messenger	...	...	...	14 0 0	10 0 0
Cooly (man)	...	...	...	14 0 0	11 0 0
Do. (woman)	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0

Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 29th May 1916. }

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Fanch Maháls.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násk.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
Trans- port.	Dockyards ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Tramway works...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit Factories...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aërated Water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye-works ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses ...	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach-building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

I—continued.

Factories—continued.

Area	Sholapur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhár-wár.	Kolába.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Súkkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb-sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1914.	Total for the year 1913.
...	3	3	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	15	15	15
...	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	19	19	19
...
...	1	1
...
...	3	2	...	...	10	10	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...
...	1	...	3	2	...	...	11	11	12
...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	9	9	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4
...	1	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	19	18
1	3	3	2
3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	24	24
...
4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	27	26
...
...	4	4	4
1	1	...	...
...
...	2	2	2
1	1	1	1
...
2	8	7	7

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mabála.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	8	26	37	4	2	31	...	131	65 10
	Engineering workshops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and pack- ing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	28	37	4	2	31	...	131	65 10	
Grand Total	178	100	42	6	3	35	6	134	65 12	

I—concluded.

ories—concluded.

na.	Sholápur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhár-wár.	Kolába.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb-sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1914.	Total for the year 1

	1	1	1
	1	1	1

	14	15	2	16	12	49	...	12	1	1	9	17	462	454	428
	2	...	...	...	5	5	5

	2	2	2

	3	...	...	...	7	7	7
	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3

1	1	1	1
...	1	1	2
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	14	15	3	17	12	49	...	12	6	1	9	17	485	476	450
18	22	15	3	19	18	54	1	12	17	5	9	17	786	777	748

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Násik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>											
Transport.	Dockyards ...	3,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	18,603	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	...	655	270
	Tramway works ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,405	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	...	655	270
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mill ...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works ...	1,580	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	140	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,720	233	...	...	...	...	857	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
	Printing presses ...	3,193	...	...	...	60	124	...	...	...	381
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,376	...	...	...	...	60	124	...	...	...	656
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	640	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	84

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

II—continued.

Employed by different Industries—continued.

Dist.	Ahmed- nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Eijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Hyder- abad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pärkar.	Nawáb- sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1914.	Total for the year 1913.
..	3,502	2,097	1,408
173	2,897	...	...	2,021	1,849	...	...	22,971	23,612	23,699
..	300	375	350
1173	2,897	...	...	2,021	1,849	...	...	26,773	26,084	25,457
...	104
...
...
...	261	153	...	...	1,967	1,050	1,063
...
...	261	153	...	...	1,067	1,050	1,167
...	355	...	...	...	712	1,011	1,077
...
...	1,580	1,457	1,714
...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	506	524
...	22
...	43	...	...	...	355	...	...	...	2,708	2,974	3,337
...	458	338	294
...	273	...	...	251	...	...	...	4,282	4,141	4,534
...
...	278	...	...	251	...	...	...	4,740	4,479	4,828
...
...	309	294	374
...	65	...	...
...	381	405	469
...	34	28	43
...
...
...	789	722	886

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>												
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	543	1,890	3,618	282	176	2,423	...	10,476	5,219	816	
	Engineering workshops ...	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	1,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories ...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	Electric works ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works ...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory .	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,695	2,058	3,618	282	176	2,423	...	10,476	5,219	816	48
	Grand Total ...	152,678	46,061	6,683	1,667	241	3,818	4,915	14,032	5,219	1,471	6,256

(a) Information not available.

No. II—concluded.

employed by different Industries—concluded.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1914.	Total for the year 1913.
...
...	480	444	357
...	480	444	357
...
897	902	223	1,030	946	2,693	...	1,661	45	83	1,241	1,888	37,052	34,126	34,718
...	371	...	...	...	1,248	1,482	1,436
...
...	461	480	517
...
...
...
...	480	...	...	...	1,836	1,724	1,553
...	...	(a)...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	226	284
...
...
...	48	42	56
...	55	70	58
...	322	260	260
...	80	75	75
897	902	223	1,062	946	2,693	...	1,661	896	83	1,241	1,888	41,303	38,485	38,957
13,840	902	223	2,889	939	7,786	...	1,661	4,021	2,085	1,241	1,888	280,566	263,386	265,975

. III

persons employed.

Area	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sikkim.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1914.	Total for the year 1913.	Remarks.
153	1,409	435	5,171	...	652	3,731	2,034	864	1,022	210,822	197,913	200,585	
70	1,185	547	1,937	...	899	263	30	331	845	53,110	50,113	51,171	
223	2,594	982	7,108	...	1,551	3,994	2,064	1,195	1,867	263,932	248,026	251,756	
...	170	7	607	...	71	27	21	46	21	12,593	11,490	10,739	
...	125	...	71	...	39	...	...	...	...	4,041	3,870	3,480	
...	295	7	678	...	110	27	21	46	21	16,634	15,360	14,219	
223	2,889	989	7,786	...	1,661	4,021	2,085	1,241	1,888	280,566	263,386	265,975	
...	978	...	1,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,926	128,147	130,044	
...	583	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,058	32,688	33,947	
...	1,561	...	1,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,984	160,835	163,991	
...	149	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,866	9,664	9,282	
...	117	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,916	3,689	3,291	
...	266	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,782	13,353	12,573	
...	1,827	...	1,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,766	174,188	176,564	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule I of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	158	5	8	...	...	171
Ahmedabad	97	...	...	...	...	97
Broach	40	1	...	...	...	41
Kaira	6	...	...	...	...	6
Panch Maháls	3	...	...	...	...	3
Surat	33	...	...	...	...	33
Thána	5	...	...	...	...	5
East Khándesh	86	32	...	...	...	118
West Khándesh	44	4	...	...	...	48
Násik	10	2	...	...	...	12
Poona	17	1	...	...	...	18
Sholápur	21	...	...	...	...	21
Ahmednagar	9	4	...	...	...	13
Sátára	1	1	...	...	...	2
Belgaum	18	...	...	...	...	18
Bijápur	11	2	...	...	...	13
Dhárwár	50	...	...	...	...	50
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	9	1	...	...	...	10
Karáchi	14	...	3	...	...	17
Sukkur	4	...	1	...	...	5
Thar and Párkar	8	...	...	...	...	8
Nawábsháh	15	...	...	...	1	16
Total	659	53	12	...	1	725
Total for the year 1914	643	46	12	...	...	701
Total for the year 1913	622	53	12	...	...	687

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
54	115	2	...	...	...	(a) 171	(a) Seven factories remained closed.
12	85	...	...	...	...	(b) 97	(b) Three factories remained closed.
12	29	...	...	...	...	(c) 41	(c) One factory remained closed.
3	3	...	...	...	...	6	
2	...	...	...	...	1	3	
17	16	...	...	...	...	(d) 33	(d) Two factories remained closed.
8	2	...	...	...	...	(e) 5	(e) One factory remained closed.
21	97	...	...	...	...	(f) 118	(f) Sixteen factories remained closed.
...	48	...	...	...	...	(g) 48	(g) Seventeen factories remained closed.
2	10	...	...	...	...	12	
10	8	...	...	...	...	18	
1	20	...	...	...	...	(h) 21	(h) One factory remained closed.
3	10	...	...	...	...	(i) 13	(i) Two factories remained closed.
1	1	...	...	...	...	(j) 2	(j) One factory did not furnish information.
9	9	...	...	...	...	(k) 18	(k) One factory remained closed.
7	6	...	...	...	...	13	
18	32	...	...	...	...	(l) 50	(l) Four factories remained closed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(m) ...	(m) One factory remained closed.
6	4	...	...	...	...	(n) 10	(n) One factory remained closed and one did not furnish information.
15	2	...	...	...	...	17	
4	1	...	...	...	...	5	
5	3	...	...	...	...	(o) 8	(o) One factory remained closed.
12	4	...	...	...	...	(p) 16	(p) Do. do.
217	505	2	...	...	1	725	
200	499	2	...	...	...	701	
170	515	2	...	...	...	687	

(xx)

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay ...	14	27	1,104	1,145	
Ahmedabad ...	2	16	111	129	
Broach ...	1	3	2	6	
Kaira ...	...	...	1	1	
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	1	1	3	5	
Thána ...	...	7	14	21	
East Khándesh ...	1	2	29	32	
West Khándesh ...	...	...	2	2	
Násik ...	1	...	12	13	
Poona ...	...	3	62	65	
Sholápur ...	...	1	74	75	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	3	3	
Bijápur ...	...	1	2	3	
Dhárwár ...	1	1	217	219	
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	...	3	32	35	
Sukkur ...	...	1	14	15	
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ...	...	1	...	1	
Total ...	21	67	1,682	1,770	
Total for the year 1914 ...	20	48	1,532	1,600	
Total for the year 1913 ...	43	63	1,490	1,596	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT

Convict

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay
Ahmedabad ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...
Broach
Kaira ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls
Surat
Thána
East Khándesh
West Khándesh
Násik
Poona
Sholápur
Ahmednagar
Sátára
Belgaum
Bijápur
Dhárwár
Kolába
Hyderabad
Karáóhi
Sukkur
Thar and Párkar
Nawábsháh
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total for the year 1914 ...	6	...	5	...	...	1	6
Total for the year 1913 ...	14	1	1	...	...	14	...

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	...	7	18	150	175	3	178	
Ahmedabad ...	24	1	...	71	96	4	100	
Broach ...	36	1	...	5	42	...	42	
Kaira ...	2	1	1	2	6	...	6	
Panch Maháls ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	
Surat ...	31	...	2	2	35	...	35	
Thána ...	3	...	...	3	6	...	6	
East Khándesh ...	97	34	...	3	134	...	134	
West Khándesh ...	45	18	2	...	65	...	65	
Násik ...	10	...	...	2	12	...	12	
Poona ...	...	1	4	13	18	...	18	
Sholápur ...	14	...	...	8	22	...	22	
Ahmednagar ...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	
Sátára ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Belgaum ...	16	1	...	2	19	...	19	
Bijápur ...	5	...	...	8	13	...	13	
Dhárwár ...	44	5	...	5	54	...	54	
Kolába ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Hyderabad ...	9	...	...	...	9	3	12	
Karáchi ...	1	...	1	15	17	...	17	
Sukkur ...	1	...	1	3	5	...	5	
Thar and Párkar ...	8	...	...	...	8	1	9	
Nawábsháh ...	16	...	...	...	16	1	17	
Total ...	383	70	29	292	774	12	786	
Total for the year 1914.	285	179	56	248	768	9	777	
Total for the year 1913.	229	175	66	221	691	52	743	

Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 29th May 1916.

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

1916

[Price—4a. or 5d.]

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No. F.I.-290 of 1917.

From

W. C. SHEPHERD, Esquire, B.A., I. C. S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 3rd August 1917.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for 1916.

2. The delay in submission is mainly due to the late receipt of information regarding *ex officio* factory inspections from Collectors of Districts.

3. It will be seen that the number of factories increased by 49 and that this increase was entirely in ginning and pressing factories of which 53 were started during the year. It appears however that a considerable number of gins and presses were not worked during the year as the number of persons employed in factories of this class only rose from 37,052 to 37,093. The majority of the factories removed from the list appear to have been of an experimental character. The most noticeable increase in the number of persons employed occurred in the Dockyards and was probably mainly, if not entirely, due to the war.

4. Considerable attention has been directed to the question of improving the condition of the mill-hands in Bombay. Concerted action by the millowners would appear to be necessary, since the mill-hands do not attach themselves ordinarily to one particular mill. There appears to be little doubt that a good many children certified as half-timers really do a full day's work. It seems probable that there are a good many more certificates granted than there are children employed, and this means that in some cases a child gets two certificates under different names enabling him to work at one mill for half the day and at another mill for the other half. The Department has been for a long time attempting to devise measures to stop this and Dr. Bardi, the Certifying Surgeon, has made praiseworthy efforts to do so, but in the absence of any assistance either from the parents of the children or the mill managers it is difficult to produce any appreciable improvement. The education of factory children cannot be said to be satisfactory. On the 30th March out of 3,090 children employed in Bombay only 532 were receiving instruction.

5. The inspection done by *ex officio* inspectors appears to have been on the whole much more thorough than that of the previous year. There were 79 factories inspected by them in East Khandesh against 10 last year. In only three Districts, Kolaba, Thana and Nawabshah were no inspections made. The inspection work of the Department was satisfactory.

6. The decrease in the number of accidents is more apparent than real, since in this year for the first time minor accidents which were not in any way connected with the factories were omitted. Of the fatal accidents six appear to have had no connection with factories beyond the fact that they occurred in them. Two were from falls, two by drowning, one from heart failure and one from natural causes.

7. A separate report has been submitted on the work done by the mills and by officers of the Department in the manufacture of munitions.

8. Mr. Engel worked with his usual zeal and energy and his intimate knowledge of his subject was of great value. The staff under him worked satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 FOR THE YEAR 1916.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

1. During the year under report, the number of factories subject to control under the Act rose from 786 in the year 1915 to 835. The additional factories comprised : in Bombay, 1 G. I. P. Railway Telegraph Works ; in Ahmedabad, 1 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, 8 Ginning and 5 Pressing Factories ; in Sholapur, 1 Pressing and 2 Ginning Factories ; in Bijapur, 6 Ginning and 3 Pressing Factories ; in Belgaum, 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories ; in Dharwar, 1 Pressing and 13 Ginning Factories ; in West Khandesh, 2 Ginning Factories ; in East Khandesh, 3 Ginning Factories ; in Broach, 1 Ginning Factory, in Surat, 4 Ginning Factories ; in Panch Mahals, 1 Ginning Factory ; in Kaira, 3 Ginning Factories ; in Hyderabad, 1 Pressing Factory ; in Sukkur, 1 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill ; in Nawabshah, 1 Ginning Factory and in Thar and Parkar, 1 Pressing Factory. On the other hand 13 Factories—which were included in the Register last year—have been removed from the list. These are : 1 Woollen Mill, 1 Cotton Cleaning Factory, 1 Metal Factory, 1 Safe Works and 1 Foundry—all of which are in Bombay ; 1 Match Factory in Satara ; 1 Furniture Works in Poona ; 1 Ginning Factory in Sholapur ; 1 Match Factory in Belgaum ; 1 Ginning Factory in Dharwar ; 2 Ginning Factories in Hyderabad and 1 Ginning Factory in East Khandesh.

2. There were 750 factories at work as against 727 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories, 316 were perennial and 519 seasonal. Of the former, 179 and of the latter, 515 were connected with the cotton industry. Eighty-five factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 290,618 against 280,566 in the previous year and of these 228,053 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 223,895 in the year before.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the undersigned during the whole year under report.

The posts of Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone, respectively.

The post of the First Inspector of Factories remained vacant during the whole year and the charges of districts were therefore allotted to Inspectors as follows :—

To the Chief Inspector—the factories in the Town and Island of Bombay lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in the districts of Thana and Nasik in addition to his own duties.

To the Second Inspector—part of the factories in the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad District and those situated in the Sind Province.

To the Third Inspector (Acting First Inspector)—the factories in the Island of Bombay lying on the west of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.

To the Fourth Inspector—the factories in the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Broach, West Khandesh and East Khandesh and part of the factories in Ahmedabad City.

5. The post of the Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla in the Thana District, was held by Dr. J. H. Walsh from the beginning of the year upto March 17th, 1916, and after that date it has been held by Dr. D. R. Bardi in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officers appointed by Government.

6. Of the 835 factories, 316 were perennial, of which 217 were inspected more than three times, 64 were inspected three times, 21 were inspected twice and 14 were inspected once. Of the seasonal factories which numbered 519, 1 was inspected more than three times, 18 were inspected three times, 76 were inspected twice and 408 were inspected once; while 16 factories escaped inspection, of which 1 was closed throughout the year and 6 factories were brought on the register of factories after the season was over. None of the perennial working factory had escaped inspection.

All the inspections referred to above were performed by the whole-time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections, extra visits were made for the purpose of inspections and enquiry and special visits were also made for checking tallow refund claims. The munition work undertaken by Cotton Mills in Guzerat was supervised by Mr. F. McCormack from the beginning of the year till March and then the work was done by Mr. Johnstone upto September 1916 when the making of shells was discontinued.

II.—SANITATION.

7. Rules regarding sanitation had strict attention from the Inspectors and the general condition of factories was satisfactory in that respect.

All perennial factories are fully provided with the requisite number of latrines.

A few seasonal factories which have recently been brought under the Act or which have been transferred from one district to another, or which have been newly erected, have still to provide the full number of latrines. The impression of the owners of these factories was that they were really not necessary as the operatives preferred the primitive habit of going into the adjacent fields.

The want of a more extended drainage system in Ahmedabad makes it impossible at present for all the mills to introduce the flushing system although a few have connected up their latrines wherever possible.

Sufficient potable water was available at all times in factories and the supply was well maintained.

III.—VENTILATION.

8. Owing to the war and the dearth of Medical Officers it has been impossible to make any advance in procuring further data for the purpose of fixing a suitable standard of ventilation.

The matter however is not wholly without attention, as fans are recommended and installed by the owners of factories to reduce the temperature and improve the ventilation where the discomfort of the operatives is obviously due to neglect in this respect.

Fans of a suitable type are, however, not easily, if at all, procurable at present.

IV.—WAGES.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form "A".

The figures were obtained by the Factory Inspectors from factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad—the principal centres of industry in this Presidency. A comparison with similar figures for past years is not found to be of much use as an indication of any improvement in the condition of the average mill-hand.

The pay sheets merely show the monthly earnings of the workers, but it is not possible to obtain the relative capacity of the operatives as workers during the periods to which these figures refer, and the quality of the outturn at the time, in regard to fine or coarse goods, is also an unknown quantity.

The general opinion amongst Mill Agents and Managers is that the workman of today is earning a better wage, with greater ease owing to the higher rates paid per pound of outturn, than those of a few years ago.

10. Labour strikes have been frequent for advances in wages but they were of short duration and adjustments of wages were readily settled owing to the general demand for labour.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

11. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1912	24,053	25,433	49,486	4,301	10,043	14,344
1913	23,530	27,641	51,171	4,494	9,725	14,219
1914	22,476	27,637	50,113	4,627	10,733	15,360
1915	23,189	29,921	53,110	5,306	11,928	16,634
1916	25,186	29,883	55,069	4,141	11,729	15,870

The increase in the number of women employed is due chiefly to the fact that all the cotton spinning and weaving mills were working fully and steadily and also to the fact that a number of gins and presses have been brought on the register as amenable to the provisions of the Act owing to the number of employes necessary to constitute a factory having been reduced from 49 to 20 employed in any one day.

The certification of children has been carefully attended to and efforts have been persistently made to abate their tendency to rove from one mill to another, with, however, little or no result. Their motives, too, are difficult to ascertain with certainty but it would appear that they move about from mill to mill with the hope of obtaining a full-time certificate of age if they are frequently put before the certifying surgeon by various employers.

12. There was one case of illegal employment of women in the reeling department late at night and two cases for the employment of children without certificates of age and physical fitness. Prosecutions were instituted and convictions secured against the Managers in each case.

In addition to this, three more prosecutions—1 in Ahmednagar and 2 in East Khandesh—were instituted by the District Magistrates for the illegal employment of children and convictions were obtained in all cases.

Registers of children required by section 35 have generally been well kept and no cases of neglect were so serious as to necessitate legal proceedings.

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

13. The fencing of machinery was fairly well observed throughout the Presidency.

Ten prosecutions were, however, instituted by the Factory Inspectors against the Managers for glaring cases of neglect in fencing ring frames and particularly dangerous blow room machines and convictions were obtained in all cases except one, in which the Manager shifted his responsibility on his subordinate—the Spinning Master—who had just then undergone an operation and died a day before the adjourned hearing of the case. The charge was then withdrawn.

All the cotton pressing factories have complied with the provisions of section 20 regarding the partitioning of the feed end of openers from the delivery end where women are employed.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

14. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed. ^f
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·84
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	·42

15. The fatal accidents amounted to 23 causing the death of 23 persons.

Of the fatal accidents nine were due to causes which might have been avoided by the exercise of a little care on the part of the victims themselves. The gross carelessness often displayed by the operatives in approaching moving machinery in the ordinary course of their duties is due to an utter disregard of the possibility of an accident.

Hitherto all accidents regardless of their cause have been included in the annual report as having occurred in factories but as many of them had nothing whatever to do with machinery or to defective guarding, they have been omitted. Fatal accidents of all kinds have been included.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
By hoist	2
In the first case, the steel wire rope suspending the hoist cage broke, either through overloading or the jamming of the hoist cage. The small balance weight on the starting chains struck a man on the head and killed him instantly.	
In the second, the hoist cage was brought up to the second floor of the building and the gate was then opened. The hoist was then lowered by some unknown person, and the deceased backed into the opening thinking the cage was there and fell down the hoist chamber causing death within an hour.	
By emery wheel	1
A new emery grinding wheel broke in halves by the effect of a tool put into sudden contact with it or to the defective setting of the stone. The broken stone tore off the metal guard which swung round and caused a wound on the throat of a fitter standing very near it. Profuse hemorrhage caused death in a few minutes.	
By running shaft	2
The deceased in one case was asleep on the stack of cotton bales near a running shaft. He got entangled with the shaft and died from the injuries received.	
In the second case, the deceased was trying to replace the driving belt of a loom. His clothes got entangled and he was then taken round the shaft, dashed against the top beam and thrown down to the floor. Death was instantaneous.	
Caught by strap and fork	1
The deceased was amusing himself by throwing a piece of rope across a pulley working a willow machine, when the rope became entangled and drew him against the pulley causing injuries which ended fatally.	

Sholapur.

By rope alley	1
The deceased was accidentally caught between pulley and platform in the weaving shed and died instantly. The man seems to have climbed on a hand rail, lost his balance and fallen on to a rope driven pulley which caused fatal injuries.	

East Khandesh.

By shafting	1
A cobbler was busy mending a driving strap and through carelessness became entangled with the strap and shaft which caused fatal injuries.	

Ahmedabad.

By ring frame	1
A boy had his hand caught between the tin rollers of a ring spinning frame and was drawn up against the guard with such force as to cause fatal injuries.	

B.—Not due to Machinery.

Bombay.

By bursting of a gas barrel	1
Deceased was engaged in cutting a hole by means of an Oxy-acetaline flame in a metal drum which had held acetoline gas, and which was then supposed to be empty : but sufficient gas had remained to cause an explosion which caused instant death.	
By drowning	1
The deceased fell into the mill tank and was drowned.	
By fall from height	1
The deceased appears to have been leaning against a window and talking to a man below when he suddenly overbalanced and fell from a height of 15 feet and fractured his skull.	
By a crane	1
While the boiler of an engine was being lifted on to a lorry by a crane it slipped forward and jammed the deceased between the hoop and the safety valve column causing severe injuries to his thigh from which he died the following day.	
By natural causes	1
Reported to have died from natural causes.	
By fall from a roof	1
The deceased fell from the roof of a building and fractured his skull.	
By fall of a wheel	1
A railway carriage wheel fell on the right foot of a man in the blacksmith's shop causing a lacerated wound. The man died fifteen days later.	

Number
of
persons
killed.

East Khandesh.

By fall of flour bag	...	...	...	...	...	1
The man was engaged in stacking bags of flour in the godown when a bag fell on him and broke his back—death ensued the following day.						
By fall from roof	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased was engaged in repairing the roof of the smith's shop when he fell off and died in a few hours from injuries received.						
By buffers	...	...	...	...	...	1
The man was crossing the line while shunting was going on and was accidently jammed between the buffers of the engine and tender.						
By heart failure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death was reported from heart failure of a carpenter employed in a railway workshop.						

Thana.

Run over by a trolley	...	...	...	...	...	1
A woman winder in a Mill came in the way of a coal trolley the wheel of which passed over her foot causing fracture of the great toe. Death was caused by tetanus.						

Ahmedabad.

By drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1
The man was found drowned in a mill tank.						

West Khandesh.

By press opener fire	...	...	...	...	...	1
A man died from burns received in an opener fire.						

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

16. Twelve prosecutions were instituted by the whole-time Inspectors in the Presidency resulting in convictions in 13 cases and fines were imposed in 11 instances ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 and in two instances the accused were warned and discharged. In one case the Manager was acquitted as he shifted his responsibility on his assistant—the Spinning Master—who was ill at the time and whose death occurred the day before the adjourned hearing of the case.

Besides the above, three prosecutions were instituted by District Magistrates—1 in Ahmednagar and 2 in East Khandesh—all for illegal employment of children and convictions were secured in all of them. In addition to this one more prosecution was ordered by the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, against the Manager of a ginning factory in the seed pit of which near the main line of shafting, the dead body of a boy was found. It was not proved that the boy met with his death in the factory or if the body, after death, was placed in the seed pit where it was eventually found. The accused was acquitted as there was nothing to show that he was in any way responsible for or that he was even aware, between certain dates, of the facts which led to his prosecution.

IX.—GENERAL.

17. The mid-day and weekly stoppages were regularly observed in all the factories in the Presidency.

18. The number of grain shops established by some of the Bombay Mills referred to in last year's report has been increased by one only; bringing the total up to thirteen.

Opinions vary amongst Millowners and Managers as to whether there is any real necessity for the provision of such shops, as the average worker is able to obtain as much grain from the bunnia as his needs require, and as a matter of fact he prefers the bunnia to the Mill grain-shop.

In both cases grain is obtained on credit. In the case of the bunnia it is without any security, whereas with the Mill store it is obtained against moneys due as wages. With the former evasion of the whole or part payment of the debt is possible but with the latter liabilities must be met and settled on each pay day, without option on the part of the operative, since the amount due is deducted from his pay as a matter of course.

The Mill grain store is, however, a most useful institution for those whose credit with the bunnia has been lowered or lost by his not meeting, or the inability to meet his debts.

19. There was a slight decrease in the total number of operatives at work in gins and presses in Guzerath and Sind. This is said to be due to a shortage in the cotton crops in those districts and partly to a number of skilled labourers in the Railway workshops in Karachi and Sukkur having been requisitioned for war purposes in Mesopotamia.

20. There was an appreciable absence of fires of a serious nature. Two occurred in a cotton pressing factory in West Khandesh resulting in one case in the loss of one life and in the other to serious personal injuries to two persons.

The cause in both cases was attributed to the metal spikes in the casing and on the beater of the cotton opener. The occupier has been advised to replace the metal spikes with others made of hard wood, or to cover the present spikes with stout leather.

21. One Mill upcountry has inaugurated a provident fund. The contributions have so far been confined to the superior staff, but it is hoped that the lower paid operatives will recognise its advantages and contribute their share.

22. The cotton industry has been remarkably prosperous throughout the year. Mill stores and accessories have been, not only scarce, but abnormally high in price, and the prices of raw material have fluctuated a great deal chiefly on the dear scale, but it is a notable fact that all weaving mills have been able to work at a good profit in proportion to the age and condition of their machinery.

23. The work of the inspectors has been satisfactory, particularly in view of the extra work which they have had to undertake unconnected with the administration of the Factories Act.

The Clerks in the Bombay and Ahmedabad offices have also worked very well.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 31st May 1917.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

(i)

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
				Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Blacksmith	...	...	...	47 0 0	30 0 0
Fitter	...	...	...	48 0 0	26 0 0
Carpenter	...	...	...	45 0 0	28 0 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	35 0 0	29 0 0
Mason	...	...	...	30 0 0	29 0 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	33 0 0	22 0 0
Spinner (man)	...	...	..	22 0 0	11 0 0
Dyer	...	...	...	22 0 0	11 0 0
Engine-driver	...	...	...	90 0 0	19 0 0
Boiler-man	...	...	...	40 0 0	18 0 0
2. Unskilled labour—					
Messenger	...	...	...	13 0 0	10 0 0
Cooly (man)	...	...	...	14 0 0	11 0 0
Do. (woman)	...	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0

Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 21st May 1917. }

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Brouch.	Kaira.	Far ch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khat-desh.	West Khat-desh.	Násik.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>										
Trans- port.	Dockyards ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Tramway works...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Food Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit Factories...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated Water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone miles ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye-works ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Paper and Printing	Paper mills ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses ...	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach-building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

I—continued.

Stories—continued.

	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Su'kur.	Thar and Párkár.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1915.	Total for the year 1914.
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	3 15 1	3 15 1	3 15 1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	19	19	19
...
...	3	2	...	...	10	10	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...
...	1	...	3	2	...	...	11	11	11
...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	9	9	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	18	19
1	3	3	3
3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	24	24
...
4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	27	27
...
...	3	4	4
...	1	1	...
1	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
...
1	7	8	7

STATEMENT

Enumeration

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	N&.	
<i>2. All other factories—concluded.</i>											
Processes con- nected with Skina and Hides.	Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	7	39	28	7	3	35	...	133	67	10
	Engineering workshops ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine finning and pack- ing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surgical instrument factory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21	41	38	7	3	85	...	133	67	10	
Grand Total ...	174	114	43	9	4	89	6	136	67	12	

No. I—concluded.

Factories—concluded.

Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkar.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1915.	Total for the year 1914.
...
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...
...	16	15	2	19	21	62	...	11	1	1	10	18	515	462	454
...	2	...	...	...	5	5	5
...
...	2	2	2
...
...
...	3	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	2	4	3
...	1	...	...
...
1	1	1	1
...	1	1	2
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	16	15	2	19	21	62	...	11	6	1	10	18	537	485	476
17	24	15	2	21	22	67	1	11	17	6	10	18	835	786	777

STATEM

Average daily number of pe.

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Brcach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khat-desh.	West Khat-desh.	Násik.	Po.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>											
Transport.	Dockyards ...	5,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	14,598	...	...	...	...	...	1,523	...	566	2
	Tramway works ...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,754	...	...	...	...	...	1,523	...	566	2
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mill ...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works ...	1,907	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	236	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,143	234	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
	Printing presses ...	3,028	...	...	...	67	92	...	...	...	327
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,258	...	...	...	...	67	92	...	...	...	544
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	634	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	20

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

No. II—continued.

employed by different Industries—continued.

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1915.	Total for the year 1914.
...	5,606	3,502	2,097
120	2,550	...	...	1,879	1,796	...	...	23,326	22,971	23,612
...	550	300	375
120	2,550	...	...	1,879	1,796	...	...	29,482	26,773	26,084
...
...
...
...	292	142	...	...	1,133	1,067	1,050
...
...
...	292	142	...	...	1,133	1,067	1,050
...	279	...	...	...	523	712	1,011
...	1,907	1,580	1,457
...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	416	506
...
...	53	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	2,953	2,708	2,974
...
...	447	458	388
...	312	...	...	228	...	...	...	4,054	4,282	4,141
...
...	312	...	...	228	...	...	...	4,501	4,740	4,479
...
...	266	309	294
...	46	65	...
...	368	381	405
...	20	84	23
...
...	700	789	722

STATEMENT

Average daily number of pers.

Industry.	Town and Is'land of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nashik.	Pooné
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>											
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	577	1,387	3,446	301	201	2,301	...	10,330	5,595	754
	Engineering workshops	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
	Electric works	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,983	1,569	3,446	301	201	2,301	...	10,330	5,595	754	69
Grand Total	162,343	46,137	6,639	1,702	247	3,075	4,584	13,869	5,595	1,320	5,672

No. II—concluded.

Employed by different Industries—concluded.

S. No.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolába.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb-sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1915.	Total for the year 1914.
...
...	600	480	444
...	600	480	444
...
755	929	218	1,038	1,488	3,279	...	1,476	46	80	1,194	1,668	37,098	37,052	34,126
...	422	...	...	...	1,862	1,248	1,482
...
...	657	461	480
...
...
...	462	...	...	...	1,986	1,836	1,724
...	182	200	226
...	196	...	...
...
...	69	48	42
...	62	56	70
...	377	322	260
...	150	80	75
785	929	218	1,038	1,488	3,279	...	1,476	930	80	1,194	1,668	42,634	41,303	38,485
15,437	929	218	2,951	1,541	8,081	...	1,476	3,860	2,080	1,194	1,668	290,618	280,566	263,386

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	158	4	8	...	...	170
Ahmedabad	93	...	...	...	...	93
Broach	37	5	...	...	...	42
Kaira	8	...	...	...	...	8
Panch Maháls	4	...	...	...	...	4
Surat	31	...	...	...	...	31
Thána	5	...	...	...	...	5
East Khándesh	93	28	...	...	...	121
West Khándesh	51	3	...	...	...	54
Násik	10	1	...	...	...	11
Poona	13	1	...	...	...	14
Sholápur	20	...	...	...	...	20
Ahmednagar	10	2	...	...	...	12
Sátára	1	1	...	...	...	2
Belgaum	18	...	...	...	...	18
Bijápur	20	2	...	...	...	22
Dhárwár	64	...	...	...	...	64
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	10	1	...	...	...	11
Karáchi	14	...	3	...	...	17
Sukkur	5	...	1	...	...	6
Thar and Párkar... ..	9	...	...	...	...	9
Nawábsháh	14	...	...	...	1	15
Total	688	48	12	...	1	749
Total for the year 1915	659	53	12	...	1	725
Total for the year 1914	643	46	12	...	...	701

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
54	112	2	...	...	2	(a) 170	(a) Four factories remained closed.
34	59	...	...	...	...	(b) 93	(b) Twenty-one factories remained closed.
12	30	...	...	...	...	(c) 42	(c) One factory remained closed.
2	6	...	...	...	...	(d) 8	(d) Do. do.
1	2	...	...	...	1	4	
22	9	...	...	...	...	(e) 31	(e) Eight factories remained closed.
2	3	...	...	...	...	(f) 5	(f) One factory remained closed.
25	96	...	...	...	...	(g) 121	(g) Fifteen factories remained closed.
1	53	...	...	...	...	(h) 54	(h) Thirteen factories remained closed.
2	9	...	...	...	...	(i) 11	(i) One factory remained closed.
7	6	...	...	...	1	(j) 14	(j) Three factories remained closed.
1	19	...	...	...	...	(k) 20	(k) Four factories remained closed.
2	10	...	...	...	...	(l) 12	(l) Three factories remained closed.
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	
12	6	...	...	...	...	(m) 18	(m) Do. do.
10	12	...	...	...	...	22	
16	48	...	...	...	...	(n) 64	(n) Do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(o) ...	(o) One factory remained closed.
9	2	...	...	...	...	11	
17	...	...	...	...	...	17	
5	1	...	...	...	...	6	
6	3	...	...	...	...	(p) 9	(p) One factory did not furnish information.
15	...	...	...	...	...	(q) 15	(q) Three factories remained closed.
256	487	2	...	...	4	749	
217	505	2	...	...	1	725	
200	499	2	...	...	...	701	

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	18	49	908	868	
Ahmedabad	2	17	100	119	
Broach ... ..	...	2	5	7	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	3	3	
Thána	1	...	11	12	
East Khándesh	5	4	35	44	
West Khándesh	1	1	2	4	
Násik ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Poona ... ..	...	4	35	39	
Sholápur	1	2	39	42	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	1	5	6	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ... ..	...	2	15	17	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	2	28	30	
Sukkur ... ..	...	3	15	18	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	23	87	1,102	1,212	
Total for the year 1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	
Total for the year 1914	20	48	1,532	1,600	

STATEMENT NO. VII

Inspectors.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.						
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.	Not inspected.	Grand Total.
Bombay ...	12	17	50	95	174	...	174
Ahmedabad ...	32	9	4	69	114	...	114
Broach ...	38	...	1	4	43	...	43
Kaira ...	4	...	...	2	6	3	9
Panch Mahals ...	2	1	...	...	3	1	4
Surat ...	38	1	1	2	37	2	39
Thana ...	...	8	1	2	6	...	6
East Khandesh ...	109	22	1	3	135	1	136
West Khandesh ...	50	14	...	...	64	3	67
Nasik ...	10	...	2	...	12	...	12
Poons ...	2	...	...	15	17	...	17
Sholapur ...	6	10	...	8	24	...	24
Ahmednagar ...	4	11	...	...	15	...	15
Satara ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Belgaum ...	19	...	...	2	21	...	21
Bijapur ...	14	...	8	...	22	...	22
Dharwar ...	62	...	1	4	67	...	67
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hyderabad ...	2	1	5	...	8	3	11
Karachi ...	...	2	7	8	17	...	17
Sukkur ...	...	1	1	4	6	...	6
Thar and Parkar ...	5	4	...	...	9	1	10
Nawabshah ...	16	1	...	...	17	1	18
Total ...	422	97	82	218	819	16	835
Total for the year 1915.	388	70	29	292	774	12	786
Total for the year 1914.	285	179	56	248	768	9	777

Remarks.

J. D. R. ENGLT,
 Chief Inspector of Factories,
 Bombay Presidency.
 Factory Inspection Office,
 Bombay, 31st May 1917.

STATEMENT

Courts

Note—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
Ahmedabad	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Breach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khandesh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	1	1	...	...	...	4	...
Ahmednagar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	14	...	...	...	9	...
Total for the year 1915	...	14	...	...	...	1	...
Total for the year 1914	6	...	...	5	...	1	6

STATEMENT NO. VI.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

1917

[Price— 5a. or 6d.]

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From

W. C. SHEPHERD, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 3rd August 1918.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for 1917.

2. There was no change in the total number of factories. The number of persons employed rose from 290,618 to 295,391. The total increase is not great, but it is perhaps worthy of notice that the number of employes in dye works increased from 1,907 to 2,488. It is interesting to note that the number of children employed fell from 15,870 to 13,092, a decrease of 2,778. Their places were not entirely taken by women for the increase in the number of women employed was only 1,146. As regards employment of children it is worth while to take the figures for the spinning and weaving mills separately. The decrease was 2,197. Bombay employed 2,761 against 3,952 in the previous year, a decrease of 30 per cent.; Ahmedabad employed 5,465 against 6,230, a decrease of 12 per cent.; Sholapur employed 1,309 against 1,841, a decrease of 29 per cent. The totals for 1916 show a decrease of only 950 compared with the 1915 figures, so the improvement during the year under report is very marked. The striking improvement in the Bombay figures is mainly due to the efforts of the Certifying Surgeon, Dr. Bardi. The prosecutions instituted in various districts and described by Mr. Engel in section V of his report show that energetic efforts were made by the Department to check abuses in the employment of women and children.

3. The inspection work done by officers of the Department may be considered as very satisfactory. The failure to inspect 9 seasonal factories is explained by the Chief Inspector. The amount of inspection done by *ex-officio* inspectors showed a very marked increase, 433 inspections against 324 in 1916. The increase was especially noticeable in East Khandesh where 112 inspections were made against 79 in the previous year, Ahmedabad where the figures are 96 against 38, Broach, where they are 45 against 26 and Sholapur, where they are 33 against 16. In only one District—Hyderabad—were no inspections made by *ex-officio* inspectors, and in only six districts were fewer inspections made than in 1916. As it is extremely difficult for officers of the Department to make surprise visits, the work of the *ex-officio* inspectors is of very great importance.

4. There is a satisfactory decrease in the total number of accidents. The number of fatal accidents shows an increase but the descriptions of them show that none can be attributed to failure on the part of the factory owners to comply with the regulations.

5. In accordance with orders conveyed in Government Order No. 6721, General Department, dated 26th September 1917, the Chief Inspector has added a section (section IX) on the housing of mill-hands. Mr. Engel draws a gloomy picture of the Bombay mill-hand. But I fear that there is only too much evidence in support of his opinions. Further experience and investigation has not led me to modify appreciably the views I expressed in my note forwarded to Government in the General Department under my

No. F. I.—219 of 26th May 1917. The majority of Bombay mill-hands belong to Ratnagiri and have been forced to emigrate because that District has a larger population than it can support. They were not attracted to this work by possessing any special aptitude for it. Their physical standard is low and they find their work extremely hard and unpleasant. Their natural inclination is to do as little work as they can. It is their anxiety to retain their freedom, to avoid being bound to any particular master, which leads them to oppose any efforts on the part of the mill-owners to provide them with accommodation or assist them by opening grain-stores. Before any great improvement can take place it would seem necessary that the relations between the mill-owners and their employes should undergo a very considerable change. It is possible that if the hours of labour were appreciably reduced the work would be less distasteful, and the workmen more willing and able to take a pride and interest in it. But this raises a highly controversial question which it would be out of place to deal with here. There is considerable evidence that the shortening of hours and raising of wages has so far operated to reduce output, and the increase in the cost of production which would be entailed by a further shortening of hours might put the Bombay mills in a position in which they would find it difficult to meet foreign competition. During the year under report the relations between the mill-owners and mill-hands were often very strained and strikes were not infrequent and constantly apprehended.

6. The suggestion made by Mr. Engel at the end of section V of his report might, I think, have a salutary effect.

7. Mr. Engel and his assistants may be considered to have done a very good year's work. It is to be noted that in addition to their ordinary work they have had to enquire into a large and steadily increasing number of applications for priority certificates.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 W. C. SHEPHERD,
 Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
 THE YEAR 1917.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

1. During the year under report, the number of factories subject to control under the Act remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 835. The new factories brought on the register comprised: in Bombay, 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill and one extension of a Cotton Mill, 2 Dye Works and one Power Laundry; in Sholapur, 2 Ginning Factories; in Bijapur, 4 Ginning Factories; in Belgaum, 1 Distillery and 2 Ginning Factories; in Dharwar, 2 Ginning Factories; in East Khandesh, 1 Pressing and 4 Ginning Factories; in West Khandesh, 1 Ginning Factory; in Ahmedabad, 6 Ginning Factories, in Broach, 3 Ginning Factories; in Kaira, 1 Ginning Factory; in Surat, 1 Ginning Factory. On the other hand, 33 factories—which were included in the Register last year—have been removed from the list. These are, 1 Cotton Mill, 1 Printing Press, 1 Electric Works, 1 Foundry, 1 Furniture Works and 3 Metal Works all of which are in Bombay; 1 Rice Mill in Kolaba; 1 Ginning Factory in Ahmednagar; 1 Municipal Workshop, 1 Stone Works, 1 Foundry and 2 Metal Works in Poona; 1 Ginning Factory in East Khandesh; 3 Ginning Factories in West Khandesh; 2 Ginning Factories in Dharwar; 1 Ginning Factory in Ahmedabad; 1 Ginning Factory in Broach; 2 Ginning Factories in Kaira; 1 Pressing and 5 Ginning Factories in Surat; 1 Glass Works in Panch Mahals and 1 Ginning Factory in Thar and Parkar.

2. There were 779 factories at work as against 750 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories, 308 were perennial and 527 were seasonal. Of the former, 179 and of the latter, 524 were connected with the cotton industry. Fifty-six factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 295,391 against 290,618 in the previous year and of these 231,013 were employed in the cotton industry as against 228,053 in the year before.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by the undersigned during the whole year under report.

The posts of Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone respectively.

The post of the First Inspector of Factories remained vacant during the whole year and the charges of districts were therefore allotted to Inspectors as follows:—

To the Chief Inspector—the factories in the Town and Island of Bombay lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in the districts of Thana and Nasik in addition to his own duties.

To the Second Inspector—part of the factories in the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad District and those situate in the Sind Province.

To the Third Inspector—the factories in the Island of Bombay lying on the west of the G. I. P. Railway Line and those in Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.

To the Fourth Inspector—the factories in the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Broach, West Khandesh and East Khandesh and part of the factories in Ahmedabad City.

5. The post of the Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla in the Thana District was held by Dr. D. R. Bardi in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officer appointed by Government.

6. Of the 835 factories, 308 were perennial, of which 174 were inspected more than three times, 59 were inspected three times, 45 were inspected twice

and 30 were inspected once. Of the seasonal factories which numbered 527, 3 were inspected more than three times, 6 were inspected three times, 33 were inspected twice and 465 were inspected once: while 20 factories escaped inspection, of which 11 were closed throughout the year. None of the perennial factories escaped inspection.

Seasonal factories engaged in ginning and pressing cotton are so irregular and uncertain in their operations that it has not been found possible to ensure that none shall escape inspection. Some start work perhaps a day or two after an inspector has left the district for another cotton ginning centre. And again other such factories which were working when the Inspector's tour began, cease working just before his visit to a district. The practice of "pooling" adds very much to the irregular working of these factories since they frequently take turn about in dealing with the cotton brought to them by merchants.

All the inspections mentioned above were done by the full time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections, extra visits were made for the purpose of inspections and enquiry into accidents and special visits were also made for checking the tallow refund claims and priority claims sent for enquiry by the Priority Committee.

II.—SANITATION,

7. All perennial factories have been fully provided with the requisite number of privies and latrine accommodation.

Sanitary arrangement had very careful attention from the Factory Inspectors and the general condition of the factories in this respect was satisfactory.

White-washing of factories throughout the Presidency has been well attended to.

Sufficient potable water was available at all times in factories and the supply was well maintained.

III.—VENTILATION.

8. No improvement can be reported under this heading and matters were much the same as last year, except that one mill in Ahmedabad has fitted fans and distributing air trunks, but as fans of a suitable design are impossible to procure extensive measures of this nature are not possible.

Inspectors complain about the impossibility of enforcing Section 9 (c) to ill ventilated and over humidified weaving sheds and until such time as a recognised standard is introduced no material change can be effected.

IV.—WAGES.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form "A".

The figures were obtained by the Factory Inspectors from the pay sheets of factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad—the principal centres of industry in the Presidency.

There has undoubtedly been a considerable rise in wages which is generally awarded in the form of a bonus or as compensation in consideration of the dearness of food and clothing so that the figures from the wage sheets are of no value for purposes of comparison.

10. Labour strikes have been frequent for advances in wages during the year and adjustments to the satisfaction of the work-people were readily made owing to the general demand for labour which is very much below actual requirements.

The strikes which occurred in the G. I. P. Railway works and the Richardson and Cruddas Iron works lasted from three to five weeks as a settlement in these cases was not easily arrived at.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

11. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1913	28,530	27,641	51,171	4,494	9,725	14,219
1914	22,476	27,637	50,113	4,627	10,733	15,360
1915	23,189	29,921	53,110	5,306	11,328	16,634
1916	26,136	29,883	55,069	4,141	11,729	15,870
1917	26,496	29,719	56,215	2,906	10,186	13,092

The increase in the number of women employed is due chiefly to the fact that all the cotton mills were fully working and also that in Guzerat, ginning and pressing factories were working to their full extent on account of the good cotton crop. On the other hand, there is a fair drop in the number of children employed. This is probably due to the strict supervision of full time Inspectors and the great care exercised by the Certifying Surgeon in issuing certificates of age and physical fitness. Dr. Bardi's work in Bombay has been most satisfactory in this respect.

12. Detection of glaring irregularities in the employment of women and children resulted in a large increase in prosecutions. Nine prosecutions were instituted by full time Inspectors for illegal employment of women and children—of which, five were for night employment of women in the Ahmedabad Mills, in the reeling, winding or warping departments and fines from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 were imposed on the managers and managing agents. The fine of Rs. 1,000 was obtained by taking out 10 separate charges against the Manager of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mill, who was guilty of attempting to work his reeling department for 24 hours. Detection was made at mid-night.

In two mills in Ahmedabad, two jobbers from each mill were convicted and fined for having worked half-time children (by arrangement between themselves) in each of the mills alternately on separate sets of certificates. The children in the morning shift in one mill were employed in the evening shift in the other mill and *vice versa*.

In the Belgaum District two more prosecutions were instituted for employment of women for 24 hours in ginning factories and convictions were secured in all these cases.

Besides the above, several prosecutions were instituted by additional Inspectors for illegal employment of children in ginning factories in Ahmedabad, Nawabshah and Ahmednagar Districts and convictions were obtained in all these cases.

13. Registers of children required by section 35 have generally been well maintained in all the perennial factories, but in Ahmedabad District, prosecutions were instituted by additional Inspectors in five cases against the authorities of the ginning factories for breach of this section.

The illegal employment of women and children is very difficult to detect and as the fines imposed have not the effect of completely checking the evil, I would submit for the approval of Government that in cases where convictions are obtained for offences of this nature, the names of the mills, of the Managing Agents, of the Managers and persons convicted should in future be published in the Factory Annual Reports.

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

14. The fencing of machinery in all factories was generally satisfactory and was well maintained on the whole throughout the year. Factory owners and managers have in many cases willingly complied with any suggestions made to them in this respect.

Prosecutions have, however, been instituted in six cases by the full time Inspectors for glaring cases of neglect in fencing ring frames, scutcher frames, etc., and convictions were obtained in all cases.

All the cotton pressing factories have complied with the requirements of section 20 re the partitioning off the feed-end of openers from the delivery end. There was, however, one prosecution by the District Magistrate in West Khandesh for a breach of this section.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

15. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·84
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	·42
1917	28	75	819	922	·31

16. The fatal accidents amounted to 27 caused the death of 28 persons.

Of the fatal accidents, 9 were due to machinery and the remainder were due to other causes, chiefly through gross carelessness on the part of operatives. All accidents unconnected with the machinery and of very trivial nature have been excluded from this report. But fatal accidents of all kinds have been included.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
Caught in the line shaft	3
<p>In the first case, the fitter employed in the Municipal Workshop was caught up in the third line shaft of the woodworking shop. The man went round with the shaft several times and had struck the gutter fixed above the shaft and was killed on the spot.</p> <p>In the second case, the deceased was caught in the second motion shafting, which caused injuries resulting in immediate death.</p> <p>In the third case, an operative went on the top of a tank to get water from the pipe discharging into the tank. He had a piece of cloth with him and in trying to throw it on his shoulder, it was caught by the shafting, just about the tank.</p>	

Struck by a fly wheel	1
<p>The deceased appears to have sat on the forward hand rail of an engine fly wheel and by losing his balance fell in between the fly wheel side and engine foundation and died immediately through the injuries sustained.</p>	

East Khandesh.

By a machine shaft	1
<p>The man came into contact with the shafting of one of the openers and died immediately after his admittance into the hospital.</p>	

Dharwar.

By press openers	1
<p>The deceased was employed on a capas opener. One end of his turban got entangled in the opener spikes and drew his head within reach of them, which fractured his skull completely.</p>	

Belgaum.

By Hydraulic Press	1
<p>The man was working on a pressing machine where his thumb got jammed. He died two months later presumably from gangrene or tetanus having set in.</p>	

Ahmedabad.

Caught by shaft	1
<p>The deceased was replacing the driving belt of a loom when he was caught up by the belt and carried round the shaft—causing instant death.</p>	

Broach.

Crushed by half press	1
<p>A man was crushed between the beam nut and box in a cotton half press-worked by manual labour.</p>	

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

	Number of persons killed.
By fall of a pulley	1
A man was killed by the fall of an over-head gallows pulley which struck him on the temple.	
By drowning	3
In the first case, two day labourers were employed in removing grass from the sides of the Mill tank, they fell in and were drowned.	
In the second case, a woman jumped into the Mill tank, and was drowned.	
By a fall from scaffolding	1
The deceased was engaged in white-washing the outer walls of the engine house when he fell from the scaffolding. His left arm and both legs below the knee were broken and he died the same day in the hospital.	
By scalds	2
In one case, the deceased, while assisting in carrying a ladle full of molten metal in a foundry, fell down spilling the metal on both legs and he died from the injuries received.	
In the second case, the deceased was working in the boiler department, he was scalded all over the body by the bursting of a steam pipe and died within an hour.	
Struck by a ladle lifted by a crane	1
In swinging the ladle into position the handle struck the deceased on the mouth and killed him on the spot.	
By a fall from a skylight	1
The deceased was engaged as a white-washer. He stepped on to a sky-light breaking the glass and falling through on the floor of the engine room.	
By natural causes	1
The man suddenly dropped dead in the mill.	

East Khandesh.

By drowning	1
The Mill watchman's son went over the tank wall and getting down on the bank of the gutter fell in the tank and was drowned.	

Poona.

By the fall of a shaft	1
A coolie engaged in carrying a piece of shafting bumped up against an engine in the yard. The shaft fell across his legs and struck the side of his head. He died four days later from the injuries received.	

Dharwar.

Knocked down by a railway wagon	1
The man tried to cross the rails in front of some wagons which were being shunted. He was knocked down and died some days later from the injuries sustained.	

Nasik.

Knocked down by the revolving handle of a crab-winch	1
The man was turning the handle of a crab-winch by which a Bridge girder was being lifted. The cross bar of the handle broke and the remaining portion flew back and struck him on his head. He died six days later.	

Ahmedabad.

By fire in a thread extractor	2
In the first case, a woman engaged in feeding a thread extractor was burnt through the loose cotton having been ignited by a match which was put into the machine along with the cotton. She died two days later.	
In the second case, some loose cotton was set on fire by a match or by a native cigarette.	
By scalds	1
The woman was working as a labourer to a mason who was plastering a boiler and instead of going along the proper way to where the work was being done she took a short cut just as the boiler or safety valve was blowing off with the result that she was scalded on the breast and died a few days later.	
By heart failure	1
A man died of heart failure.	
By fall out of a mixing room	1
A boy aged eight years fell out of mixing room window.	

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

17. Eighteen prosecutions were instituted by the whole-time Inspectors in the Presidency. In 15 instances, 22 persons were convicted, 21 of whom were fined. The fines ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,000. In one case, the accused was warned and discharged. Two prosecutions were withdrawn and in the third case which was a charge of having worked the sizing department

at night the accused was acquitted as under the original abstract "G" such work was apparently permissible under the Act. Form "G" (an abstract of the Act) has been amended since then.

Besides the above, nineteen prosecutions were instituted by additional Inspectors—13 in Ahmedabad, 2 in Ahmednagar, 1 in West Khandesh, 2 in East Khandesh and 1 in Nawabshah Districts, and convictions were secured in all these cases. In addition to this, three more prosecutions—2 in East Khandesh and 1 in Broach District—were instituted but they were subsequently withdrawn.

IX.—HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

18. With a long established and steady industry like cotton spinning and weaving it would have been natural to expect a large domiciled working population in the chief centres of the industry at least. There is as yet no factory population which looks upon the city in which it works, as its home.

Children seek admission to cotton mills at the earliest age permitted by law and grow up to be men and women in their calling but all through life they retain the claim to be agriculturists, pure and simple. It follows that the Indian operative is, or considers himself to be, independent of factory employment as a means of livelihood. He can at any time abandon factory life and revert to agriculture. As a land owner, no matter to how small an extent, his interests are centred in the village from which he comes, and his presence in any of the industrial centres is looked upon as a temporary measure to assist his people at home by remittances of money or at least to relieve them of the necessity of supporting him.

The main object in life, then, is to acquire money with as small an expenditure of labour as it is possible to bestow with the result that he takes no interest in his work, and never advances beyond just that degree of proficiency which will enable him to retain his post in that department of the mill, in which fate has placed him.

With labour so grudgingly bestowed it is easy to imagine that he resorts to idleness and absents himself from work when he thinks that the money due to him is sufficient to meet his immediate requirements. To eke out an existence, the desire throughout the mill community is to live as meanly as possible, and the first object, with a view to economy, is to obtain lodging at the lowest possible cost, with the result that overcrowding is prevalent to a degree. This is particularly the case with youths and men whose families are at their native places.

As a general custom mill operatives occupy chawls in the principal mill centres and as near as possible to the mill they happen to be employed in. The sanitary condition of these dwellings and their immediate surroundings are very much the same as in other portions of the town which are inhabited by the poorer classes.

With a view to improve the housing of their operatives some prominent Mill-owners of Bombay have built chawls as an experimental measure, but with results the reverse of encouraging. The rents are so low as to scarcely pay a very moderate interest on the cost of the land and buildings.

Only a very small percentage of their work people can be induced to occupy the rooms. Most of the quarters that are taken up are tenanted by workers employed in adjacent mills and by persons unconnected with the mill industry.

The true reason why their own people will not occupy the rooms can never be ascertained, as all enquiries are met by prevarication and miserable excuses. It is supposed that the chief reason is that the operatives would be more under the control of their employers or that they believe they would render themselves liable to such control. Absentees from work would have to spend the day any where but at their rooms, as idlers could be rounded up and sent off to the mill to work.

Overcrowding is disallowed and the sanitary condition of the premises is under strict supervision, both of which are considered to be unnecessary and irksome innovations which interfere with the liberty of the subject and render his habitation less homelike; and finally comes the fact that the rent

is recovered from monies due as wages. This is contrary to his ideas of life, or of living. There is nothing the mill-hand appreciates so much as the chance of getting the better of some one and if the money-lender and the grain-merchant have to take their chance of recovering moneys due to them, the mill-hand sees no reason why the Mill-owners should be beyond reach of his cunning.

X.—GENERAL.

19. The mid-day interval of rest and the weekly holidays were regularly observed in the factories throughout the Presidency.

20. Special efforts have been made to induce Mills to establish grain-shops for the convenience of their operatives. The result has been an increase of one shop over last year's number of 13 shops.

The Mill-owners are quite willing to provide such shops and debit incidental expenses to the Mill account and supply grain at the whole-sale price ruling at grain depôts but those that have established grain shops have met with very little, if any, encouragement from their operatives who cannot be induced to purchase grain from them. The reasons given by the work-people are:—

- (1) That the Mill shops sell indigenous rice instead of No. I Burmah Halva.
- (2) That they merely supply rice grain and pulse, but not condiments as the Bunnias do.

Both these statements are incorrect, as rice of several kinds and qualities are stocked and in the second case one Mill actually provided condiments ordinarily supplied by the Bunnias. Their most willing customers so far have been a few persons employed in Mills who board and lodge some of their co-workers.

The truth is that the Bunnia is much more accommodating in the way of money loans and credit on purchases made, and most mill-hands are so involved in their transactions with the Bunnias that they dare not sever their connection with them and transfer their custom to the mill-shops.

One well-known Mill-owner in Bombay realized this difficulty and was sporting enough to offer to liquidate the debts including interest due of all his Mill-operatives on the understanding that the amounts so paid would be recovered in easy monthly instalments free of interest. The offer was not accepted by any of his workers. Enquiries elicited the reason to be that the Mill-owner was endeavouring to take the place of the Bunnia and would have so great a hold over his work-people that they would not be able to leave his Mill for employment elsewhere and would practically be his slaves.

21. There was an absence of fires of a serious nature and no loss of life can be attributed to this cause.

22. The Pratap Mill at Amalner started a Co-operative Credit Society some little time ago, the membership of which has reached three hundred, who comprise all classes of employees.

23. The Cotton Mill industry—both spinning and weaving has been exceedingly prosperous. The profits have been exceptionally high despite the very great increase in the price of raw material, coal and mill-stores generally. The number of persons employed in the cotton spinning and weaving industry is 1,070 in excess of last year's figure and the number of persons employed in other industries is in excess of last year's number by 3,903.

24. The work of the Inspectors was most satisfactory during the year. Mr. Johnstone particularly successful in detecting breaches of the Act and in obtaining convictions and substantial fines.

The Clerks in the Bombay and Ahmedabad offices have worked earnestly and well.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 15th June 1918.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

(i)

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
				Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Blacksmith	...	...	...	46 0 0	33 0 0
Fitter	...	...	...	38 0 0	30 0 0
Carpenter	...	...	...	42 0 0	31 0 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	33 0 0	31 0 0
Mason	...	...	...	33 0 0	31 0 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	24 0 0	25 0 0
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	27 0 0	12 0 0
Dyer	...	...	...	60 0 0	12 0 0
Engine-driver	...	...	...	60 to 80	21 0 0
Boiler-man	...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0
2. Unskilled labour—					
Messenger	...	...	...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Cooly (man)	...	...	...	14 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (woman)	...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0

Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 15th June 1918. }

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

No. I—continued.

Factories—continued.

Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Tbar and Parkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1916.	Total for the year 1915.
...	3	3	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	15	15	15
...	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	19	19	19
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	3	2	...	...	10	10	10
...
...	1	1
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	11	11	11
...
...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	12	9	9
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	18	18
1	3	3	3
3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	23	24	24
...
4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	26	27	27
...
...
...	2	3	4
...	1	1
...	2	2
...	2	1	1
...
...
...
...	4	7	8

STATEMENT

Enumeration

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	7	44	40	6	3	30	...	137	65
	Engineering workshops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	46	40	6	3	30	...	137	65	10
Grand Total	171	119	45	8	3	34	6	140	65	12

No. I—concluded.

Fictories—concluded.

Foons.	Sholá- pur.	Almed- nagar.	Sá'ára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhár- wár.	Kolába.	Hyder- abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb- sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1916.	Total for the year 1915.
...
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...
...	18	14	2	21	25	62	...	11	1	1	9	18	524	575	462
...	2	...	...	...	5	5	5
...
...	2	2	2
...
...
...
...	8	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	2	2	4
...	1	1	...
...
1	1	1	1
...	1	1
...	1	...	...
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	18	14	2	21	25	62	...	11	6	1	9	18	546	537	485
12	26	14	2	24	26	67	...	11	17	6	9	18	835	835	786

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Breach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>											
Transport.	Dockyards ...	6,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	15,381	...	...	...	...	...	844	...	685	333
	Tramway works ...	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,187	...	...	...	...	...	844	...	685	333
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works ...	2,488	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	258	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,746	213	...	...	...	...	318	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
	Printing presses ...	2,863	...	...	...	63	80	...	...	...	356
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,127	...	...	...	...	63	80	...	...	...	557
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

II—continued.

aged by different Industries—continued.

Dist. or Par.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolába.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchl.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb-sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1916.	Total for the year 1915.
...	6,061	5,606	3,502
132	2,933	...	...	1,771	1,609	...	...	23,688	23,326	22,971
...	745	550	300
132	2,933	...	...	1,771	1,609	...	...	30,494	29,482	26,773
...
...
...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...
...	305	130	...	...	1,225	1,133	1,067
...
...
...	86	...	...	...	...	305	130	...	...	1,311	1,133	1,067
...	224	...	...	...	542	523	712
...	2,488	1,907	1,580
...	524	523	416
...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	3,554	2,953	2,708
...	465	447	458
...	304	...	...	200	...	...	...	3,866	4,054	4,282
...
...	304	...	...	200	...	...	...	4,331	4,501	4,740
...
...	254	266	309
...	46	65
...	391	368	381
...	20	34
...
...	645	700	789

Average daily number of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.		
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>												
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	597	3,473	4,058	246	193	2,254	...	10,119	4,810	663	
	Engineering workshops ...	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	1,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories ...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works ...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works ...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,087	3,635	4,056	246	193	2,254	...	10,119	4,810	663	
	Grand Total ...	171,478	44,293	7,023	1,767	193	3,656	4,485	12,892	4,810	1,348	5,4

No. II—concluded.

Employed by different Industries—concluded.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hydrabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1916.	Total for the year 1915.
...
...	442	600	480
...	442	600	480
...
866	530	193	1,254	2,041	3,161	...	1,356	46	80	1,283	1,762	38,983	37,093	37,052
...	427	...	...	...	1,824	1,862	1,248
...
...	577	657	461
...
...
...
...	481	...	...	...	2,151	1,986	1,836
...	162	182	200
...	192	196	...
...
...	58	69	48
...	62	56
...	94	...	...
...	380	377	322
...	180	150	80
866	530	193	1,254	2,041	3,161	...	1,356	954	80	1,283	1,762	44,601	42,634	41,303
13,203	530	193	3,415	2,094	8,555	...	1,356	3,702	1,876	1,283	1,762	295,391	290,618	280,566

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	156	5	8	...	...	169
Ahmedabad	117	...	...	...	...	117
Broach	38	6	...	...	...	44
Kaira	7	...	...	...	...	7
Panch Maháls	3	...	...	...	...	3
Surat	30	...	...	...	...	30
Thána	5	...	...	...	...	5
East Khándesh	104	20	...	...	...	124
West Khándesh	48	4	...	...	...	52
Násik	9	2	...	...	...	11
Poona	10	1	...	...	...	11
Sholápur	20	2	...	...	...	22
Ahmednagar	7	...	...	...	...	7
Sátára	2	...	...	...	...	2
Belgaum	22	1	...	...	...	23
Bijápur	24	2	...	...	...	26
Dhárwár	63	...	...	...	...	63
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	10	1	...	...	...	11
Karáchi	14	...	3	...	...	17
Sukkur	5	...	1	...	...	6
Thar and Párkar... ..	9	...	...	...	...	9
Nawábsháh	15	...	...	...	1	16
Total	718	44	12	...	1	775
Total for the year 1916	688	48	12	...	1	749
Total for the year 1915	659	53	12	...	1	725

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
50	115	2	...	...	2	(a) 169	(a) Two factories remained closed.
41	76	...	...	...	...	(b) 117	(b) One factory remained closed and one did not furnish information.
13	31	...	...	...	...	(c) 44	(c) One factory did not furnish information.
3	4	...	...	...	...	(d) 7	(d) One factory remained closed.
1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
16	14	...	...	...	...	(e) 30	(e) Four factories remained closed.
2	3	...	...	...	...	(f) 5	(f) One factory remained closed.
29	96	...	...	...	...	(g) 124	(g) Sixteen factories remained closed.
1	51	...	...	...	...	(h) 52	(h) Thirteen factories remained closed.
2	9	...	...	...	...	(i) 11	(i) One factory remained closed.
6	5	...	...	...	...	(j) 11	(j) Do. do.
2	20	...	...	...	...	(k) 22	(k) Four factories remained closed.
1	6	...	...	...	...	(l) 7	(l) Six factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
11	11	...	...	...	1	(m) 23	(m) One factory did not furnish information.
11	15	...	...	...	...	26	
13	50	...	...	...	...	(n) 63	(n) Four factories remained closed.
...	
9	2	...	...	...	...	11	
17	...	...	...	...	...	17	
5	1	...	...	...	...	6	
5	4	...	...	...	...	9	
15	1	...	...	...	...	(o) 16	(o) Two factories remained closed.
254	516	2	...	...	3	775	
256	487	2	...	...	4	749	
217	505	2	...	...	1	725	

(xviii)

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	14	40	600	654	
Ahmedabad	6	22	82	110	
Broach	1	1	2	4	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	8	3	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	8	8	
Thána ... ..	...	1	18	19	
East Khándesh	2	...	7	9	
West Khándesh ... ..	...	...	3	3	
Násik	1	...	...	1	
Poona	1	3	22	26	
Sholápur ... ..	...	3	28	31	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1	...	2	3	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	2	1	12	15	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáóhi ... ..	...	3	6	9	
Sukkur ... ..	...	1	...	1	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	28	75	793	896	
Total for the year 1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	
Total for the year 1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	

STATEMENT NO. VI.

STATEMENT

Contie

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ahmedabad ...	26	1	...	...	...	1	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paroh Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Súrat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	1	2	1	...	7	...
Total for the year 1916 ...	6	...	...	...	...	9	...
Total for the year 1915 ...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

No. VI.

tions.

convicted during the year.									Grand Total.	Remarks.*
Section 41 (h).	Section 41 (i).	Section 41 (j).	Total.	Section 43 (a).	Section 43 (b).	Section 43 (c).	Total.	Section 44.		
...	4	4	The persons convicted under this head were:— (a) The persons convicted were: 1 Weaving Master, 2 Time-keepers and 4 Jobbers.
5	33	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 33	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	
...	
...	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	...	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	
4	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	16

occupier or manager of a factory has been convicted in accordance with the provisions of section 42.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	30	42	48	51	171	...	171	
Ahmedabad ...	46	1	2	70	119	...	119	
Broach ...	38	...	1	4	43	2	45	
Kaira ...	5	...	...	2	7	1	8	
Panch Maháls ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Surat ...	27	1	...	2	30	4	34	
Thána ...	3	1	2	...	6	...	6	
East Khándesh ...	116	16	1	2	135	5	140	
West Khándesh ...	50	11	...	...	61	4	65	
Násik ...	10	...	2	...	12	...	12	
Poona ...	1	...	3	8	12	...	12	
Sholápur ...	14	5	...	7	26	...	26	
Ahmednagar ...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	
Sátára ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Belgaum ...	21	1	...	2	24	...	24	
Bijápur ...	25	...	...	1	26	...	26	
Dhárwár ...	62	...	1	4	67	...	67	
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	3	...	5	1	9	2	11	
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	17	17	...	17	
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	
Thar and Párkar ...	8	...	...	...	8	1	9	
Nawábsháh ...	17	...	...	...	17	1	18	
Total ...	495	78	65	177	815	20	835	
Total for the year 1916.	422	97	82	218	819	16	835	
Total for the year 1915.	383	70	29	202	774	12	786	

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 15th June 1918.*

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

1918

[Price—4a. or 5d.]

5a
B.P. 20

No. F. I.—724 OF 1919.

From

P. B. HAIGH, Esq., M.A., I. C. S.,
Acting Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

*Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 15th August 1919.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Report for 1918.

2. The number of factories actually at work and the number of operatives employed during the year under report show very little change from the figures of 1917. There is a decrease of about 800 in the number of women employed. There is also a slight decrease in the number of children employed in the Bombay mills; but the number of children employed in the mofussil rose by 1,800. I am inclined to attribute this to the bad season of 1918 rather than to the prosperity of the cotton mills.

3. Statement III contains some interesting facts regarding the proportion of children to adults employed in cotton spinning and weaving mills. In Bombay the figures are approximately 1 child to 47 adults, in Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat 1 to 6, in Sholapur 1 to 7. The Bombay figures are, I think, partly to be accounted for by the very great care exercised by Dr. Bardi, the Certifying Surgeon, in granting and recording half-time certificates and partly by the fact that the families of so many of the Bombay mill-hands are not domiciled in Bombay. I fear that in some of the up-country mills the practice still prevails of children working half a day in one mill and half a day in another, often no doubt without the knowledge of the Agents or Managers. Some of the Bombay mills employ no "children", *i. e.* persons below the age 14 at all. This being so I think the time has come when it should be considered whether the minimum age for employment should not be raised from 9 to 12, and whether the lowest age for an adult should not be fixed at 16.

4. The Chief Inspector has not made any remarks on the subject of the education of mill children. I have ascertained that nine mills maintain schools that are examined by the Educational authorities. The total number of children on the rolls is 365. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, has kindly permitted me to see the inspection reports on these schools. They are not very encouraging and I gather that the Department inclines to recommend the provision of central schools for factory children to which the mill-owners might be asked to contribute.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Schools Committee of the Municipality of Bombay for the following information.

Two free schools were opened in 1918 at DeLisle Road and at Lower Parel for half-time children. The schools work from 7 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. The number of children on the rolls of these two schools is 170. A few half-time workers attend the free night schools at Chinchpokli and Tardeo. For the children of the mill population generally there are 20 regular day schools attended by about 2,000 children but these of course are not half-time employees.

It thus appears that of the 2,600 children employed in the Bombay mills only about 600 attend school.

5. So far as I can learn little progress was made in the year 1918 in the provision of additional housing for mill-hands, and the remarks made by Mr. Engel in his report for last year are still very largely true. The matter is now, it is understood, engaging the attention of Government.

6. The work of the Inspecting Staff has been very satisfactory and the amount of inspection performed was adequate but it is to be regretted that chiefly as the result of the "pooling" system 33 working factories (seasonal) escaped inspection. The number of visits paid by ex-officio Inspectors has decreased from 433 to 379. In Ahmedabad District the number of visits fell from 96 to 43. The number of fatal accidents shows a regrettable increase.

7. The most noteworthy prosecution of the year was that instituted against the Manager, Mr. J. B. H. Johnson, of the Calico Mills at Ahmedabad for employing 18 persons during prohibited hours. The ruling of the High Court in this case that a fine may be imposed in respect of each person illegally employed will be of material assistance to the Department, and it is to be hoped that full advantage will be taken of it. There can be no doubt that in several instances mills have been deliberately worked overtime as those responsible considered that the profits far exceeded the risks of a fine.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. B. HAIGH,

Acting Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
 THE YEAR 1918.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

During the year under report, the number of factories subject to control under the Act, rose from 835 in the previous year to 868. The new factories brought on the register comprised: in Bombay, 1 extension of a Cotton Mill, 1 Hosiery, 1 woollen Mill, 1 Railway works, 1 Printing Press, 2 Bleaching and Dyeing Factories, 2 Motor Car Works and 1 Iron Works; in Belgaum, 1 Ginning Factory; in Bijapur, 4 Ginning Factories; in Dharwar, 2 Ginning Factories; in East Khandesh, 1 Pressing and 5 Ginning Factories; in West Khandesh, 1 Pressing and 2 Ginning Factories; in Ahmedabad, 1 Oil Mill, 2 Pressing and 3 Ginning Factories; in Kaira, 2 Ginning Factories; in Broach, 2 Ginning Factories; in Surat, 1 Oil Mill and 2 Ginning Factories and in Panch Mahals, 1 Ginning Factory. On the other hand, 7 factories—which were included in the register for last year—have been removed from the list: These are, in Bombay, 1 Cotton Mill and 1 Dye Works; in Satara, 1 Ginning and Pressing Factory; in Poona, 1 Cotton Mill; in Nasik, 1 Ginning Factory; in Sholapur, 1 Ginning Factory and in East Khandesh, 1 Pressing Factory.

2. There were 772 factories at work as against 779 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories, 318 were perennial and 550 were seasonal. Of the former, 180 and of the latter 547 were connected with the cotton industry. Ninety-six factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 296,672 against 295,391 in the previous year and of these 230,128 were employed in the cotton industry as against 231,013 in the year before.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. Engel during the whole year excepting the period between 16th January to 14th April 1918, when he was first on privilege leave and then he was recalled on duty in the Controller's Office as Assistant Controller of Prices, during the above period the charge was held by Mr. Whitaker in addition to his own duties.

The posts of the Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone respectively.

Mr. A. H. Fell has been appointed as Acting Inspector in the vacancy of the First Inspector of Factories from 16th January 1918 and since then the charges of districts were allotted to Inspectors as follows:—

To the Second Inspector.—Part of the factories in the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad District and those situate in the whole of Sind Province.

To the Third Inspector.—The factories lying on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Line in the Town and Island of Bombay and those in Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.

To the Fourth Inspector.—Part of the factories in Ahmedabad City and those in the districts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Broach and West Khandesh excepting Dhulia Taluka.

To the Acting Inspector.—The factories lying on the west of the G. I. P. Railway Line in the Town and Island of Bombay and those in the districts of Thana, Nasik and East Khandesh and Dhulia Taluka of West Khandesh.

5. The post of the Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla in the Thana District was held by Dr. D. R. Bardi in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

In other districts throughout the presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officers appointed by Government.

6. Of the 868 factories, 318 were perennial, of which 294 were inspected more than three times, 14 were inspected three times, 6 were inspected twice and 4 were inspected once. Of the seasonal factories which numbered 550, 7 were inspected more than three times, 2 were inspected three times, 31 were inspected twice and 444 were inspected once: while 66 factories escaped inspection, of which 33 were closed throughout the year and only 33 working factories had escaped inspection. Of the factories that escaped inspection 4 were erected after the Inspector's visit in the districts while 10 were not visited owing to reports received that they were closed as the season was over. None of the perennial factories had escaped inspection.

All the inspections referred to above were made by full-time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections, several extra visits were made both for inspections and enquiries into accidents and special visits were also made for checking tallow refund claims and for Priority Certificates.

II.—SANITATION.

7. The general sanitary condition of factories in the Presidency was on the whole satisfactory.

Perennial factories have been sufficiently provided with the requisite number of privies and latrine accommodation both for male and female operatives.

The water-supply was ample and well maintained in the factories and sufficient potable water-supply was available at all times.

The white-washing of factories was duly carried out and well attended to in the Presidency.

III.—VENTILATION.

8. Ventilation is being steadily improved, but no material improvement can be expected under this heading until some recognized standard is introduced. In some cases where ventilation was found defective, orders were issued by the Inspectors to improve it by providing openings.

IV.—WAGES.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in Form "A".

The figures were obtained by Factory Inspectors from the factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

There has been a considerable rise in wages of different classes of labour from that of the previous year, owing to the abnormal increase in prices of all necessaries of life, due to war.

10. During the year, labour strikes were frequent for advances in wages owing to dearness of food and clothing and they were amicably settled on their receiving an increase of wages.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

11. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years:—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1914	22,476	27,687	50,113	4,627	10,733	15,360
1915	23,189	29,921	58,110	5,306	11,328	16,634
1916	25,186	29,883	55,069	4,141	11,729	15,870
1917	26,496	29,719	56,215	2,906	10,186	13,092
1918	25,394	28,903	54,297	2,679	11,759	14,438

There was a little drop in the number of women employees which is due to the fact that many of the seasonal factories in Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Nasik districts were not working fully owing to the bad cotton crop, on the other

hand there was an increase in the total number of children employed which is due to the year being prosperous for the Spinning and Weaving Mills.

12. Eight prosecutions were instituted by full-time Inspectors for illegal employment of children in contravention of the Act.

13. Registers of children required by Section 35 have generally been maintained in all perennial factories. Two prosecutions were, however, instituted for not keeping the prescribed registers of children.

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

14. The fencing of machinery in all factories was satisfactory and was generally well maintained during the year. Factory owners and managers have in many instances willingly complied with any suggestions made to them in this respect by Inspectors.

Prosecutions have, however, been instituted in three instances by full-time Inspectors for failing to guard machinery, and convictions were obtained in all cases.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

15. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years is given below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	·70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	·42
1917	26	75	619	922	·31
1918	39	128	698	865	·23

16. The fatal accidents amounted to 33 which caused the death of 39 persons.

Of the fatal accidents, 16 were due to machinery and the remainder 17 were due to other causes, chiefly through carelessness on the part of operatives and by fires in mills. All accidents unconnected with machinery have been omitted from this report, but fatal accidents from all causes have been included.

A.—Due to Machinery. Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
By hoist	2
In the first case, the deceased was cleaning the hoist and shaft, but there was no direct evidence as to how the deceased met with the accident. His body was found lying in right hand back corner of the pit with a wound on the right temple.	
In the second case, the deceased entered the hoist with three skips to ascend to the next floor, but just as the hoist started he changed his mind and wanted to get out; the hoistman tried to stop him, but the deceased stepped out of the cage and got caught about the waist between the floor of the cage and top of the door-way.	
Crushed by mule-carriage	1
The deceased fainted and fell between the mule carriage and stopper, crushing his chest. The operative was removed to the hospital where he died six hours after.	
By cylinder	1
The deceased, in opening the cover of cylinder of a carding engine for stripping the fillet, got his coat sleeve caught in the fillet and had his right arm drawn in between the cylinder and doffer. The arm was severed from the shoulder and he died next day at the hospital.	
By waste opener cylinder	1
The lattice-table of the waste breaker had broken and the deceased went under the machine at the delivery end and his arm was caught by the cylinder under the frame in the act of taking some waste away from beneath the cylinder.	

Number
of
persons
killed.

Nasik.

By belting 1

The deceased, a mochie, while mounting a belt on a pulley, got his left hand caught and cut off. He was removed to the hospital where he died after some hours.

Ahmedabad.

By hoist 2

In one case, a hoistman omitted to bolt his hoist gates and leaving his hoist on the ground floor, went next morning to the first floor, opened the unbolted gate and fell into the hoist. He died a few days later.

In the second case, a man was crushed between the hoist and wall owing to his own carelessness.

By tin-rollers 1

A child—half-timer—in sweeping under a ring frame was caught and crushed between the tin-rollers.

By belt 1

A man was replacing a belt on an intermediate frame, when he was taken over the main shaft and died through injuries received.

By bursting of water tank 1

A man was working in the ring frame and died owing to the bursting of the over-head water tank.

Caught between cylinder and frame 1

A man opened the door of a card cylinder and was caught between cylinder and frame and died of injuries received.

Thar and Parker.

By bursting of dust catcher 1

A man was working in the gas producer compound, when the dust catcher of the producer exploded and killed him.

Kaira

By belt 1

A man was assisting to replace a belt on an intermediate frame, when he was taken over the main shafting and died through the injuries received.

Broach.

Caught in shafting 1

A fitter was caught between the line shafting of an oil engine in endeavouring to place a belt on a pulley and died of injuries received.

Panch Mahals.

By cog wheel 1

A man died from tetanus after his fingers had been crushed in a cog wheel.

B.—Not due to Machinery.

Bombay.

By drowning 1

The deceased was accidentally drowned in the mill tank.

By fall of fire-proof door 1

The deceased, with the help of other coolies, lifted the door with the result that the two wheels were lifted clean off the supporting rail, causing the door to fall on him. His skull was broken and he died immediately.

By being gassed and drowned 6

The deceased—six persons—entered the blow room settling tank for cleaning it, one after the other; they were all overcome by foul gas and were drowned.

Crushed between wheels 1

The deceased with other men was engaged in moving some wheels to the smith shop, got his head between two pairs of wheels and sustained a severe fracture of his skull and died on his way to hospital.

By fire 2

In the first case, the fire broke out in the waste godown and the deceased while engaged in extinguishing it was burnt about the chest, back and head. He died next day from the injuries sustained.

In the second case, death was caused by coming in contact with a heap of burning cotton which the deceased was removing from the side of the waste breaker which had caught fire.

Found dead in the passage of weaving department 1

It is surmised that the deceased, while walking out of the mill, must have had a fall and came in contact with some part of a machine which was stopped at the time. There was no direct evidence forthcoming as to the cause of the accident.

Number
of
persons
killed.*Bijapur.*

By fire in press opener	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased received extensive burns all over his body from the fire which broke out in the press opener. The injured person died ten days afterwards in the hospital from injuries received.						
By drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1
A girl nearly seven years old fell and was drowned in the pond which was made for watering trees in the factory compound.						

Thana.

By fire	...	...	...	...	...	1
The deceased being surrounded by a small fire in the hard waste breaker, received burns on arms, legs and belly. He died nearly a month after from pneumonia.						

Dharwar.

By fire in saw gin	...	...	...	...	...	2
Three men were engaged at work upon a "saw gin" (not provided with a condenser). A fire broke out and spread inside the gin where they were working. Two of these men died from the injuries received from the fire.						

Ahmedabad.

By burns	...	...	...	...	...	1
A man was severely burnt by molten metal from the cupola and died from pneumonia contracted on his removal from hospital against medical advice.						
By drowning	...	...	...	...	...	3
In one case, a child fell into a tank gutter and was drowned. In the second case, a man was drowned in endeavouring to recover a drinking vessel from a mill tank. In the third case, a man fell in a water tank while indisposed and was drowned. The tanks in all these cases were properly fenced round.						
By fall of a cotton bale	...	...	...	...	...	1
A cotton bale fell on the head of a man while opening a railway wagon and his head was crushed.						

Broach.

By drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1
A child fell into a tank and died.						

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

17. Sixteen prosecutions were instituted by the whole-time Inspectors in the Presidency and convictions were secured in all cases. Fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 were inflicted in fourteen instances and in two cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In one case in Ahmedabad, 18 separate complaints were made for working the mill at night to the Magistrate, who fined the accused Rs. 100 for each complaint (Rs. 1,800 in all), but the Sessions Judge, in appeal, considered it as only one complaint and reduced the fine to Rs. 100 only. On appeal before the High Court, the original conviction was upheld but the sentence was reduced to Rs. 50 for each person employed.

Besides the above, 11 prosecutions were instituted by additional Inspectors—3 in Sholapur, 2 in East Khandesh and 6 in Ahmedabad—and convictions were secured in all cases.

IX.—HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

18. Mill-owners in Bombay and Ahmedabad are taking greater interest in the question of providing housing accommodation for their operatives. It is said that sums of money are held in reserve for the building of chawls as soon as a suitable design is decided on as most appropriate for the class of persons concerned.

X.—GENERAL.

19. The mid-day interval of rest and the weekly holidays were regularly observed in all factories throughout the Presidency.

20. There were no serious fires during the year under report although the loss of a few lives were reported owing to burns received in some of the factories.

21. Mill-owners in Bombay have opened many grain shops on their mill premises for the use of their mill operatives.

22. The cotton trade has been generally good throughout the year in spite of high prices for stores and raw materials. The number of persons employed in the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills is 3,342 more than that of last year's figures.

23. The work of the Inspectors has been satisfactory during the year.

The clerks in the Bombay and Ahmedabad offices have, as usual, worked satisfactorily.

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 22nd July 1919.*

A. H. FELL,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
				Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—				Rs.	Rs.
Blacksmith	...	...	...	45	34
Fitter	...	...	...	50	37
Carpenter	...	...	...	46	34
Bricklayer	...	...	...	36	33
Mason	...	...	...	36	42
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	37	32
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	32	14
Dyer	...	...	...	20	14
Engine-driver	...	...	...	90	24
Boiler-man	...	...	...	25	24
2. Unskilled labour—					
Messenger	...	...	...	18	12
Cooly (man)	...	...	...	18	14
Do. (woman)	...	...	...	10	11

*Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 22nd July 1919. }*

A. H. FELL,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khan- desh.	West Khan- desh.	Nasik.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Processes con- ducted with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	7	49	42	8	4	32	...	142	68
	Engineering workshops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and pack- ing works.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk Filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	51	42	8	4	32	...	142	68	9
Grand Total	179	125	47	10	4	37	6	145	68	11

No. I—concluded.

Factories—concluded.

Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1917.	Total for the year 1916.
...
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...
...	17	14	1	22	28	64	...	11	1	1	9	18	547	524	515
...	2	...	...	...	5	5	5
...
...	2	2	2
...
...
...
...	3	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
...
1	1	1	1
...	1
...	1	1	...
...	4	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	17	14	1	22	28	64	...	11	6	1	9	18	571	546	537
11	25	14	1	25	30	69	...	11	17	6	9	18	868	835	835

No. II.

employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karicli.	Sukkur.	Thar an i Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1917.	Total for the year 1916.
...	3,100	2,870	3,750
...	602	475	462
...
...
...
...
...
...	4,877	4,898	4,065
...	1,303	1,004	1,204
...
...
...
...
...
...	1,186	1,027	790
...	380	311	348
...
...	138	...	...	...	1,137	1,197	1,237
...
...
...
...	138	...	...	...	12,585	11,782	11,856
12,894	2,027	...	1,966	...	...	...	53	...	...	195,266	191,924	190,854
...	138	106	106
...	1,189	1,285	1,204
...	1,258	1,099	936
...
12,894	2,027	...	1,966	...	...	...	53	...	...	197,846	194,414	193,100
...
...	174	...	...	...	3,581	3,452	3,171
...	235	230	240
...	120	135	248
...
...
...	174	...	...	...	3,936	3,817	3,659

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahalis.	Surat.	Thana.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poon.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>											
Transport.	Dockyards ...	5,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	16,047	...	...	...	...	...	863	...	585	322
	Tramway works ...	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,308	...	...	...	...	...	863	...	585	322
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works ...	2,631	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	278	220	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,909	220	...	...	...	66	273	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
	Printing presses ...	3,008	...	...	...	62	83	...	...	...	359
	Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,293	...	...	...	...	62	83	...	...	...	523
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops ...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills ...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

No. II—continued

employed by different Industries—continued.

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhcrvár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1917.	Total for the year 1916.
...	5,149	6,061	5,606
133	2,768	...	...	2,048	1,878	...	...	24,644	23,688	23,326
...	1,112	745	550
133	2,768	...	...	2,048	1,878	...	...	30,305	30,494	29,482
...
...
...
...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	86	...
...	325	201	...	...	1,236	1,225	1,133
...
...
...	88	...	...	...	...	325	201	...	...	1,324	1,311	1,133
...	224	...	...	...	497	542	523
...	2,631	2,488	1,907
...
...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	524	523
...
...	72	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	3,764	3,554	2,958
...	449	465	447
...	263	...	...	202	...	...	...	3,977	3,866	4,054
...
...	263	...	...	202	...	...	...	4,426	4,331	4,501
...
...
...	247	254	266
...	46
...
...	540	391	368
...	20
...
...	787	645	700

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Brcach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thanna.	East Khan- desh.	West Khan- desh.	Nasik.	Poon.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>											
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	420	3,441	4, 8	303	265	2,264	...	9,016	3,819	334
	Engineering workshops	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works.	1,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,042	3,619	4,143	303	265	2,264	...	9,016	3,819	334	56
Grand Total	171,136	48,339	6,972	1,741	265	3,881	4,675	11,867	3,819	919	5,884

No. II—concluded.

employed by different Industries—concluded.

Sholapur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolába.	Hyder- abd.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawáb- sháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1917.	Total for the year 1916.
...
...	518	442	600
...	518	442	600
...
774	330	105	953	1,777	3,062	...	1,375	50	80	770	1,443	34,724	38,983	37,093
...	449	...	...	...	1,862	1,824	1,862
...
...	670	577	657
...
...
...	552	...	...	...	2,029	2,151	1,986
...	178	162	182
...	183	192	196
...
...	56	58	69
...	62
...	102	94	...
...	597	380	377
...	180	180	150
774	330	105	953	1,777	3,062	...	1,375	1,051	80	770	1,443	40,581	44,601	42,634
13,801	330	105	3,068	1,849	8,059	...	1,375	4,162	2,212	770	1,443	296,672	295,391	290,618

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay	166	5	8	...	...	179
Ahmedabad	118	1	...	...	...	119
Broach	40	6	...	...	...	46
Kaira	9	...	...	...	...	9
Panch Maháls	4	...	...	...	...	4
Surat	31	2	...	...	...	33
Thána	5	...	...	...	...	5
East Khándesh	92	22	...	...	...	114
West Khándesh	43	...	...	...	...	43
Násik	6	1	...	...	...	7
Poona	11	...	...	...	...	11
Sholápur	18	2	...	...	...	20
Ahmednagar	5	...	...	...	...	5
Sátára	1	...	...	...	...	1
Belgaum	21	1	...	...	...	22
Bijápur	28	1	...	...	...	29
Dhárwár	63	...	...	...	...	63
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	11	...	...	...	...	11
Karáchi	14	...	3	...	...	17
Sukkur	5	...	1	...	...	6
Thar and Párkar... ..	7	...	...	...	...	7
Nawábsháh	18	...	...	...	...	18
Total	711	41	12	...	...	764
Total for the year 1917	718	44	12	...	1	775
Total for the year 1916	698	48	12	...	1	749

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
51	124	2	...	...	2	179	
43	76	...	...	...	...	(a) 119	(a) Five factories remained closed and one is dismantled.
12	34	...	...	...	...	(b) 46	(b) One factory remained closed.
3	6	...	...	...	...	(c) 9	(c) One factory is dismantled.
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	
13	19	...	...	...	1	(d) 33	(d) One factory remained closed.
1	4	...	...	...	...	(e) 5	(e) Do. do.
27	87	...	...	...	...	(f) 114	(f) Twenty-eight factories remained closed and three did not furnish information.
1	42	...	...	...	...	(g) 43	(g) Twenty-four factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
2	5	...	...	...	...	(h) 7	(h) Four factories remained closed.
6	5	...	...	...	...	11	
1	19	...	...	...	...	(i) 20	(i) Five factories remained closed.
2	3	...	...	...	...	(j) 5	(j) Nine factories remained closed.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	9	...	...	...	1	(k) 22	(k) One factory remained closed and two did not furnish information.
18	11	...	...	...	...	(l) 29	(l) One factory remained closed.
17	46	...	...	...	...	(m) 63	(m) Four factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
...	
8	3	...	...	...	...	11	
17	...	...	...	...	...	17	
5	...	...	...	...	1	6	
4	3	...	...	...	...	(n) 7	(n) Two factories remained closed.
12	1	...	...	...	...	(o) 13	(o) Four factories remained closed and one is dismantled.
256	501	2	...	...	5	764	
254	516	2	...	...	3	775	
256	487	2	...	...	4	749	

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	17	88	528	633	
Ahmedabad	10	18	65	93	
Broach	2	...	3	5	
Kaira	1	...	...	1	
Panch Mahals	1	...	...	1	
Surat ... ..	...	...	4	4	
Thána	1	3	8	12	
East Khándesh ... ..	...	2	12	14	
West Khándesh ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Násik	1	...	2	3	
Poona ... ..	...	4	19	23	
Sholapur ... ..	...	5	20	34	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Bijapur	2	...	...	2	
Dhárwár	2	5	9	16	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	1	2	11	14	
Sukkur ... ..	...	1	3	4	
Thar and Párkar	1	...	...	1	
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Total	39	128	698	865	
Total for the year 1917	28	75	798	896	
Total for the year 1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT

Convict

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).
Bombay	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ahmedabad	29	...	...	...	...	2	1
Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total for the year 1917	34	1	2	1	...	7	...
Total for the year 1916	6	...	...	...	...	9	...

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

No. VI.

tions.

convicted during the year.									Grand Total.	Remarks.*
Section 41 (h).	Section 41 (i).	Section 41 (j).	Total.	Section 43 (a).	Section 43 (b).	Section 43 (c).	Total.	Section 44.		
...	5	5	The persons convicted under this head were:— (a) The persons convicted were: 1 Spinning Master, and 2 Time-keepers.
2	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 35
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	
...	
...	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	1	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
5	...	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	

occupier or manager of a factory has been convicted in accordance with the provisions of section 42.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	...	3	4	172	179	...	179	
Ahmedabad ...	43	1	2	71	117	8	125	
Broach ...	40	...	1	4	45	2	47	
Kaira ...	6	1	...	2	9	1	10	
Panch Maháls ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Surat ...	27	1	1	2	31	6	37	
Thána ...	1	...	...	3	4	2	6	
East Khándesh ...	112	22	...	3	137	8	145	
West Khándesh ..	57	...	...	...	57	11	68	
Násik ...	5	...	...	2	7	4	11	
Poona ...	...	1	...	10	11	...	11	
Sholápur ...	13	4	...	8	25	...	25	
Ahmednagar ...	8	...	...	...	8	6	14	
Sátára ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Belgaum ...	22	...	2	...	24	1	25	
Bijápur ...	24	4	1	1	30	...	30	
Dhárwár ...	55	...	...	5	60	9	69	
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	5	1	...	...	6	5	11	
Karáchi ...	1	...	4	12	17	...	17	
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	
Thar and Párkar ...	7	...	...	...	7	2	9	
Nawábsháh ...	17	...	...	...	17	1	18	
Total ...	448	38	15	301	802	66	868	
Total for the year 1917.	495	78	65	177	815	20	835	
Total for the year 1916.	422	97	82	218	819	16	835	

Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 22nd July 1919.

A. H. FELL,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

1919

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From

J. P. BRANDER, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 5th August 1920.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Annual Report for 1919.

2. The number of factories and of workers shows a considerable rise, especially in the cotton industry, testifying to the industrial expansion of the country and the prosperity of the cotton industry. The number of women increased considerably, that of children shows little increase.

3. In Bombay the proportion of children to adults employed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills is 1 to 44, in Ahmedabad 1 to 6, in Broach 1 to 5 and in Surat and Sholapur 1 to 7. The low figures in Bombay are due to the fact that the families of workers largely live in their villages. We have also a full-time Certifying Surgeon, Dr. D. R. Bardi, who keeps a close watch on the children. In Bombay certification is satisfactory.

4. In Ahmedabad there is no full-time Certifying Surgeon. A great deal of double employment of children is known to take place. The agents, mill managers, jobbers, parents and children all combine to evade the law. The certification by the Certifying Surgeon appears to effect no proper check. In my opinion a full-time Certifying Surgeon at Ahmedabad is essential. The whole very difficult subject of how best to operate a system of certification and inspection is being investigated at present and a report will be submitted in due course.

5. With regard to the remarks in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Government Resolution on the Annual Report for the year 1918 regarding raising the age for children, it may be pointed out that in my No. F. I.-64 of 6th March 1920 it was recommended that the age for half-timers be raised to 12. Further in my No. F. I.—283 dated the 2nd July 1920, *viz.*, the report on the Washington Conference proposals called for in accordance with a letter from the Government of India the whole question of child employment has been gone into and in paragraph 12 thereof, a preliminary raising of the age to 11 and later on to 12 has been recommended. It is presumed therefore that it is unnecessary to submit a further report on the question of raising the age-limit as the Government of India will no doubt legislate to amend the Act on the basis of the reports submitted in the above connection by the various Local Governments.

6. Little progress has been made whether by Municipalities or mills in providing education for children of mill-hands. The mill-owners and agents have no real interest in the matter.

7. The subject of humidity in mills is important. A special report by Mr. T. W. Johnstone, acting Chief Inspector of Factories, has been forwarded to Government. Separate proposals for taking up again the investigation of humidity and ventilation have also been submitted to Government. Attention is invited to the interesting remarks on this subject of Mr. Johnstone in his present report.

8. The prolonged strikes in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur have been notable. Increased cost of living was no doubt a factor in the movement. But the workers are well aware of the immense profits now being made by the mills and

not unnaturally claimed a share of the same. The want of friendly relations between employers and workers was very marked and events showed the need for cultivation of personal relations between them both, for schemes of social improvement of the workers, and for setting up some conciliation or arbitration machinery to prevent unnecessary strikes occurring. Trade Unions are likely to be formed in time. There is a tendency for ignorant workers to fall into the hands of professional agitators. Employers would do well to forestall trouble by setting up something like the Whitley Councils of employers and employees said to be so successful in England.

9. Successful prosecutions which have had a good effect have been made at Ahmedabad.

10. The work of the Department has increased in extent and intensity. The staff as a whole have worked well. The retirement of Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector, deprives the Department of an able head. Mr. Johnstone, now acting Chief Inspector, has been energetic and successful with his inspections and prosecutions at Ahmedabad and has submitted valuable reports on various subjects. In 1919, 375 inspections were made by *ex-officio* Inspectors as compared with 379 in 1918.

11. The Amalgamation Scheme has been sanctioned. Time will show whether it is any improvement on the present system as regards organisation of work. It has the good effect of improving the prospects of the junior men on the staff who have been very hard hit by the rise in the cost of living. The clerical staff have worked satisfactorily under Mr. J. P. Redkar, the Superintendent, whose experience of the Department, and tact are very valuable. With the coming development of industries and probable extension of the Factory Act to small factories the Department will increase in importance and probably additional staff will be required.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

1. During the year the number of factories subject to the control of the Factory Act increased by 23 to 891. The new factories brought on the register were distributed over the different districts as follows:—In Bombay, 1 Flour Mill, 2 Glass works, 1 Chemical works, 3 Motor Car works, 1 Bleaching and Dyeing Factory and 1 Cotton Weaving Mill; in Sholapur, 4 Ginning Factories; in Bijapur, 1 Ginning Factory; in Dharwar, 3 Ginning Factories; in East Khandesh, 2 Cotton Press Factories; in Ahmedabad, 1 Iron Works and 1 Ginning Factory; in Surat, 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill and 2 Ginning Factories; in West Khandesh, 1 Ginning and 1 Pressing Factories and in Hyderabad 1 Ginning Factory. Four factories, viz., one Ginning Factory in each of the Dharwar, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Nawabshah districts, were removed from the register.

2. The number of factories actually working was 784 as compared with 772 in the previous year. Of the total number of 891 factories in the Bombay Presidency, 330 are perennial and 561 seasonal. 182 of the former and 559 of the latter are connected with the cotton industry. One hundred and seven factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in the statement attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in factories was 318,236 as compared with 296,672 in 1918; of these, 245,742 were employed in the cotton industry as against 230,128 in the previous year. Since the true measure of industrial progress in India is reflected more by the figures of operatives employed in perennial factories than in perennial and seasonal combined, owing to the fact that a failure of the monsoon might throw back the total figures of industry whereas perennial activity might have increased, figures for perennial operatives have been separated. In 1918, 261,675 operatives were employed in perennial factories whilst in 1919 this number increased to 281,560.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. Engel, Mr. Fell and Mr. Whitaker for varying periods. Mr. Engel was on duty as Assistant Controller of Cloth from the 16th of February to the 3rd of August, and from the 15th September until the close of the year he was absent on special duty as Government of India Adviser to their representatives at the International Labour Conference at Washington.

The posts of the Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors were held by Messrs. McCormack, Whitaker and Johnstone respectively.

The districts assigned to the Second, Third and Fourth Inspectors remained the same as in the previous years. All the Inspectors were granted a portion of their overdue leave and assistance was obtained from Messrs. Elton, Claridge and Spencer of the Boiler Department at different intervals.

Mr. A. W. Marks joined the service on the 15th October 1919 in the dual capacity of Inspector of Factories and Boilers.

5. The posts of the Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla in the Thana District was held by Dr. D. R. Bardi in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, until the 7th July 1919, when he was appointed full-time Certifying Surgeon.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officers appointed by Government.

6. Of the 891 factories, 330 were perennial, of which 129 were inspected more than three times, 117 were inspected three times, 62 were inspected twice and 20 were inspected once. Of the 2 perennial factories which escaped inspection 1 was removed from the register at the close of the year. Of the 561 seasonal factories, 2 were inspected three times, 17 were inspected twice and 384 were inspected once, while 158 escaped inspection. 52 of these were closed so that 106 working factories were not visited. This is regretted. Government have referred in past reviews to the shortage of the inspection staff and the

extra work which the Department has borne during the war. The granting of leave to the Inspectors was imperative and the staff has not been complete since 1915.

Of the factories omitted a number received inspection early in 1920, that is in the latter part of the 1919 season. It might be pointed out that it is possible under the rule laid down for the inspection of seasonal factories to inspect according to rule and yet have uninspected factories in the Report whilst the rule can be evaded and no uninspected factory appear.

All the above inspections were performed by the full-time Factory Inspectors and the Boiler Inspectors whose assistance was brought in. In addition, extra visits for inspection and enquiry into accidents were made, whilst the extra work involved in checking tallow refund claims and the Excise Returns under the Cotton Duties Act was carried out by the Department.

II.—SANITATION.

7. The sanitary condition of factories has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Limewashing has been periodically effected; the Bombay mills are particularly careful in this respect. A comparatively high standard of cleanliness is aimed at in many instances, but many of the efforts made in this direction are nullified by the habits of the operatives.

Repeated attention had to be given to the latrines in the Ahmedabad mills, few of which are connected to the limited Municipal Drainage in that City. The removal and transport of excreta is always attended by objectionable features.

Water-supply both for cleaning and drinking purposes has been ample and well maintained.

III.—VENTILATION.

8. The well being of factory operatives depends to a large extent on the internal atmospheric condition of the factories. This is governed by (1) temperature, (2) the quantity of fresh air supplied, (3) percentage humidity, especially with reference to the wet bulb hygrometer reading and (4) freedom of the atmosphere from dust, fibre or other impurities.

Glass is one of the most effective transmitters of heat whilst brick is a fairly efficient insulator. In the United Kingdom where the days are often characterized by fog, clouds, or rain, and where mills are situated in the dull atmosphere of towns efficient lighting is one of the main considerations in design. English mills accordingly have a large proportion of window area. In India, with its intense heat and strong light, the factors governing design are different from those in England. Some mills have faithfully copied English practice and extreme temperatures are noticed in spinning and card rooms.

6.3/ That temperature has an influence on results has been shown by the New York Commission on Ventilation. They found ~~68~~ per cent. more typewriting done at 68° F than at 75° F and of heavy physical work, 15 per cent. more at 68° than at 75°, and 37 per cent. more than at 86° F.

Ventilation in Indian textile mills has not received anything like the attention which so important a problem deserves. This is remarkable when the advantages of fans must be known to all owners and managers. Generally speaking mills can only be described as extremely ill-ventilated. In many, the only possible means of increasing ventilation is by opening windows. This on a still day in the hot weather is of little use since the advent of the hot outside air raises the inside temperature. No delusion is greater than that which infers the establishment of healthy ventilation merely by the presence of a large cubic area within a room. The removal of foul and the replacement of it by cool fresh air is absolutely essential.

In the Ahmedabad mills, at all events, humidity is forced to extreme limits in the weaving sheds. At this place a fetish is made of production often without considering quality; heavy sizing and extreme humidity are the result of this policy. Air approaching body temperature and saturation can absorb little water vapour and in this condition little work can be done and there is danger of heat stroke. Government have taken hygrometer readings for a complete year in Bombay

Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The result of working under high temperature and humidity was under investigation when the outbreak of war stopped enquiries. The Industrial Commission has drawn a dispiriting picture of Indian labour. It is strongly felt that improvement in the ventilation and humidity in mills must precede other attempts made to render the Indian mill-hand more efficient. It seems fairly obvious to assume that if internal conditions are made superior to external, less slacking will result. The Factory Department is powerless to effect any material improvements without suitable standards and it is urged that Government take up these postponed problems without delay.

Card room atmospheres are very dusty and little advancement has been made in India for the scientific removal of the dust generated during the stripping process.

IV.—WAGES.

9. The usual statement of wages for skilled and unskilled labour is attached in Form "A".

The figures have been obtained from the factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In addition to the wages various bonuses are given. It is thought that on the whole wages have followed the increased cost of living and have not, in the year under review, overtaken it.

The most important strike was the practically general strike of most mill and factory operatives in January in Bombay. The disputes were mainly for increased wages and although in some industries agreement was reached after a lapse of several days, the textile industry did not resume work until over three weeks had passed. An increase in wages was granted. Ahmedabad had no general strike but sectional and isolated stoppages have been frequent at this place as well as in Bombay. The total time lost in these stoppages is almost as serious as in a general strike or lock out. Many strikes are trivial in the extreme but labour is relying more and more on this method and in justice to labour it should be pointed out that often it is the only means of remedying a grievance. To allow grievances to accumulate and then to more or less instantly remove them after the employees have struck work appears to be a short-sighted policy. The solution of labour difficulties is increased by the illiteracy of labour, but with the increasing number of labour unions means should be devised so that strikes should be a last resort instead of being often, the first.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

10. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1915	23,189	29,921	53,110	5,306	11,328	16,634
1916	25,186	29,883	55,069	4,141	11,729	15,870
1917	26,496	29,719	56,215	2,906	10,186	13,092
1918	25,394	28,903	54,297	2,679	11,759	14,438
✓ 1919	28,200	32,378	60,578	3,116	11,759	14,875

The number of children employed shows a slight increase solely attributable to the Bombay mills. Figures for women show a large increase both in Bombay and the Mofussil. This is due, partly to the prosperity of industries, and partly to the necessity of many women going into employment following the severe influenza epidemic.

Two prosecutions by the Factory Inspector were instituted in Dhulia for the illegal employment of children in ginning factories and convictions secured.

In Ahmedabad, an increase in irregularities was suspected and a warning issued to all mill agents pointing out their liabilities under the Act. Four prosecutions were later taken up for sweating children, or working them underage and fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000 were imposed on the managing agents.

Children's registers were generally well kept but one prosecution was necessary under Section 35.

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

11. The fencing of machinery was well maintained throughout the year. The past attention of Inspectors is reflected by the fact that no fatal accident occurred on the dangerous ring frames and scutchers. Owners and managers are generally willing to co-operate with Inspectors in the maintenance and improvement of fencing, but some of the efforts are wasted by the deliberate wilfulness of the employees who evidently have not yet reached the stage to appreciate efforts made on their behalf. The locking arrangements on hoist gates are frequently thrown out of order. Suggestions made for the fitting of more modern self-closing doors have been given effect to by several mofussil mills. Two prosecutions for failing to guard machinery were instituted and convictions secured.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

12. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years are given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1910	27	112	1,489	1,628	.70
1911	20	126	1,353	1,500	.63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	.61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	.59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	.60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	.63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	.42
1917	28	75	819	922	.31
1918	39	128	608	805	.23
1919	26	99	896	1,021	.32

The fatal accidents numbered 21 and caused the death of 26 persons.

Of the fatal accidents, 9 were due to machinery and the remaining 12 were due to other causes, such as drowning, fires in mills, etc. All minor accidents unconnected with machinery have been omitted from this Report, but fatal accidents from all causes have been included. Three persons died of heart failure on factory premises.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
By driving belt	1

The deceased while mounting the driving belt took hold of the idle belt on the shaft which caught him and drew him up to the shaft where he was entangled with the belting and shafting.

By hoist	2
------------------	---

In the first case, the fitter was repairing the hoist gearing on the top floor, when the running belt which works the hoist moved over to the fast pulley and started the hoist, crushing the man between the hoist top and the beam above.

In the second case, a woman working in the mixing department received a wound on the face by the breaking of the hoist chain. She died subsequently from the effects of her injury.

Dharwar.

By shafting	1
---------------------	---

The deceased tried to untie a hemp rope which accidentally fell on the running shafting. He received injuries and subsequently died.

Thana.

By loom pulley	1
------------------------	---

The operative, a weaver, was attempting to mount a belt. He was caught by the belt and taken over the line shafting receiving fatal injuries.

Number
of
persons
killed.*Nawabshah.*

By belt 1
A man was killed in a ginning factory whilst mounting a belt.

Ahmedabad.

By loom belt 2
Two weavers were killed by being taken over the shafting whilst replacing their respective loom-belts.

Caught by pulley 1
A slubbing tenter in trying to mount a belt against orders was caught by the pulley and killed.

*B.—Not due to Machinery.**Bombay.*

By blowing out of cupola 4
The door of the receiver of a Thwaited cupola blowing out the contents of the receiver into the shop caused injury to 10 persons, of whom 4 succumbed.

Struck by washer 1
The deceased was assisting in extracting a piston valve liner. An extractor bolt gave way and the washer struck him, causing him to fall down into the skeleton bands. He died from the injuries received.

East Khandesh.

By drowning 1
The deceased, a cooly, was working on the wall of the mill tank which collapsed. The man fell into the water and was drowned.

Dharwar.

By fires 3
In the first case, a fire started in the palla house during the process of cleaning. The woman appears to have lost her presence of mind and hid behind a stack of cotton. She died of suffocation.
In the second case, a fire broke out in the blow room and two persons were burnt. One died within 3 hours after admittance to hospital.
In the third case, a fire started in the cotton cleaning room and 4 women were burnt, of whom one died immediately from suffocation.

Ahmedabad.

By drowning 2
In one case, a man was found drowned in a mill tank.
In the second case, a man was drowned whilst bathing in a mill tank on a stop day.

By fire 3
A fire occurred in a thread extractor. Two young children were burnt to death and a man, in endeavouring to rescue them, succumbed to the injuries received.

By falls 2
In one case, a boy was killed by falling down a hoist shaft.
In the second case, a man was killed by a fall from a scaffold.

Sukkur.

By scalding 1
An engine attendant fell into a hot well and was scalded to death.

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

13. Seventeen prosecutions were instituted by the full-time Inspectors and convictions were obtained in all cases. Fines were imposed in every case except one, in which the Manager was convicted and warned.

Of the seventeen prosecutions, 11 were instituted in Ahmedabad in connection with labour irregularities (7 for night work and 4 for illegal employment of children) and very substantial fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,600 were imposed. Since working at night, and the sweating of children are always deliberate,

and are done in this centre with the knowledge, consent or connivance of the agents, the latter have been held responsible for the labour irregularities detected in Ahmedabad. In all instances (following the High Court Judgment in the Calico Mill Appeal) deterrent fines have been imposed. A distinct improvement was noticeable as a result of these measures.

In addition to the above, 5 prosecutions were instituted by the additional Inspectors—4 in Surat and 1 in Thar and Parkar. Convictions were secured in all cases in Surat and the prosecution in Thar and Parkar was subsequently withdrawn under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code.

IX.—HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

14. The housing of factory workers has in Bombay received the constant attention of Government, the mill-owners and public bodies, and extensive schemes, which will remove the housing difficulty have been planned. In Ahmedabad, 400 rooms were either built or bought for the housing of mill operatives, whilst it is proposed to erect 800 more in 1920. The Mofussil Mill in Broach built a model chawl, but results have been extremely disappointing. Despite the high earnings of some of the families only two instances of operatives and their families occupying two rooms (for which provision was made) have occurred. Rental charged is nominal only and it has been impossible to let all the rooms.

The tendency in Ahmedabad is to build either within the mill compound or on the company's land in the vicinity of the mill. It is difficult to get at the true reasons as to why in the case of Broach the housing scheme has not been successful but it is thought that the measure of control which the mill can exert upon the occupants is the chief reason. The ordinary mill-hand is dead against anything which savours of control. For this reason it is thought that development in Ahmedabad is proceeding on wrong lines and that the true solution of the housing problem there will be on parallel lines to that which is being proposed in Bombay.

Side by side however with housing schemes attempts should be made to instil into the occupants some of the first principles of sanitation and hygiene. Overcrowding should not be permitted, regular lime-washing must be insisted on and efforts made to prevent the blocking up of windows and other ventilating openings.

X.—GENERAL.

15. The mid-day rest interval and the weekly holiday have been regularly observed.

16. One serious fire occurred in an Ahmedabad blow room, in which two small children and a male adult who went to their rescue lost their lives. Blow rooms are particularly susceptible to sudden outbreak of fire and since many women bring small children into the mills attempts have for a long time been made to see that male adults only are employed in this department. Prohibition of women from working in blow rooms is required.

17. The question of child labour has occupied much of the Inspectors' attention. It is difficult to keep an efficient check on the wandering habits of the half-time workers. Devices of all sorts have been resorted to by some mill-owners to keep the children from roaming to other mills and working there during the rest of the day. Schools have been opened and provided with books, but it is questionable if any of these can show any real advancement in reading or writing.

Little progress has been made in the education of mill-children in Bombay from that recorded in the remarks of the Collector of Bombay in reviewing last year's Report. In Ahmedabad about 260 mill half-timers attend private night schools, and this, together with two mill schools and one Municipal night school, are the only known efforts made for the education of mill children in a town which employs more child labour than any other in the Presidency.

The education of children on mill premises is half-hearted; the solution, in the general absence of encouragement from factory owners and parents seems to be in the compulsory education of children by Municipalities. The future of industrial India depends upon the care spent in the training of the present

generation. Factory owners appear to realise this and would doubtless come forward and assist Municipalities in schemes for the compulsory education of children in their limits.

18. Several mills in Ahmedabad have opened creches for the children of operatives and one, the Calico Mill, maintains in addition a school and a well equipped hospital and maternity ward. Provision has been made for light work for those expectant mothers who will avail themselves of the facilities offered.

19. The attention of Government is invited to the Chief Inspector's 1917 remarks under head V with respect to publishing in the Report the names of persons convicted under the Factory Act. This would have a good effect and has been adopted in other provinces.

20. Grain shops have been kept in many mills but they have not, on the whole, been appreciated.

21. A feature of the year was the damage done largely by mill-hands in the April riots in Ahmedabad.

22. Accident cases involving death or incapacitation have been followed up. Compensation in the former and the provision of light work in the latter instances have been urged.

23. The cotton trade has been prosperous throughout the year, the general development of industry is reflected in the range of factories which have been added to the register, whilst the increase in the number of operatives employed is almost entirely confined to perennial concerns.

24. Instances have been noticed where mills in advancing money to their operatives have charged an extortionate rate of interest. The injustice of this considering that the advance rarely, if ever, exceeds the wages in hand has been pointed out to several mill-owners. One at least promised instant remedy.

25. The late submission of this Report is regretted—it is almost solely due to the late receipt of figures from mofussil factories.

26. The work, both of the Inspectors and of the clerical staff, has been satisfactory.

Factory Inspection Office:
Bombay, 24th July 1920.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

(i)

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
	Per month.	Per month.
1. Skilled labour—	Rs.	Rs.
Blacksmith	59	40
Fitter	67	42
Carpenter	60	44
Bricklayer	43	45
Mason	46	48
Weaver (man)	40	38
Spinner (man)	31	19
Dyer	25	18
Engine-driver	87	29
Boiler-man	38	27
2. Unskilled labour—		
Messenger	19	15
Cooly (man)	23	18
Do. (woman)	15	14

Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 24th July 1920.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT
Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Brooch.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.	East Khan-desh.	West Khan-desh.	Nasik.
2. All other Factories—concluded.										
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bono mills	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Chemical works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye-works	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Luo factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	14	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	17	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpontry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Comont works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach-building works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tannerics	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	7	49	42	7	4	84	144	70	9
	Engineering workshops	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	51	42	7	4	84	144	70	9	
Grand Total	188	126	47	9	4	40	6	147	70	11

No. I—concluded.

Factories—concluded.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Solara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Solapur.	Thar and Packer.	Nawabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1918.	Total for the year 1917.
...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	1	1	1
...	13	13	13
...	8	8	8
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	26	24	21
1	8	8	8
8	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	24	24	23
...
4	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	27	27	26
...
...	2	2	2
...	2	2	2
...	2	2	2
...
...	6	4	4
...
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...
...	21	14	1	23	29	66	...	12	1	1	9	17	559	547	524
...	2	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	2	2	2
...
...
...	3	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...	7	4	2
...	1	1	1
1	21	14	1	22	29	66	...	12	6	1	9	17	586	571	546
11	29	14	1	25	81	71	...	12	17	6	9	17	891	868	836

No. II.

employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Bolgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwad.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Navabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1918.	Total for the year 1917.
...	2,748	8,100	2,870
...	691	602	475
...
...	5,476	4,877	4,898
...	1,503	1,303	1,004
...
...	1,757	1,186	1,027
...	410	830	211
...
...	108	...	...	...	1,244	1,137	1,197
...
...	108	...	...	...	13,824	12,585	11,782
15,300	2,197	...	2,224	...	...	...	66	...	...	209,227	195,266	191,924
...	127	138	106
...	1,294	1,189	1,285
...	881	1,253	1,099
...
15,300	2,197	...	2,224	...	...	...	66	...	...	211,529	197,846	194,414
...
...	97	...	...	...	3,351	3,581	3,452
...	350	235	230
...	159	120	135
...
...	97	...	...	...	3,860	3,938	3,817
...
121	2,899	...	...	2,318	2,015	...	...	6,392	5,149	6,061
...	26,797	24,644	23,688
...	1,250	1,112	745
121	2,899	...	...	2,318	2,015	...	...	34,439	30,905	80,494
...
...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	88	86
...	419	216	...	...	1,331	1,236	1,225
...
...
...
...
...	100	...	...	...	...	419	216	...	...	1,481	1,324	1,311

STATEMENT
Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.
2. All other Factories—concluded.											
Chemical, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works	2,798	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	276	291	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,348	291	...	...	...	126	288	...	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
	Printing presses	3,241	...	...	...	56	71	...	...	...	345
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,554	...	...	...	...	56	71	...	...	...	632
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	486	1,512	3,213	319	318	2,515	10,221	5,906	679	...
	Engineering workshops	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hat works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,222	1,689	3,213	319	318	2,515	...	10,221	5,906	679	31
Grand Total	185,584	46,760	6,222	1,972	318	4,738	5,046	13,163	5,906	1,242	5,918

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

No. II—concluded.
employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Bolgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawáshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1918.	Total for the year 1917.
...	369	...	...	...	657	497	542
...	279	...	...
...	2,798	2,681	2,489
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	636	524
...	60	...	...	...	369	...	...	...	4,482	3,764	3,554
...	600	449	465
...	324	...	...	190	...	...	...	4,227	3,977	3,866
...
...	324	...	...	190	...	...	...	4,827	4,426	4,381
...
...	239	247	254
...	292	...	...
...	623	540	391
...
...	1,154	787	645
...
...	233	518	442
...	233	518	442
1,486	392	85	1,008	1,424	2,961	...	1,287	48	39	1,106	1,383	36,388	34,724	38,983
...	444	...	...	...	1,398	1,862	1,824
...	640	670	577
...
...	681	...	...	...	2,341	2,029	2,151
...	177	178	162
...	219	183	192
...
...	81	56	58
...
...	82	102	94
...	1,056	597	380
...	125	180	180
1,486	392	85	1,008	1,424	2,961	...	1,287	1,178	39	1,106	1,383	42,457	40,581	44,601
16,907	392	85	3,305	1,484	8,408	...	1,287	4,674	2,336	1,106	1,383	318,236	296,672	295,301

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay ...	178	4	9	.....	.....	186
Ahmedabad ...	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Broach ...	38	1	.....	.....	.....	39
Kaira ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Panch Maháls ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Surat ...	36	2	.....	.....	.....	38
Tbána ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
East Khándesh ...	104	19	.....	.....	.....	128
West Khándesh ...	59	1	.....	.....	.....	60
Násik ...	9	2	.....	.....	.....	11
Poona ...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Sholápur ...	20	7	.....	.....	.....	27
Ahmednagar ...	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Sátára ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgaum ...	21	1	.....	.....	.....	22
Bijápur ...	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Dhárwár ...	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Hyderabad ...	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Karáchi ...	14	.....	3	.....	.....	17
Sukkur ...	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Thar and Párkar ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Nawábshah ...	13	.....	.....	.....	1	14
Total ...	726	39	13	.....	1	779
Total for the year 1918 ...	711	41	12	.....	.....	764
Total for the year 1917 ...	718	44	12	.....	1	775

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
58	123	4	.....	.....	1	(a) 186	(a) Two factories remained closed.
33	62	...	.....	.....	...	(b) 95	(b) Thirty-one factories remained closed.
14	25	...	.....	.....	...	(c) 39	(c) Eight factories remained closed.
5	3	...	.....	.....	...	(d) 8	(d) One factory remained closed.
...	4	...	.....	.....	...	4	
18	19	...	.....	.....	1	(e) 38	(e) Two factories remained closed.
2	3	...	.....	.....	...	(f) 5	(f) One factory remained closed.
31	92	...	.....	.....	...	(g) 123	(g) Twenty-three factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
1	59	...	.....	.....	...	(h) 60	(h) Ten factories remained closed.
3	9	...	.....	.....	...	11	
6	5	...	.....	.....	...	11	
1	26	...	.....	.....	...	(i) 27	(i) Two factories remained closed.
2	4	...	.....	.....	...	(j) 6	(j) Seven factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
...	1	...	.....	.....	...	1	
12	10	...	.....	.....	...	(k) 22	(k) Two factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
14	12	...	.....	.....	...	(l) 26	(l) Five factories remained closed.
9	52	...	.....	.....	...	(m) 61	(m) Nine factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
...	
8	3	...	.....	.....	...	(n) 11	(n) One factory did not furnish information.
17	.....	...	.....	.....	...	17	
6	.....	...	.....	.....	...	6	
5	3	...	.....	.....	...	(o) 8	(o) One factory remained closed.
12	2	...	.....	.....	...	(p) 14	(p) Three factories remained closed.
256	517	4	.....	.....	2	779	
256	501	2	.....	.....	5	764	
254	516	2	.....	.....	3	775	

(xiv)

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	5	54	685	744	
Ahmedabad	8	21	59	88	
Broach ... ..	...	2	1	3	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Surat ... ..	...	...	5	5	
Thána	1	4	9	14	
East Khándesh... ..	1	4	30	35	
West Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...
Násik ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Poona ... ..	...	3	16	19	
Sholápur ... ..	...	2	39	41	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	5	5	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	4	3	20	27	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	5	23	28	
Sukkur	1	1	1	3	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Nawábsáháb	1	...	...	1	
Total	21	99	896	1,016	
Total for the year 1918	99	128	698	865	
Total for the year 1917	23	75	793	896	

STATEMENT NO. VI.

STATEMENT

Convic-

District.	Number of persons							
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).	Section 41 (h).
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
Total for the year 1918.	38	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Total for the year 1917.	84	1	2	1	...	7	...	5

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

No. VI.

tions.

convicted during the year.									Remarks.*
Section 41 (i).	Section 41 (j).	Total.	Section 43 (a).	Section 43 (b).	Section 43 (c).	Total.	Section 45 (b).	Grand Total.	
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	12	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 5	(a) In one case the Secretary of the Mill was convicted.
...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	19	...	...	...	...	2	21	
1	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	46	
...	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	52	

occupier or manager of a factory has been convicted in accordance with the provisions of section 42.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	6	18	70	94	188	...	188	
Ahmedabad ...	21	44	15	22	102	24	126	
Broach ...	34	...	2	3	39	8	47	
Kaira ...	4	...	1	1	6	3	9	
Punch Maháls ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Surat ...	31	...	3	1	35	5	40	
Thána ...	2	1	...	2	5	1	6	
East Khándesh ...	135	...	3	...	138	9	147	
West Khándesh ...	63	...	...	...	63	7	70	
Násik ...	9	...	2	...	11	...	11	
Poona ...	3	4	3	1	11	...	11	
Sholápur ...	19	3	6	1	29	...	29	
Ahmednagar ...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Bolgaum ...	...	...	2	...	2	23	25	
Bijápur ...	25	1	...	...	26	5	31	
Dhárwár ...	25	1	1	4	31	40	71	
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	6	...	...	...	6	6	12	
Karáchi ...	1	4	11	...	16	1	17	
Sukkur ...	2	3	...	...	5	1	6	
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
Nawábsháh ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
Total ...	404	79	119	129	731	160	891	
Total for the year 1918 ...	448	38	15	301	802	66	868	
Total for the year 1917 ...	495	78	65	177	815	20	835	

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 24th July 1920.*

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
*Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.*

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

1920

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No. F. I.—5210 of 1921.

From

J. P. BRANDER, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 9th July 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Annual Report for 1920.

2. The number of factories shows very little increase while there was a considerable increase in the number of factories actually working. It is noteworthy that the number of glass factories increased by three, the two previous ones having been brought on the Register only the year before. The number of operatives employed in this industry increased from 292 to 672.

3. The number of workers, especially that of adults, increased considerably. The increase in the number of women operatives in the Town and Island of Bombay was 8 per cent. while in the mofussil it was 6 per cent. The total number of children increased by 3.7 per cent. though Bombay City shows a slight decrease. The average number of operatives and the number of male and female adults are the highest on record.

4. As stated above there was a slight decrease in the number of children employed in Bombay while those employed in Ahmedabad are the highest number on record. The total number of children increased by 560 only but in Ahmedabad alone the number increased by 865. This cannot but be attributed to lack of proper check on certification. A large percentage of the Ahmedabad children are undoubtedly working in two factories on the same day. Proposals for the appointment of a full-time Certifying Surgeon for Ahmedabad and for improving the present system of certification in Bombay and Ahmedabad are already under the consideration of Government and the sooner they are sanctioned the better will it be, particularly for the children at the latter place. The proposed amendments in the Factory Act with regard to the minimum and maximum age limits of children will be beneficial to them in general.

5. In the absence of compulsion it seems hopeless to get any appreciable results from the private efforts made with regard to the education of the half-timers.

6. About 20 per cent. of the working factories remained uninspected as compared with 14 per cent. in 1919. Messrs. Whitaker and McCormack went on long leave, Mr. Engel, Chief Inspector, retired. These changes disorganised control and supervision considerably, and partly account for the reduced inspection done.

7. The important subject of humidity and ventilation in mills is at present receiving attention and the Government of India have appointed an Adviser for the necessary investigation and report in this connection.

8. Strikes in the big industrial centres like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur have become a regular feature in recent years. The apparently

voluntary announcement of an increase in wages and a bonus by the Bombay millowners was a step in the right direction. Probably it averted a strike. Time will show whether the Trade Unions that have been formed during the year will work on useful lines. Trade Unions, however, are never satisfactory until the workers become educated and intelligent enough to have as leaders men from their own ranks as distinct from outsiders.

9. The number of prosecutions fell from 17 in 1919 to 4 in 1920. This does not indicate improvement in factory conditions but is due to the factors mentioned in paragraph 6 above.

10. The feature of the year was the amalgamation of the Factory Department with the Departments of Boiler and Smoke Nuisances. This came into active operation in the latter part of the year. It has not evinced any prospects of success. The joint staff entrusted with triple duties is not sufficient for paying surprise visits to every factory while under working conditions, particularly in the mofussil. In practice in Bombay and Ahmedabad boiler and factory duties have respectively to be allotted to different Inspectors as before. The supervision of boiler inspection needs the sole attention of one Chief Inspector and the same is the case with factory inspection. Factory matters are becoming of much greater importance owing to the development of industry, and the legislation and the administrative changes consequent on the Washington Conference. The present difficulties will be much enhanced when the present Act is amended to include a larger number of factories. Boiler Inspection and Factory Inspection require, in my opinion, a different type of Inspector, and each is a specialised subject. I am of opinion that the two departments should be separated again.

11. The following comparison between the figures for 1913 and those for the year under review will be of interest as showing the progress of industry during the 8 complete years that the present Act has been in operation. The number of factories increased from 743 to 894, the number of operatives increased from 265,975 to 338,758, the number of women workers increased from 51,171 to 64,834, and the number of children increased from 14,219 to 15,435. The number of children employed in Ahmedabad alone increased from 4,296 to 7,039, while on the other hand those employed in Bombay City decreased from 4,494 to 3,047.

12. *Ex-officio* factory inspections were in 1919, 375 and in 1920, 269, but the latter figure is incomplete as several districts have not yet furnished returns.

13. The clerical staff and Mr. J. P. Redkar, the Superintendent, have worked well.

14. With the extension of the Factory Act to smaller factories additional staff will probably be required.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
 THE YEAR 1920.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

1. During the year, the number of factories subject to the control of the Factory Act increased by 3 to 894. The new factories brought on the register were distributed over the different districts as follows:—In Bombay, 1 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, 3 Saw Mills, 1 Glass Works, 1 Surgical Works, 1 Pharmaceutical Works and 1 Button Factory; in Poona, 1 Glass Works; in Sholapur, 1 Ginning factory; in East Khandesh, 1 Ginning factory and 1 Pressing factory; in Ahmedabad, 1 Ginning factory; in Panch Mahals, 1 Glass Works; in Surat, 2 Ginning and 3 Pressing factories; in Kaira, 1 Ginning factory and in Nawabshah, 1 Ginning factory. On the other hand, 18 factories which were on the Register last year, were removed from the list. They are as follows:—In Bombay, 1 Dockyard, 1 Saw Mill and 2 Motor Works; in Kaira, 1 Ginning factory; in Surat, 3 Ginning factories; in East Khandesh, 4 Ginning and 2 Pressing factories; in West Khandesh, 1 Pressing factory; in Nawabshah, 2 Ginning factories and in Karachi, 1 Printing Press.

2. The number of factories actually working was 809 as compared with 784 in the previous year. Of the total of 894 factories in the Bombay Presidency, 334 were perennial and 560 seasonal. 183 of the former and 557 of the latter are connected with the cotton industry. Eighty-five factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in Statment No. IV attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in all industries was 338,758 as compared with 318,236 in the year before: of these 261,672 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 245,742 in the previous year and 230,128 in the year 1918.

4. Out of the 894 factories on the register, 334 were perennial of which 101 were inspected more than three times, 125 were inspected three times, 68 were inspected twice and 36 were inspected once. Out of the four that were not inspected, 3 were working and one closed.

Of the 560 seasonal factories, 2 were inspected more than three times, 3 were inspected three times, 17 were inspected twice and 336 were inspected once, while 202 were not inspected. 41 of these were closed so that 161 working factories were not visited. This is regretted but could not be avoided owing to the staff being short-handed.

Of the factories omitted a number were inspected early in 1921, that is, in the latter part of the 1920 season.

All the above inspections were performed by the full time Factory Inspectors and, after the new scheme sanctioned by Government for the three departments in July 1920, by the Inspectors of the Amalgamated Department. In addition, extra visits for inspection of and enquiry into accidents were also made while the extra work involved in checking tallow refund claims and Excise Returns under the Cotton Duties Act was also carried out by the Department.

5. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by Messrs. Engel, Whitker and Johnstone respectively until its amalgamation with that of the Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Departments when Mr. MacIntosh became the Chief Inspector. In November his services were temporarily placed under the Government of India in connection with the Boiler Laws Committee when Mr. Johnstone again took charge until Mr. Fell's return from leave on 2nd December 1920.

Mr. Engel who had been Chief Inspector of Factories since 1912 went on six months' leave in May preparatory to retirement.

6. The post of full time Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla in the Thana District was held by Dr. D. R. Bardi.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the medical officers appointed by Government.

II.—SANITATION.

7. The sanitary condition of factories has, on the whole, been satisfactory but far more could be done in this direction in Ahmedabad and the mofussil if Agents and Managers took an interest in this subject and assisted in aiming at a high standard of cleanliness. The habits of the operatives make this difficult but I am sure if an effort were made by those concerned a much greater improvement would result.

Lime washing has been periodically effected.

Water supply for drinking has been sufficient but for cleaning has, in Bombay during the latter part of the year, been short due to an intermittent and insufficient supply from the Municipal mains owing to the bad monsoon of 1920.

III.—VENTILATION.

8. No change can be mentioned in this direction except that one mill (the Empress) has installed a new system of humidification which combines many features of interest. Its trials will be watched and results reported. Suggestions have also been made to several mills to substitute smaller wrought iron pipes, for heating purposes, in place of the large diameter cast iron pipes at present in use.

IV.—WAGES.

9. The usual statement of wages for skilled and unskilled labour is attached in Form "A".

There is a considerable rise in the average wages of mill operatives from last year. This is evidently due to the prevailing high prices of food stuffs and clothing.

The year has been a record one in the number and magnitude of strikes which affected almost every industry.

The most notable have been the general mill strike in Bombay, the general spinners' strike in a number of the Ahmedabad mills, a general strike in the mills in Sholapur and Broach and strikes in the oil installations and engineering shops in Bombay. Disputes have been mainly for increased pay and a shorter day, both of which have been obtained. In the textile industry a 10 hour day is practically general throughout the Presidency.

The Bombay Millowners announced an increase in wages to take effect from 15th November and a bonus for 1920.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

10. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years..

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1916	25,186	29,888	55,069	4,141	11,729	15,870
1917	26,496	29,719	56,215	2,906	10,186	13,092
1918	25,894	28,903	54,797	2,679	11,759	14,438
1919	28,200	32,378	60,578	3,116	11,759	14,875
1920	30,498	34,336	64,834	3,047	12,388	15,435

The number of children employed shows a slight increase, while figures for women show a considerable increase both in Bombay and the mofussil. This is attributed to the full working of the Cotton Mills and to more ginning factories working this year owing to the good cotton crop of 1919-1920. In certain districts it was also noticed that in the gin factories women performed the work which was formerly done by men.

Several warnings were given to mofussil factories regarding the employment of women and children during unauthorised hours, etc., but a series of surprise visits is necessary to ensure that the provisions of the Act in this respect are not being violated.

A complaint was received from an operative in an Ankleshwar Gin Factory and a special visit was paid during the night. Probably fortunately for the factory concerned, it was not working late on the night in question, but a visit to a neighbouring one revealed several children being worked after authorised hours. Both the occupier and the manager were fined on prosecution, but the former had his conviction rescinded by the Sessions Court.

Two other prosecutions were applied for but could not be taken up owing to the shortage of inspection staff. Warnings were however issued.

Three factories were prosecuted in Bombay for employing uncertified children and convictions were secured in all cases.

In addition to this, several prosecutions were instituted by District Magistrates for employing children contrary to the provisions of the Act: they are as follows:—1 prosecution in Surat, 2 in West Khandesh, 2 in Bijapur and 4 in Ahmedabad District, and convictions were obtained in each case.

Children's registers were generally well kept.

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

11. This has been generally well maintained throughout the year, but it was necessary to draw the attention of managers to the locking arrangements of the desk doors of scutchers.

The owners and managers of factories are generally willing to co-operate with the Factory Inspectors in the maintenance of and in effecting improvements in guarding of machinery. But the Inspector from Ahmedabad reports that there are many deliberate actions by the operatives to make the locking arrangements of scutchers and self-closing doors of hoist gates useless owing to their inability to appreciate the safety afforded by such devices.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

12. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years are given below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1911	20	126	1,353	1,499	·63
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,242	·42
1917	28	75	819	922	·31
1918	39	128	698	865	·23
1919	26	99	896	1,021	·32
1920	33	108	768	909	·27

Fatal accidents numbered 28 and caused the death of 33 persons.

Of the fatal accidents, 9 were due to machinery and the remaining 19 were due to other causes, such as drowning, fires in factories, etc. All minor and serious accidents unconnected with machinery have been omitted from the

report, but fatal accidents from all causes have been included. In addition to this, 3 persons died of heart failure on factory premises. Four young children also died within factory premises—2 as a result of collapse of a cotton godown wall and the other 2 from the effects of a fall from a window of the mill wherein they had followed their mother. These have not been included in the following list as they were not employes of the factories.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	Number of persons killed.
By belt	1
The deceased got his hand entangled in the belt and died subsequently from the injuries received.	
By shaft	1
The deceased, a woman, was carrying a bucket of pulp on her head when she slipped and fell, her clothes getting around the end of shaft. Her arm was broken and body bruised. She was removed to the hospital where she died a few hours later.	

Dharwar.

By beater	1
The deceased got his foot into the spiked beater of kapas opener while carelessly attempting to shove in cotton by his foot. He died from the injuries received.	

Ahmedabad.

By belt	2
In the first case, a man in replacing his loom belt was taken over the shafting and killed.	
In the second case, a man while placing a belt on a line shaft was caught and entangled round the shafting. His leg was cut off from the effects of which he died.	
By hoist	1
A man was crushed between the hoist floor and cross beam.	
By a lift	1
A man accidentally fell out of the lift and got caught between lift and gate, injuring his neck badly. He died subsequently of bronchial pneumonia.	

Broach.

By a crank	1
A man was caught by the crank and fell into the crank pit and was crushed to death.	

Kaira.

By belt	1
A man was caught in a belting and killed.	

B.—Not due to Machinery.

Bombay.

By scalds	1
The deceased put his leg on the border of the vat full of hot water; he slipped and fell in the vat; thereby his leg and body were scalded and he died subsequently from the effects of injuries received.	
Run over by a lorry	1
The deceased received multiple injuries by a lorry passing over him. He died from the injuries received.	
By fall	1
The deceased, a contractor's man, fell from a height of about 45 feet while on work. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious condition and died subsequently.	
By electric shock	1
The deceased received an electric shock from placing his arm on a stay wire which had been made live by contact with a live wire owing to defective arrangement.	
Struck by iron piece	1
The deceased was drinking water near the smiths' shop where his head was struck by a piece of iron ejected from under the steam hammer.	
Crushed between buffers	1
The deceased, while crossing the line, was caught between the buffers and was crushed to death.	
By fall	1
The death was apparently due to an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.	

Thana

By scalds 1
 The deceased having slipped over the parapet fell into the duct leading to the hot water tank. He died from the injuries received.

Belgaum.

By collapse of a wall 4
 Four persons died while engaged in clearing an empty seed godown as a result of collapse of the godown wall.

East Khandesh.

By fire 1
 Three women were working in the mixing room in the press factory when they received injuries caused by an accidental fire to the cotton. One of them died subsequently from the effects of the injuries while the other two recovered.

Dharwar.

By fire 2
 In one case, the deceased, who was sleeping just outside the door of the room in which the fire took place was badly burnt and died two days later.
 In the second case, the deceased was working in the cotton docra filling room where he received injury from the fire which broke out in the saw gin and he died subsequently.

Ahmedabad.

By drowning 4
 In one case, two boys climbed over the tank wall and were drowned either in attempting to swim or as a result of play.
 In the second case, two men fell into the tank and were drowned.

By fire 1
 A woman was fatally burned by a fire starting in the cotton opener.

Crushed by collapse of a mill tank 2
 Two persons were crushed by the collapse of a newly erected tank which was probably leaking.

Broach.

By drowning 1
 A man fell into a tank accidentally and was drowned.

Sukkur.

Knocked down by engine 1
 A man apparently got knocked down by a locomotive engine and died.

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

13. Only four prosecutions were instituted by the full-time Inspectors and convictions were secured in all cases. Fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 were imposed in every case.

Of the four prosecutions, 3 were instituted in Bombay and 1 in Broach. All the four referred to child employment irregularities.

In addition to the above, 15 prosecutions were instituted by the additional Inspectors—5 in Ahmedabad, 4 in Sholapur, 3 in Bijapur, 2 in West Khandesh and 1 in Surat. Convictions were obtained in 13 cases and in the remaining 2 cases the accused were acquitted. The fines inflicted in the cases ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

IX.—HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

14. The schemes proposed by Government will improve the conditions of life for many of the Bombay mill-hands.

The Colaba Mill has built a series of model lines in one of the best localities in Bombay.

The Inspector in Ahmedabad reports that so far as has been ascertained there are in all about 1,425 rooms for mill operatives connected with different

local mills and nearly 300 more rooms are under construction. In addition to these several mill-owners are planning some 500 more rooms to be erected for the purpose.

X.—GENERAL.

15. The mid-day rest interval and the weekly holiday have been regularly observed.

16. No serious fires causing loss of life have occurred in Bombay or mofussil.

17. A serious accident causing the death of six persons in the Belgaum District was due to the collapse of wall of a seed godown in a gale of wind.

18. During the year a special enquiry was made into the question of child labour in the mofussil. It revealed a considerable amount of double certification and double employment in the Ahmedabad Mills. Proposals for improvement in the certification and regulation of child labour in Ahmedabad and Bombay have been made.

The Inspector from Ahmedabad reports that young children and babies are kept in the intense heat and dust in the spinning and frame departments all day and in many cases they are exhausted when brought out. Some mill-owners have taken great interest in women and children's welfare and have provided crèches, but a large number of them fail to realize that the future of India depends on the welfare of children. An order prohibiting children under 9 years of age from being allowed in the mills is urgently required.

19. There has been a development in the education of mill-children in Ahmedabad, largely due to private efforts. A small number of mills provide schools for the half-timers but even where this is done the owners have to pay extra as an inducement for the children to attend schools instead of going elsewhere and finding employment during the other part of the day.

In Bombay very little progress has been made in this direction. Some of the mills do provide free schools for their half-timers but very little advantage is taken of this. If compulsory education for one part of the day was introduced, double employment of half-timers would practically cease.

20. The strikes have established an almost general 10 hour day in the textile industry and several mills obtained permission to work double shifts especially in the spinning department. It was found in a number of instances that the balance between spinning and weaving no longer held in a 10 hour day.

Permission for double shifts was withdrawn from an Ahmedabad mill which was found working children during the night shift and from several others who had not the requisite labour to work double shifts.

21. A considerable amount of welfare work is carried on in several mills. The extension of this would do a great deal to improve relations between the employer and the employed.

Works committees have been established in a few concerns. Their working will be followed with interest. They could be utilised in addition to their ordinary purpose for endeavouring to improve the sanitary habits of the operatives.

22. The year has witnessed a large increase in the number of trade unions and in the activity of outsiders in this connection.

23. The late submission of this Report is solely due to the late receipt of figures from the mofussil.

24. The work, both of the Inspectors and the clerical staff, has been satisfactory.

A. H. FELL,

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 16th June 1921.*

Ag. Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers
and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

(i)

FORM "A" (Wages Statement).

	Bombay.		Ahmedabad.	
	Per month.		Per month.	
1. Skilled labour—		Rs.		Rs.
Blacksmith	...	64	...	53
Fitter	...	63	...	53
Carpenter	...	56	...	58
Bricklayer	...	55	...	57
Mason	...	47	...	58
Weaver (man)	...	45	...	44
Spinner (man)	...	37	...	25
Dyer	...	30	...	23
Engine-driver	...	65	...	44
Boiler-man	...	35	...	44
2. Unskilled labour—				
Messenger	...	24	...	20
Cooly (man)	...	28	...	20
Do. (woman)	...	16	...	16

Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 16th June 1921. }

A. H. FELL,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT
Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Brooch.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>										
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Chemical works	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dye-works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lac factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oil mills	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Soap factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	14	5	..	..	..	1	8	..	..
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Printing presses	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cement works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coach-building works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Furniture workshops	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glass works	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Potteries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saw mills	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stone works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tile factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanneries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	7	50	42	7	4	86	140	69	9
	Engineering workshops	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pharmaceutical works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gas works	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Button works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jewellery workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Match factories	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telegraph works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silk filatures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Umbrella factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Electric works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laundry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor works	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical instrument factory	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	52	42	7	4	86	140	69	9	
Grand Total	192	127	47	9	5	42	6	143	69	11

No. I—concluded.

Factories—concluded.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Beigam.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nowábeháh.	Total.	Total for the year 1919.	Total for the year 1918.
...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	1	1	...
...	18	18	12
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
...	1	...	...	...	26	26	24
1	8	8	8
8	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	23	24	24
...
4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	26	27	27
...
...	2	2	2
1	5	2	...
...	4	2	2
...
...
...
1	11	6	4
...
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...
...	22	14	1	22	29	66	...	12	1	1	9	16	557	559	547
...	2	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	1	...	...
...	2	2	2
...	1	...	...
...
...
...	9	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	2	2	2
...	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
...	1	1	1
...	5	7	4
...	2	1	1
1	22	14	1	22	29	66	...	12	6	1	9	16	585	586	571
12	30	14	1	25	31	71	...	12	16	6	9	16	894	891	868

No. II.

employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwad.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1919.	Total for the year 1918.
...	2,170	2,749	3,100
...	876	691	602
...
...	4,618	5,476	4,877
...	1,804	1,509	1,303
...
...	1,237	1,757	1,186
...	500	410	980
...
...	113	...	...	...	1,217	1,244	1,137
...
...	113	...	...	...	12,422	13,824	12,835
14,615	2,555	...	2,412	...	...	...	56	...	...	223,843	209,227	195,266
...	127	127	138
...	1,995	1,294	1,189
...	925	881	1,253
...
14,615	2,555	...	2,412	...	...	...	56	...	...	226,290	211,529	197,846
...
...	180	...	...	...	3,571	3,351	3,581
...	350	350	235
...	291	159	120
...
...	180	...	...	...	4,152	3,860	3,936
...
166	2,933	...	...	2,520	2,416	...	...	7,907	6,392	5,149
...	28,539	26,797	24,644
...	1,250	1,250	1,112
166	2,933	...	...	2,520	2,415	...	...	37,696	34,489	30,905
...
...
...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	100	88
...	375	205	...	...	1,168	1,331	1,236
...
...
...
...
...	98	...	...	...	...	375	205	...	...	1,266	1,431	1,324

STATEMENT
Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Bresch.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	East Kshán-desh.	West Kshán-desh.	Nasik.	Poona.
2. All other Factories—concluded.											
Chemical, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	261	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works	8,114	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	212	265	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,587	265	...	...	...	140	477	...	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861
	Printing presses	8,645	...	...	...	55	109	...	...	...	860
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,904	...	...	...	...	55	109	...	...	...	721
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach building works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works	523	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	98
	Pottaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,262	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	98
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	498	3,888	4,125	322	324	2,507	...	9,603	5,183	525
	Engineering workshops	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pharmaceutical works	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Button works	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,104	4,063	4,125	322	324	2,507	...	9,603	5,183	525	68
Grand Total	198,831	52,535	7,442	1,991	375	5,088	5,432	12,732	5,183	1,379	5,899

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

No. II—concluded.
employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Bejgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1919.	Total for the year 1918.
...	50	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	868	657	497
...	261	279	...
...	3,114	2,798	2,681
...	667	758	686
...	50	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	4,980	4,482	3,764
...	620	600	449
...	325	...	...	220	...	...	...	4,714	4,227	3,977
...
...	325	...	...	220	...	...	...	5,394	4,827	4,426
...
...	298	299	247
...	672	292	...
...	501	623	540
...
...	1,411	1,154	787
...
...	126	238	518
...	126	238	518
1,228	309	85	892	1,560	2,980	...	980	48	24	1,196	1,430	37,702	36,888	34,724
...	622	...	...	...	1,613	1,398	1,862
...	89	...	...
...	843	640	670
...	118	...	...
...
...	953	...	...	...	3,083	2,341	2,029
...	175	177	178
...	204	219	183
...	68	31	56
...	89	82	102
...	958	1056	597
...	200	125	180
1,228	309	85	892	1,560	2,980	...	980	1,623	24	1,196	1,430	45,131	42,457	40,581
16,009	309	85	8,545	1,610	8,650	...	980	5,442	2,700	1,196	1,430	398,758	318,236	296,672

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay ...	170	11	8	.....	.....	189
Ahmedabad ...	117	5	.....	.....	.....	122
Bronoh ...	46	1	.....	.....	.....	47
Kaira ...	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Panch Mahala ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Surat ...	85	8	.....	.....	.....	88
Thana ...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
East Khándesh ...	118	10	.....	.....	.....	123
West Khándesh ...	52	1	.....	.....	.....	53
Násik ...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Poona ...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Sholápur ...	24	1	.....	.....	.....	25
Ahmednagar ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Sátára ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgaum ...	20	1	.....	.....	.....	21
Bijápur ...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Dhárwár ...	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Hyderabad ...	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Karáchi ...	18	.....	8	.....	.....	16
Sukkur ...	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Thar and Párkar ...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Nawábsaháb ...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Total ...	752	95	18	.....	.....	799
Total for the year 1919 ...	726	39	18	.....	1	779
Total for the year 1918 ...	711	41	12	.....	1	764

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B or Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
54	180	5	.....	.....	...	(a) 189	(a) Three factories remained closed.
49	78	...	.....	.....	...	(b) 122	(b) Five factories remained closed.
15	62	...	.....	.....	...	47	
3	8	...	.....	.....	...	(c) 8	(c) One factory did not furnish information.
...	4	1	.....	.....	...	5	
17	20	...	.....	.....	1	(d) 38	(d) Four factories remained closed.
3	8	...	.....	.....	...	6	
80	98	...	.....	.....	...	(e) 123	(e) Eighteen factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
...	58	...	.....	.....	...	(f) 58	(f) Fifteen factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
2	7	...	.....	.....	...	(g) 9	(g) Two factories remained closed.
6	5	1	.....	.....	...	12	
2	28	...	.....	.....	...	(h) 25	(h) Five factories remained closed.
...	5	...	.....	.....	...	(i) 5	(i) Nine factories remained closed.
...	1	...	.....	.....	...	1	
11	10	...	.....	.....	...	(j) 21	(j) Two factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
11	18	...	.....	.....	...	(k) 24	(k) Six factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
10	49	...	.....	.....	...	(l) 59	(l) Nine factories remained closed and three did not furnish information.
...	
7	1	...	.....	.....	...	(m) 8	(m) Four factories remained closed.
16	.....	...	.....	.....	...	16	
6	.....	...	.....	.....	...	6	
5	4	...	.....	.....	...	9	
10	8	...	.....	.....	...	(n) 18	(n) Three factories remained closed.
259	532	7	.....	.....	1	799	
256	517	4	.....	.....	2	779	
256	501	2	.....	.....	5	764	

(xiv)

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	9	60	564	633	
Ahmedabad	11	17	72	100	
Broach	2	2	4	8	
Kaira	1	...	1	2	
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	6	6	
Thána	1	6	13	20	
East Khándesh... ..	1	1	22	24	
West Khándesh ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Násik ... ..	...	...	2	2	
Poona ... ..	...	2	13	15	
Sholápur ... ..	...	6	22	23	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	4	3	1	8	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	3	2	14	19	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	...	4	23	27	
Sukkur	1	3	9	13	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	1	...	1	
Nawábsáh ... ..	...	1	...	1	
Total	33	103	768	909	
Total for the year 1919	21	99	896	1,016	
Total for the year 1918	39	123	698	865	

STATEMENT NO. VI.

STATEMENT

Convic-

District.	Number of persons							
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).	Section 41 (h).
Bombay ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khandesh ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the year 1919.	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
Total for the year 1918.	88	...	...	...	...	3	1	2

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	22	43	80	47	192	...	192	
Ahmedabad ...	48	2	20	50	115	12	127	
Broach ...	40	3	3	...	46	1	47	
Kaira ...	7	...	...	...	7	2	9	
Panch Maháls ...	4	...	...	...	4	1	5	
Surat ...	38	5	...	...	38	4	42	
Thána ...	3	...	1	2	6	...	6	
East Khándesh ...	62	...	...	3	65	78	143	
West Khándesh ...	35	...	...	...	35	34	69	
Násik ...	...	...	2	...	2	9	11	
Poona ...	...	3	3	...	11	1	12	
Sholápur ...	2	1	6	...	9	21	30	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	
Sátára ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Belgaum ...	19	1	2	...	22	3	25	
Bijápur ...	23	1	...	...	29	2	31	
Dhárwár ...	50	3	1	...	54	17	71	
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	6	6	...	...	12	...	12	
Karáchi ...	2	5	3	1	16	...	16	
Sukkur ...	2	2	2	...	6	...	6	
Thar and Párkar ...	5	4	...	...	9	...	9	
Nawábsháh ...	3	1	...	...	9	7	16	
Total ...	372	85	128	103	688	206	894	
Total for the year 1919 ...	404	79	119	129	731	160	891	
Total for the year 1918 ...	448	33	15	301	801	66	863	

A. H. FELL,

*Factory Inspection Office,
Bombay, 16th June 1921.*

*Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers and
Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.*

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

1921

[Price—4 annas 6 pies]

*[Copies obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing
and Stationery, Poona.]*

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES:
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,

Old Custom House, Bombay, 31st July 1922.

No. F.I.—6849 OF 1922.

From

R. D. BELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Director of Industries, Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the annual report on the administration of the Factories Act during 1921.

2. The steady industrial development of the Presidency was reflected in an increase of 32 in the number of registered factories, which now number 926. Owing to the poor cotton season 110 factories, practically all seasonal, did not work so that the increase in factories actually working was small.

3. The numbers of employees constituted new records. For all industries the increase was 4·3 per cent. and for the cotton industry alone 6·2 per cent. In 1920 a largely increased employment of women workers was recorded and a small increase of 3·7 per cent. in children. In 1921 women workers and children each increased by 2·1 per cent. The increase of women workers was almost entirely confined to Bombay City.

4. Children employed in Bombay numbered only 2,664, the lowest figure recorded in the last five years. There is a whole-time Certifying Surgeon for Bombay who has exercised a wholesome check on the improper employment of children. The need of adequate supervision by a full-time qualified medical man will be understood from the following figures. Although the total number of child workers in Bombay mills is 2,664, the number of children presented for fresh certification in 1921 was 12,736. This, so far from being an unusually large number, is the smallest for many years and is 2,500 less than the previous minimum in 1915. Of the total number presented no less than 47·4 per cent. were found to have been previously certified. It is not pretended that under the existing system even a full-time Certifying Surgeon can defeat all attempts at double certification but the figure gives an idea of the extent to which the practice is attempted in Bombay City. At Ahmedabad, where there is no full-time Certifying Surgeon, double certification and consequently double working in two mills are believed to be common. Proposals for a full-time Certifying Surgeon at Ahmedabad have been submitted to Government and until they are sanctioned the exploitation of child labour will continue there. In Bombay, of the total number of children presented only 13·6 per cent. received certificates as half-timers or were found to be old and fit enough to be employed as full-timers. Dr. Bardi thinks that the great diminution in the number of children presented is due to a tendency to settle down in the mill where they are first certified instead of making frequent changes. If this is correct, it is probably due to the check imposed in Bombay on double certification.

5. Nearly all the half-timers are employed in the spinning and weaving mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Some factories have paid commendable attention to the problem of the education of the half-timers as well as the younger children of their operatives, but the position, on the whole, is not satisfactory. Other welfare work is increasing. The Acting Chief Inspector states that mothers have not taken kindly to creches. The winning of their confidence depends entirely on the efficiency and care with which the creche is organised and worked.

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6. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of inspections as compared with the previous two years and only 8 per cent. of the working factories remained uninspected as compared with 20 per cent. in the preceding year. This result is attributable to the amalgamation of the Factory Inspection Department with the Department of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances. The working of the Amalgamated Department has been satisfactory in ensuring adequate fencing of machinery and proper sanitation, but it does not enable a sufficient number of surprise visits to be made under working conditions. Factory legislation has developed and become more complicated and its successful administration demands specialization. In the interests of both employers and employees factory inspection should be again placed under the control of a single department with its own Chief Inspector.

7. I am glad to record an increase in the number of inspections by *ex-officio* Inspectors in the districts which numbered 401 as compared with 269 in the previous year. I attach great importance to these inspections in the mofussil where abuses easily escape the notice of the permanent staff. All the six prosecutions instituted by *ex-officio* Inspectors were for illegal employment of women and children.

8. There were only seven prosecutions by full-time Inspectors. Prosecution is not resorted to, as a rule, without previous warnings being given. But it is to be feared that the small number of prosecutions is due to the numerical weakness of the inspecting staff rather than a rigid regard for factory law.

9. Before the amalgamation of the three departments in 1919 there were 15 (fifteen) officers available for the inspection of factories, boilers and smoke nuisances, and the need of an additional factory inspector has been recognised in 1914. The amalgamation scheme reduced the staff to 11 (eleven). Meanwhile factories have increased since 1914, when the need of an additional inspector was admitted, as follows :—

	Year.	1914.	1921.
Perennial factories	.. ..	319	362
Seasonal ..	.. ..	458	564
	Total ..	777	926

Since 1910-11, when the boiler inspection staff was last re-organised, the number of boilers inspected and certified has increased by 21 per cent. New boilers, each of which involves three or four times as much work as an old boiler, had increased in 1921 by 82 per cent. These facts must be known before the difficulties in the way of adequate factory inspection by the Amalgamated Department are realised. Two temporary appointments were created during 1921, but one holder fell into bad health and died and the second resigned. The difficulties and delays in the way of filling these appointments are known to Government. Despite these conditions and other disappointments the staff has worked loyally and as efficiently as conditions permitted. In these respects the Acting Chief Inspector, Mr. Fell, has set an example. The burden placed on him is however not a fair one and the task of bringing a few hundred new factories under Factory Act administration and enforcing the provisions of the new Act is one which requires a separate department and increased staff.

10. The delay in the submission of the report is regretted. It is due to the difficulty of obtaining the prescribed returns from seasonal factories. I have introduced new arrangements for these which should result in some improvement next year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN
 FACTORIES ACT, 1911, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1921.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

1. During the year, the number of factories subject to the control of the Factory Act increased by 32 to 926. The new factories brought on the register were distributed over the different districts as follows:—in Bombay, 7 motor works, 2 printing presses, 2 iron foundries, 1 telephone works, 1 cotton press, 1 tin works and 1 engineering works (Improvement Trust); in Thana, 1 woollen mill; in Kolaba, 1 pharmaceutical works; in Nasik, 1 distillery (acetone factory); in East Khandesh, 2 ginning and pressing factories; in Dharwar, 1 ginning factory; in Poona, 1 engineering works and 1 metal factory; in Ahmednagar, 1 gul factory; in Ahmedabad, 3 cotton spinning and weaving mills, 1 iron works, 1 pressing factory, and 4 ginning factories; in Kaira, 1 pressing and 2 ginning factories; in Surat, 1 cotton weaving mill, 1 ginning and 1 pressing factories; in Karachi, 1 glass factory, 1 engineering (Port Trust) works, 1 tramway works, 1 cotton press factory and 1 iron foundry; and in Hyderabad, 1 bone-crushing factory. On the other hand, 13 factories, which were on the register last year, were removed from the register: they are as follows:—in Bombay, 1 dye works, 1 cotton cleaning factory and 1 cotton mill; in Ahmednagar, 1 ginning factory; in East Khandesh, 2 ginning and pressing factories; in West Khandesh, 2 ginning factories; in Ahmedabad, 1 iron foundry and 1 ginning factory; in Hyderabad 1 ginning factory; in Thar and Parkar, 1 ginning factory and in Nawabshah, 1 ginning factory.

2. The number of factories actually working was 816 against 809 in the previous year. Of the total of 926 factories on the register, there were 362 perennial and 564 seasonal factories, as compared with 334 perennial and 560 seasonal factories in the previous year. One hundred and eighty-eight of the perennial and 560 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry. One hundred and ten factories remained closed throughout the year (*vide* remarks in statement No. IV attached).

3. The total number of operatives employed in all industries was 353,280 as compared with 338,758 in the last year: of these 277,791 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 261,672 in the previous year and 245,854 in the year 1919.

4. Out of the 926 factories on the register, 362 were perennial, of which 203 were inspected more than three times, 23 were inspected three times, 20 were inspected twice and 11 were inspected once, while 5 factories remained uninspected; of these, 4 were closed and 1 was working.

Of the 564 seasonal factories, 9 were inspected more than three times, 17 were inspected three times, 46 were inspected twice and 384 were inspected once, while 108 were not inspected. Thirty-six of the uninspected factories were closed so that 72 working factories were not visited. This is regretted, but could not be avoided owing to the shortage of inspecting staff and pressure of work in connection with new boilers offered for inspection.

All the inspections mentioned above were performed by the full-time Inspectors of the Amalgamated Department. In addition to these inspections, extra visits for inspection and enquiry into accidents were also made.

5. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers, and Smoke Nuisances was held by the undersigned throughout the year except for the period 19th March to 9th April 1921, during the absence of Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, the permanent incumbent, on leave.

Factory inspection in the Presidency was arranged according to the following distribution:—

- (a) Factories in Sind were allotted to the Inspector stationed in Karachi.
- (b) Factories in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat and those in the Nawapur Taluka of West Khandesh were allotted to the Inspectors stationed in Ahmedabad.
- (c) Factories in the districts of Thana, Bombay Suburban, Nasik, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh excepting Nawapur Taluka were allotted to the Inspector of Central District.

(d) Factories in the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar were allotted to the Inspector of Southern District, and

(e) Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay were allotted to the Local Inspectors.

6. The post of the Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay and Coorla was held by Dr. D. R. Bardi during the whole year.

In other districts throughout the Presidency, the certification of children was carried out by the Medical Officers appointed by Government.

II.—SANITATION.

7. Sanitary condition had very strict attention from the Inspectors and the general condition, on the whole, has been satisfactory in that respect.

All perennial factories are provided with the requisite number of latrines and urinals.

Lime-washing has been periodically effected, but in many instances, the owners' attention had to be drawn to the fact that their premises required lime-washing.

Sufficient supply of drinking water was available at all times in factories and the supply was well maintained except in Sind where the Inspector reports that the water-supply was not sufficient during the months of May to August 1921 when the whole of Sind suffered from draught.

III.—VENTILATION.

8. Ventilation, speaking generally, is slowly improving, but in the majority of mills, is far from satisfactory and until a standard is fixed, rapid improvement is unlikely. A good deal however has been done in this direction by some owners themselves. The Government of India has now moved in this matter by appointing a humidity expert and it is hoped that before long a standard will be fixed.

IV.—WAGES.

9. The usual wages statement of skilled and unskilled labour has been omitted from the report this year as it has been found to be incomplete and misleading. More complete and accurate information will shortly be available from the Director of the Labour Bureau.

A large number of minor strikes have taken place but have been, in most cases, settled by arbitration.

The Inspector in Ahmedabad reports that there has been a general rise in wages which is due to the prevailing high prices of food, fuel and clothing.

The Inspector in Sind reports that a slight disturbance took place at Sukkur Railway Works owing to disagreement between one of the foremen and the workmen.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

10. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1917	26,496	29,719	56,215	2,906	10,186	13,092
1918	25,394	28,903	54,297	2,679	11,759	14,438
1919	28,200	32,378	60,578	3,116	11,759	14,875
1920	30,498	34,336	64,834	3,047	12,388	15,435
1921	31,571	34,655	66,226	2,664	13,102	15,766

The increase in the number of women employed is due chiefly to the fact that all the spinning and weaving mills were working fully and steadily and also to four new mills having started working.

There is a slight increase in the total number of children employed over that of the last year which can be accounted for, by the starting of four new cotton mills.

One factory in Bombay and one in Karachi were prosecuted by full-time Inspectors for employing children without certificates and convictions were obtained in both the cases.

One cotton mill in Ahmedabad was also prosecuted by the full-time Inspector for employing women and children at night and a conviction was secured.

In addition to this, six prosecutions were instituted by additional Inspectors in districts for illegal employment of women and children: they are as follows:— 1 prosecution in Surat, 1 in West Khandesh and 4 in Ahmedabad District. Convictions were obtained in each case.

Children's registers in perennial factories were generally in order and well maintained.

The Inspector in Sind reports that factory owners make contracts with contractors for their labour and these contractors are always ready to employ child labour in preference to that of adults. When children are caught at work in a factory, the factory owner usually denies all knowledge of them, and says that he does not pay them. Another standing excuse is that the children merely accompany their parents who are employed in the factory but cannot leave the children at home.

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

11. This has generally been well maintained throughout the year.

Owners and managers of factories are generally willing to co-operate with the Factory Department to carry out any suggestions made to them in this connection. However it was found necessary to institute prosecutions in two cases, one in Bombay, and the other in Ahmedabad: in one case the manager was convicted and fined, in the other the manager was warned.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

12. The number and percentage of accidents for the past ten years are given below:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1912	30	85	1,476	1,591	·61
1913	43	63	1,490	1,596	·59
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	·41
1917	28	75	819	922	·31
1918	39	128	698	865	·23
1919	26	99	896	1,021	·32
1920	33	108	768	909	·27
1921	34	101	949	1,084	·31

Fatal accidents numbered 30 and caused the death of 34 persons.

Of the fatal accidents, 7 were due to machinery and the remaining 23 were due to other causes, such as drowning, fires in factories and by falling objects, etc. All minor and serious accidents unconnected with machinery have been omitted from the report, but fatal accidents from all causes have been included. In addition to this one man died of Syncope and Bronco Pneumonia on factory premises.

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

By belt

No. of persons killed.

.. 2

The deceased was struck on the side of his head by a broken belt of a ring frame. He was removed to the hospital where he died on the same day.

In the second case, the deceased was standing on a platform on top of a drum winding machine holding the long overhead belt while the Mochi was removing the casing. The belt suddenly gripped the shaft and the man was drawn up over the shafting and thrown down on the floor below.

	No. of persons killed.
By shafting	1
A man in stepping over a revolving shaft to get out of the works, got his clothes caught in the shafting. He was seriously injured on his right arm and legs resulting in his subsequent death.	
By takerin of waste card	1
The man had his fingers badly lacerated in the takerin of a waste card. He died subsequently, blood poisoning having set in.	
<i>Bombay Suburban.</i>	
By driving ropes	1
An oiler's death by accidental strangulation. The driving ropes of the counter shaft in the Blow room are supposed to have caught him.	
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>	
By a belt	1
A ladder on which a man was standing to replace a belt for working a circular saw, slipped slightly and when he put his hand out to save himself, his arm got in the spokes of the pulley. He died from injuries received before being removed to hospital.	
By shaft	1
A man while dismantling an old intermediate frame placed his head and neck between the rail and shaft and removed the only remaining support for the rail thus causing it to fall and pin him across the neck between the rail and lifting shaft which caused his death.	
<i>B.—Not due to Machinery.</i>	
<i>Bombay.</i>	
By burns	1
The blow room tenter seeing burnt cotton coming out of the opener machine and trying to remove it personally from the ground, received burns and died subsequently of the injuries received.	
By drowning	2
In the first case, a cooly was found dead in the well of the mill compound; it is presumed he went there for bathing.	
In the second case, the cooly was renewing the corrugated roof sheeting of a tank when he accidentally fell in. He was removed but subsequently died.	
Scalded	1
The deceased in attempting to close the steam valve of a dyeing vat slipped and fell alongside the boiling water which was overflowing scalded him badly.	
By fall of a cupboard	1
An apprentice motor fitter climbed on a cupboard which fell on him. He died from a fractured skull.	
By fall	3
In the first case, the man while working on a staging being erected under the roof, lost his balance and fell on the iron slab about 30 feet below. His head was wounded and he died on the same day.	
In the second case, a cooly was found dead in the lower hold of the ship undergoing repairs; it is presumed that he must have fallen during the night.	
In the third case, a man who had gone to the second floor where cotton and yarn are stored fell from the opening by which the cotton bales are usually taken up by means of a hoist. He died from the injuries received.	
Jammed between planks	1
A cooly, while engaged in removing planks, got jammed between a pile of wood and plank which was coming through the planing machine and was injured internally.	
By fall of a cotton bale	1
The deceased, while employed in stacking cotton bales, overbalanced and fell with a bale. The bale struck his chest and caused instant death.	
By suffocation	2
Two persons were engaged in cleaning out the sump leading from the calender finishing department to the main Municipal drain. It is presumed that both of them were asphyxiated by the inhalation of lethal gases in the discharge of their duties.	
Knocked down by train	1
A cooly, while crossing the line to go over the platform of the station at Parol, with a parcel for booking, was knocked down by the goods train passing and killed on the spot.	
<i>Bombay Suburban.</i>	
By suffocation	1
A cooly died from suffocation through a few bags of cotton waste being thrown over him while asleep in the mixing room.	

	No. of persons killed.
By drowning	1
A ring sider drowned in the injection tank where he had apparently gone for bathing.	

East Khandesh.

By burns	1
A cooly, who had entered in a cool boiler with a lamp for scaling, accidentally overturned the lamp and set fire to his clothes. His chest and legs were badly burnt, he died from these injuries later.	
By fire	5
Five persons, 1 man and 4 women, died of burns from four different fires in the cotton press and openers at two factories. In addition to these deaths, 9 persons were also more or less injured.	

Dharwar.

By fire	3
A fire occurred in the palla house due to the friction of a stone or the presence of sulphur matches in the cotton whereby three women died and four others were injured.	

Ahmedabad.

By scalds	1
A man was scalded to death by escape of hot water from the economisers caused through the valve on economiser inlet being opened before the discharge valve on feed pump was shut, the donkey pump being used to feed the boiler.	

Karachi.

By a fall	1
A man while putting a belt on a wheat cleaning machine fell from the ladder, received injuries from which he died.	

Thar and Parker.

By fall of a girder	1
A man while removing girders met with a slight wound on his foot through one of them falling; he died later on from gangrene.	

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

13. Seven prosecutions were instituted by the full-time Inspectors in the Bombay Presidency—3 in Bombay, 2 in Ahmedabad and 2 in Karachi. Convictions were secured in four cases and fines imposed ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,800. In one case, the manager was warned and discharged, in another case, the manager was discharged for want of sufficient evidence and in a third case, the accused, an employee, having left the district, could not be traced and the case was withdrawn.

In addition to the above, six prosecutions were instituted by the additional Inspectors—1 in Surat, 1 in West Khandesh and 4 in Ahmedabad. All these prosecutions were in connection with the employment of women and children in contravention of the provisions of the Act. Convictions were obtained in all cases and fines imposed ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

IX.—HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

14. Housing of the operatives seems to be a serious difficulty in a large number of cases and many have to crowd into one room on account of the shortage of accommodation and high rentals. Some of the mill-owners have erected chawls for housing their workers at a very moderate charge, but there is still room for improvement.

The Inspector at Ahmedabad reports, that several chawls have been built during the year by different millowners for their operatives as they realise the advantage gained in housing them.

X.—GENERAL.

15. The mid-day rest interval and the weekly holiday have generally been well observed. In the case of one mill, the Manager's attention was drawn to this not being strictly carried out in the Reeling Department.

16. There were no serious fires in factories which caused loss of life. But in two cases in Bombay (Bombay Woollen Mill and Sassoon Mill) fire gutted the main buildings and considerable damage was done to property.

17. The Inspector in Ahmedabad again reports that the employment of young children as half-timers seems common as a number of young children below 9 years of age are found inside the mills. He also complains that a number of children are working in two mills with two certificates. To remedy this he suggests that a full-time Certifying Surgeon should be employed and that the half-timers should be compelled to attend schools which the mill-owners should be required to provide.

18. There were no general strikes of any magnitude in the year under report except one at Ahmedabad which lasted for about three days. The strike was due to the workers' demand for a bonus to which the mill-owners did not agree. A settlement was brought about by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as arbitrator and a bonus was finally given.

19. Welfare work is on the increase. A few Bombay Mills have now provided creches where mothers can leave their babies or young children while they are at work. In Ahmedabad, six mills have provided creches and two others have set apart a portion of the premises where children can be kept.

Mothers have not taken as kindly as expected to these improvements for their benefit but with the introduction of section 19A in the Act I am sure they will find them most useful.

20. The education of factory children does not seem to receive the full hearted attention it ought from those interested in the Mill Industry, consequently the children take very little advantage of the schools provided for their benefit and only attend when compelled:

21. During the year the Government of India made arrangements for taking humidification tests and appointed Mr. T. Maloney to investigate the conditions and humidity in cotton mills in India. He was accordingly appointed Inspector of Factories under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 10221, dated 29th August 1921.

22. The Mill industry has had another successful year in the Presidency and several mills had to work at night with a second shift to keep pace with the local demand.

23. There is an appreciable increase in the number of operatives employed in all industries in the Presidency over those of the previous years; the increase is specially due to the development in mill industry as 4 new cotton mills have been registered in the year.

On the other hand there is a decrease in the number of operatives employed in ginning and pressing factories, this is due to the failure of the cotton crop and consequently a less number of factories working.

24. The delayed submission of this report is regretted and is solely due to the late receipt of figures from the mofussil.

25. The work, both of the Inspectors and of the clerical staff, has been satisfactory.

A. H. FELL.,

Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers
and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
Bombay, 17th July 1922.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT
Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	Bombay, Sub- urban.	East Khán- desh.	West Khán- desh.	Nasik.
2. All other Factories—concluded.											
Chemical Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Chemical works	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses	17	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coach-building works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Pottories	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	7	54	42	10	4	88	...	140	67	9
	Engineering workshops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pharmaceutical works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Button works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telephone works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electric works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor works	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical instrument factory.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	86	56	42	10	4	88	...	...	140	67	9
Grand Total	204	184	47	12	5	45	4	3	148	67	12

No. I—concluded.

Factories—concluded.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhātwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Tbar and Pärkar.	Nawābshāh.	Total.	Total for the year 1920.	Total for the year 1919.
..	1	1	..	..	..	5	4	4
..	12	13	13
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8
..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	26	26	26
1	9	9	3
9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	23	24
..
4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	28	26	27
..
..
1	1	..	..	..	6	5	2
..	2	2	2
..	6	5	2
..	4	4	2
..
..
1	1	..	..	..	12	11	6
..
..
..	1	1	1
..	1	1	1
..
..	22	13	1	22	29	67	..	11	2	1	8	15	662	557	589
..	2	..	..	..	5	5	5
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
..	2	2	2
..	1	1	..
..
..	8	..	..	..	8	7	7
..	2	2	2
..	1	1	1
..	1	..	..
..	1	1	1
..	1	1	1
..	12	5	7
..	2	2	1
1	22	13	1	22	29	67	1	11	7	1	8	15	600	585	586
1	30	14	1	25	31	72	1	12	21	6	8	15	926	894	891

No. II.

employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Total.	Total for the year 1920.	Total for the year. 1919.
...	2,520	2,170	743
...	691	876	2,691
...
...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...
...	332	...	...	...	4,300	4,618	5,476
...	2,481	1,604	1,503
...
...
...	602	1,237	1,757
...	572	500	410
...
...	118	...	...	...	1,410	1,317	1,244
...	2,668	2,450	...	...	5,118	...	...
...
...	87	...	...	...	...	3,118	2,450	...	...	17,918	12,423	13,824
18,355	2,829	...	2,555	...	...	...	70	...	...	241,606	223,843	209,227
...	151	127	127
...	1,340	1,395	1,394
...	362	925	881
...
18,355	2,829	...	2,555	...	...	...	70	...	...	243,459	226,390	211,529
...
...	316	...	...	...	4,144	3,571	3,351
...	357	350	350
...	382	231	159
...
...	916	...	...	...	4,883	4,152	3,660
...
181	2,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,867	7,907	6,392
...	280	...	...	...	22,660	28,539	26,797
...	1,190	1,251	1,250
181	2,849	...	...	280	...	...	...	29,927	37,696	34,439
...
...
...
...	339	168	...	...	1,204	99	100
...	1,168	1,331
...
...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	124	...	...
...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	168	...	...	1,328	1,266	1,431

STATEMENT
Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Breach.	Kaira.	Panch Alahals.	Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Kán. desh.	West Kán. desh.	Násik.	Peena.
<i>B. All other Factories—concluded.</i>												
Chemical, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	199	..	..	..	..	310	112	..	..	..	..
	Chemical works	3,011	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dye works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lac factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oil mills	165	920	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..
	Soap factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,875	820	..	..	..	90	310	112	..	..	..	..
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358
	Printing presses	8,697	..	..	..	61	115	..	..	..	..	429
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,980	..	..	..	..	61	115	..	..	..	787	
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cement works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coach building works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Furniture workshops	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glass works	428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
	Pottories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saw mills	509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stone works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tile factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leatherworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanneries	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.	Brush works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	469	8,142	9,567	471	919	2,720	..	10,348	5,105	528	..
	Engineering workshops	1,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pharmaceutical works	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gas works	658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Button works	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jewellery workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	1,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Match factories	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telegraph works	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telephone works	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Umbrella factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
	Electric works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor works	1,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical instrument factory	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,079	8,314	9,567	471	919	2,720	..	..	10,348	5,105	528	70
Grand Total	201,290	58,788	7,054	2,510	819	5,890	512	4,805	19,677	5,105	1,399	7,058

(a) Figures for this factory are included in the main concern of the cotton mill.

No. II—concluded.
employed by different Industries.

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátara.	Bolgaun.	Bijapur.	Dhárvár.	Kolába.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Navábsáh.	Total.	Total for the year 1920.	Total for the year 1919.
...	70	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	896	888	657
...	199	261	279
...	3,011	3,114	2,798
...	645	667	768
...	70	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	4,751	4,980	4,482
...	641	620	600
...	385	...	...	215	...	...	...	4,652	4,714	4,227
...
...	385	...	...	215	...	...	...	5,498	5,884	4,827
...
...	308	238	239
...	645	672	292
...	509	501	623
...
...	1,862	1,411	1,154
...
...	75	126	233
...	75	126	233
905	213	98	618	1,297	3,417	...	683	73	24	710	1,363	36,094	37,702	36,500
...	100	...	357	...	...	...	1,627	1,613	1,398
...	157	89	...
...	658	843	640
...	223	113	...
...
...	761	...	...	...	2,768	3,083	2,341
...	172	175	177
...	126	204	219
...	75	...	...
...	70	68	31
...
...	76	83	82
...	1,941	958	1,056
...	167	200	125
905	213	98	618	1,297	3,417	100	683	1,191	24	710	1,363	44,084	45,131	42,569
19,441	837	98	3,534	1,367	9,156	100	683	5,933	2,712	710	1,363	353,260	338,758	318,948

STATEMENT

Shifts and

District.	Number of					
	Allowing interval after 6 hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under Part C, Schedule 1 of Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 21 (3) (c).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Bombay ...	188	10	8	.....	.....	201
Ahmedabad ...	107	11	.....	.....	.....	118
Broach ...	41	1	.....	.....	.....	42
Kaira ...	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Panch Mahals ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Surat ...	89	2	.....	.....	.....	41
Thána ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bombay Suburban ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
East Khándesh ...	106	16	.....	.....	.....	122
West Khándesh ...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Násik ...	7	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Poona ...	13	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Sholápur ...	17	4	.....	.....	.....	21
Ahmednagar ...	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Sátára ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgaum ...	14	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Bijápur ...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Dhárwár ...	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Kolába ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hyderabad ...	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Karáchi ...	17	.....	3	.....	.....	20
Sukkur ...	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Thar and Párkar ...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Nawábsháh ...	12	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Total ...	736	52	12	..... ?	2	804
Total for the year 1920 ...	752	85	12	.....	.....	799
Total for the year 1919 ...	726	39	19	.....	1	779

No. IV.

Holidays.

Factories.							Remarks.
Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under Part B of Schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (c).	Exempted by Local Government under Section 22 (4) (d).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	
66	130	5	.....	.....	...	(a) 201	(a) Three factories remained closed.
50	68	...	.....	.....	...	(b) 118	(b) Sixteen factories remained closed.
13	29	...	.....	.....	...	(c) 42	(c) Five factories remained closed.
5	6	...	.....	.....	...	(d) 11	(d) One factory remained closed.
...	4	...	.....	.....	...	(e) 4	(e) Do. do.
19	22	...	.....	.....	...	(f) 41	(f) Two factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
1	3	...	.....	.....	...	4	
1	2	...	.....	.....	...	3	
28	94	...	.....	.....	...	(g) 122	(g) Nineteen factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
...	50	...	.....	.....	...	(h) 50	(h) Sixteen factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
3	7	...	.....	.....	...	(i) 10	(i) Two factories remained closed.
7	6	1	.....	.....	...	14	
2	19	...	.....	.....	...	(j) 21	(j) Nine factories remained closed.
1	4	...	.....	.....	...	(k) 5	(k) Seven factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
1	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	
7	7	1	.....	.....	...	(l) 15	(l) Ten factories remained closed.
7	16	...	.....	.....	...	(m) 23	(m) Seven factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
16	49	...	.....	.....	...	(n) 65	(n) Five factories remained closed and two did not furnish information.
...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1	
4	3	...	.....	.....	...	(o) 7	(o) Four factories remained closed and one did not furnish information.
19	1	...	.....	.....	...	20	
6	.....	...	.....	.....	...	(p) 6	(p) One factory did not furnish information.
4	3	...	.....	.....	...	(q) 7	(q) One factory remained closed.
10	3	...	.....	.....	...	(r) 13	(r) Two factories remained closed.
270	526	7	.....	.....	1	804	
259	532	7	.....	.....	1	799	
256	517	4	.....	.....	2	779	

STATEMENT No. V.

Accidents.

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay	17	49	734	800	
Ahmedabad	8	80	62	95	
Broach ... ..	...	1	1	2	
Kaira ... ..	...	1	2	3	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	1	3	4	
Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban	3	...	5	8	
East Khándesh... ..	6	1	19	26	
West Khándesh ... ..	...	2	1	3	
Násik ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Poona ... ..	...	2	26	28	
Sholápur ... ..	...	4	22	26	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	3	...	64	67	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	1	8	5	14	
Sukkur ... ..	...	2	4	6	
Thar and Párkar	1	...	...	1	
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	34	101	949	1,034	
Total for the year 1920	38	108	768	909	
Total for the year 1919	21	99	896	1,016	

STATEMENT NO. VI.

STATEMENT

Convic-

District.	Number of persons							
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).	Section 41 (h).
Bombay ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thápa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total for the year 1920.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the year 1919.	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	1

* Note.—In this column should be noted the number of cases in which any person other than the

No. VI.

tions.

convicted during the year.									Remarks.*
Section 41 (i).	Section 41 (j).	Total.	Section 48 (a).	Section 49 (b).	Section 49 (c).	Total.	Section 45 (b).	Grand Total.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	
...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	
...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	
...	1	19	...	...	...	...	2	21	

occupier or manager of a factory has been convicted in accordance with the provisions of Section 42.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of Factories inspected during the year.					Not inspect- ed.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.			
Bombay ...	5	6	2	191	204	...	204	
Ahmedabad ...	41	1	2	78	117	17	134	
Broach ...	87	...	...	5	42	5	47	
Kaira ...	8	1	...	2	11	1	12	
Panch Maháls ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Surat ...	80	1	5	1	37	6	45	
Thána ...	8	..	1	...	4	...	4	
Bombay Suburban ...	1	...	...	2	3	...	3	
East Khándesh ...	129	9	...	8	141	9	149	
West Khándesh ...	35	20	3	...	58	9	67	
Násik ...	9	1	2	...	12	...	12	
Poona ...	2	5	3	4	14	...	14	
Sholápur ...	15	...	3	5	28	7	30	
Ahmednagar ...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Belgaum ...	1	2	...	...	3	22	25	
Bijápur ...	1	...	...	...	1	30	31	
Dhárwár ...	53	7	3	...	63	9	72	
Kolába ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Hyderabad ...	4	4	2	3	13	...	13	
Karáchi ...	...	2	2	17	21	...	21	
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	
Thar and Párkar ...	...	2	4	...	6	2	8	
Nawábsháh ...	1	5	8	...	14	...	14	
Total ...	395	66	40	314	813	113	926	
Total for the year 1920 ...	372	85	128	108	688	206	894	
Total for the year 1919 ...	404	79	110	129	721	160	881	

A. H. FELL,

*Factory Inspection Office, }
Bombay, 17th July 1922. }*

Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers and
Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.