

# **REPORT**

OF THE

## **BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION**

**FOR THE YEAR 1911.**

*(Established 1st February 1875.)*

**PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
HELD ON 28th MARCH 1912.**

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Bombay :

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1912.

# BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875.

## List of Members.

ADAMJEE PERRIBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.	JIVRAJ HALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.	JURILKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.	
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.	

### ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

*Bombay Legislative Council*—THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

*City of Bombay Improvement Trust*—THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.

*Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute*—BOMANJEE DINGSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

### COMMITTEE FOR 1912.

SIR DINGSHAW M. PETIT, BART. (*Chairman*).  
J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).  
THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.  
THE HON'BLE SIR VITHULDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.  
THE HON'BLE MR. HERBERT B. GREAVES.  
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.  
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.  
P. W. BIRKETT, ESQ.  
A. G. DOVEY, ESQ.  
NAROTAM GOUGLIDAS, ESQ.

N. G. HUNT, ESQ.  
D. M. INGLIS, ESQ.  
COWABJEE JHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.)  
S. A. NATHAN, ESQ.  
BOMONJEE DINGSHAW PETIT, ESQ.  
JHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.  
N. B. SAKLATWALA, ESQ.  
DINGSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.  
O. N. WADIA, ESQ.  
N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

H. G. WHEELER, ESQ., *Secretary*.

R. E. GREGOR-PHARRIS, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary*.

## CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

### *Chairmen.*

I. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85  
1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Mr George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899\*, 1900\*.

John R. Greaves, 1899\*, 1900\*, 1901, 1902.

Tomonjee Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Mr Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Mr Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Mazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Munmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

J. N. Wadia, 1911.

Mr Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

### *Secretaries.*

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

I. G. Wheeler, appointed 1912.

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\* Part Year.

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Accounts of the Association	40
Address of Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties	11, 41
Agricultural Information	37
Annual General Meeting	i
Assessment of Mills	22, 108
Beaters of Cotton Openers, etc.	24, 114
Boiler Inspection Act	16, 63
Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee of Association for 1912	i, 12
Chairmen of the Association	ii
Clark, Hon. Mr. W. H.—Visit to Bombay	36
Cloth, Indian—Production	3
Coal—Discharge in Bombay	14, 43
Cotton Crop, Indian—Outturn	2
Cotton—Exports from Bombay	5
Cotton—Improvement in Bombay Presidency	34, 157
Cotton—Prices	10
Cotton—Stocks	39
Donations	89
Exchange Rates	11
Factory Act	16, 64
Factory Act—Draft Rules under	17, 89
Faculty of Commerce	34, 155
Freight to China	38
Holidays—Mill	38
Improvement Trust—Association's Representative	13
Improvement Trust—Rules for election of Association's Representative	xxiv
Income Tax on Mills	25, 116
Industrial Conference	38
Legislative Council—Association's Representative	i
Legislative Council—Rules for election of Association's Representative	xxii
Life Assurance Companies' Bill	34, 130
Mechanical Engineers' Examination Rules	14, 44
Members of the Association	i, 12
Mill Industry—Progress of	4
Municipal Licenses for Engines	21, 106
Piece-Goods, Country-made—Shipments	6
Piece-Goods List	36, 165
Provident Insurance Societies Bill	34, 150
Rules and Regulations of the Association	i

	PAGE
Secretaries of the Association ... ..	ii
Silver—Prices in Bombay ... ..	11
Smoke Nuisance in Bombay ... ..	19
Stamp Act ... ..	33, 129
Tallow—Import Duty on ... ..	27, 120
Tariff Values of Cotton Goods ... ..	30
Trade Marks—Registration Rules ... ..	xiv, 13
Ventilation of Cotton Textile Factories ... ..	18, 104
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Association's Representative ... ..	i
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Rules for election of Association's Representative. ... ..	xxiii
Wages of Mill Hands ... ..	82, 127
Yarn Bales—Covering of ... ..	29, 123
Yarn consumed in Production of Cloth ... ..	32, 126
Yarn, Country-made—Shipments to China and Japan ... ..	7
Yarn, Indian—Production ... ..	3

# Bombay Millowners' Association.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Thursday, 28th March 1912, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time), in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Association, presided. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. N. G. Hunt (Leopold Spg., Bleaching & Wvg. Co., Ltd., James Greaves Co., Ltd., Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., New Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Apollo Mills, Ltd., and Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Mr. J. A. Wadia (Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd., and Indore Malwa Mills Co., Ltd.), The Hon'ble Sir Vitaldas D. Thackersey, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Madhowjee D. Thackersey (Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit (Manookjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., and Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. F. Bradbury and Mr. J. Knowles (Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd., New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mr. S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill & Edward Sassoon Mill), The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart. (Dawn Mills, David Mills, Ltd., and Standard Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. D. M. Inglis (Finlay Mills, Ltd., and Swan Mills, Ltd.), Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. H. E. Gawthorne (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Sholapore Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta (Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir (Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. G. Dovey (Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Union Mills, Ltd.), Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd., and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. N. A. Laljee (Jivraj Balloo Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.); and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Acting Secretary of the Association.

### CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW.

The Notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. N. N. Wadia, in opening the proceedings said:—

Gentlemen, when we last met, our industry was going through a great depression, due to the short crop of American cotton and in consequence of high prices of cotton all over the world. There were then about 25 mills in Bombay and a great many up-country shut down, owing to heavy losses they were making. The weaving mills were also making losses, and although none of them had been shut down, still they were just able to keep going. It was, therefore, a great relief to all those engaged in our industry when this heavy depression began to pass away slowly on the first authentic report of an almost unprecedented crop of American cotton in July. Prices of cotton in consequence fell all over the world from the maximum of 8.42d. of American cotton on 12th May 1911 to 4.92 in December 1911. All Indian cotton also came down in price although not relatively to the American fall and at one time Good Broach was as low as Rs. 240 against Rs. 370 last year. Prices for yarn and cloth did not decline in the same proportion, and therefore the loss that the mills were suffering in spinning and weaving in the early part of the year was converted into a fair margin of profit, and our industry has again come into a more healthy

condition. All the mills now that had been stopped are working again at a profit. I must, therefore, congratulate you, gentlemen, that the dark clouds that threatened our industry have now passed away. We must also be thankful that the famine that was threatening all throughout India at one time was averted by timely, but late, rains except in Gujarat, and this helped to keep the consuming markets of cloth in a healthy condition.

#### PRODUCTION OF YARN.

The report gives you the figures of the production of yarn and cloth in the last twelve months, from which you will notice that the total yarn production has decreased by 4.91 per cent. only, although the shipments to China had decreased by 35.26 per cent. This large difference between production of yarn and shipments of yarn to China can partly be accounted by the relatively slight increase in the use of the yarn by the weaving mills themselves, due to cloth production being 4.77 per cent. more than the previous year; but in a greater measure due to the extra factory consumption in India of Indian yarns used by the hand-loom being greater, and more especially this is proved, as you will see from another table in the report as the import of yarn from Great Britain had also increased by 37 per cent. On the other hand, the Japanese import into China has again increased. In speaking about this matter last year, I pointed out that this was partly due to the freight charges on raw cotton taken from Bombay to Japan as compared to freight for yarn taken to Hongkong and Shanghai by the Conference Liners and also the rebate given by the Japanese to the shippers of yarn to foreign countries under 20s. count.

The following figures taken from the *Cotton Facts* show you the progress made by the Japanese mills in the last five years:—

Year.	Spindles.	Cotton consumed.
		Bales.
1907 ... ..	1,421,765	920,228
1908 ... ..	1,650,450	844,814
1909 ... ..	1,695,879	978,806
1910 ... ..	2,004,968	1,087,183
1911 ... ..	2,099,764	1,141,000

(approximately).

You will see from these figures the progress of the industry in Japan compared to the progress we have made here, and it affords us considerable food for considering why the industry in India should not be progressing in the same ratio as Japanese industry, which shows an expansion of 47.6 per cent. in spinning in the last five years, while our industry shows an expansion of 20 per cent., and I again urge on Bombay merchants, who are engaged in trade with China, to send out a small commission to China and enquire fully into the condition of trade there, and what remedy can be suggested to prevent the very heavy decline in our shipments of yarn to China. We must not also forget that in 1905-07, England added nearly 3,000,000 spindles and 90,000 looms to her already large industry, or more looms were added then in Great Britain than there are at present in the whole of India.

#### THE WEAVING TRADE.

The weaving trade shows an increase of 4.77 per cent. in the production of cloth in pounds. This is not a very big increase when you come to consider that the increase of shipments of piece-goods from the United Kingdom in the last year was 9.31 per cent. larger than the previous year and in the shipments of yarn from the United Kingdom to India the increase was 37.48 per cent. Gentlemen, these figures will show you again what poor progress comparatively our industry in India is making compared to the progress made by the United Kingdom, Japan and other large countries in the world, and it behoves us, therefore, to find out the reasons thereof and to remedy them.

## EXCISE DUTY.

Your Committee had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Mr. Clark, member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, on 31st October 1911, and they informally discussed with him several important subjects in connection with the mill industry. Naturally the principal subject discussed was the countervailing excise duty levied on cloth produced by Indian mills. This duty had caused great resentment, as it had been imposed in the interests of the Lancashire manufacturers to countervail import duties, which for revenue purposes the Government of India had to put on imported goods. Such excise duty did not exist in any British colony. So why should it exist in this country? Is it because India is a dependency and as such is bound by the dictates of a British Parliament?

Your Committee, therefore, pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clark again the irritation it was causing among all loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty in this country. Our thanks are due in this connection to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoj, who raised this question in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta last year; and in replying to him the Hon. Mr. Clark put forward two objections to the removal of this excise duty. The first was that this duty now afforded a certain amount of protection to the Indian hand-loom industry, and if it was removed it would cause a serious injury to the hand-loom industry. Gentlemen, your Committee pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clark that the hand-looms produced an entirely different class of goods from the goods produced by the Indian mills' power-looms except in the case of one or two up-country mills which produced the ordinary kinds of Sarees in small quantity, which were in bulk produced by the hand-looms; and therefore the Committee pointed out to him that there would be no injury done to the Indian hand-loom industry if the excise duty was repealed. The Indian hand-loom industry was thriving materially, as was evidenced from the figures published in the *Indian Trade Journal* of the extra factory consumption of power-made yarns by hand-looms, and also, as I referred above, owing to the large increase in figures of imported and Indian yarns used in the country.

The second main objection that the Hon. Mr. Clark raised against the repeal of the duty was the financial loss the Government of India would suffer. Gentlemen, the Government of India willingly gave up the large opium revenue to help the regeneration of China. Could not the Government of India assist us by taking off this duty in the regeneration of the Indian industry? Why should the Government of India allow our Indian cotton to be exported to foreign countries for manufacturing purposes, while India imports such large quantities of piece-goods and yarns from foreign countries? If they did repeal this excise duty, the Government of India would assist in developing our industry and it would tend to the material welfare of the country inasmuch as we should be able to employ a larger number of hands in the industry. I, therefore, think we should leave no stone unturned to continue our agitation for the repeal of this duty. The solid vote of the non-official members in the Imperial Council ought to convince the Government of India of the feeling in the country.

Your Committee also pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clark the difficulty the weaving mills experienced in importing duty-free articles, such as tallow and other sizing ingredients required by the weaving mills for the manufacture of cloth; and I trust this matter will have its due consideration by the Government of India, as it is an injustice to the weaving mills to ask them to pay the excise duty on all the cloth manufactured as well as pay import duty on all stores imported for weaving purposes.

## INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

During the year your Committee addressed the Government of India on the subject of the depreciation allowed in assessing Income-tax on nett profits of mills. In reply to a question put by our friend Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., in the Viceregal Council on the subject, the Government of India placed on the table a statement showing the percentages for depreciations on



machinery and buildings allowed in different Provinces. From this statement it was found that in Bengal allowance was made for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent. on the initial cost of buildings and machinery while to the Bombay mills an allowance of 5 per cent. on the cost of machinery only was allowed, and that on a new method, by which in the case of all mills working over 20 years, the total amount set aside for depreciation during the preceding years was first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. was then only allowed on the balance. In Lancashire, where this system of assessment was in force, depreciation at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on machinery and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on buildings was allowed. The Committee, therefore, pointed out these inequalities existing in different Provinces in India and requested the Government of India to reconsider the whole question. In reply, the Government of India stated that they did not see the advantage of standardizing it in different Provinces, but that the Government of Bombay had agreed to allow the mills in this Presidency an allowance for depreciation of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the cost of buildings.

While we are grateful to the Government of India for this small concession, your Committee felt that it was an injustice to the mills in this Presidency that a small allowance should be only allowed here, while Bengal mills got 5 per cent. and that on the initial cost of machinery and buildings. Therefore they again addressed the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in the matter pointing out that the depreciation in textile mills, whether in Bombay or the Bengal Presidency, was the same and ought to be the same; and therefore no differential treatment should be made in the two Provinces. I am glad to see that our friend, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, again brought this question before the Imperial Council last Monday.

On page 3 of the report, reference is made to the estimated crop of cotton in India as compared to the nett exports and mill consumption as given by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. I understand, in arriving at the mill consumption of cotton, the Director-General takes the figures of yarn production and allows 5 per cent. for loss. There, gentlemen, these figures are erroneous. I give below the figures of yarn production for the 12 months ending 30th June and the consumption of cotton by the mills as given in our reports:—

Year.	Yarn produced lbs.	Cotton consumed lbs.
1908 ...	668,426,730	826,728,000
1909 ...	613,530,344	758,523,920
1910 ...	590,492,586	747,099,472

From this it will be seen that the average loss is about  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., not 5 per cent. as stated by the Director-General, and this will cause a further deficit in his figures of estimated yield. The only solution of the problem, in my opinion, is the system of baling press returns all throughout India, as is done in the United States of America by compulsory ginners' reports; and I think the time has arrived when the Government of India should take this step, as it is of the utmost importance to the cotton trade and to the mills in trading to have reliable statistics.

#### IMPROVED COTTON CULTIVATION.

Reference is made in the report before you regarding the improvement in cotton cultivation. Speaking at the general meeting last year, I said that the question of more and better cotton is an international question and one of great importance. The spinning trade all over the world was in urgent need of an increased supply and looked to India as the second largest producer of cotton in the world. I suggested at that meeting the methods which, in my opinion, should be undertaken by the Agricultural Department to make increased efforts for improving the quantity and quality of Indian cotton. I also then drew special attention

to the report then issued by Mr. Keatinge on this matter, and specially to the difficulties he pointed out of ginning, pressing and disposing of cotton grown on experimental farms. Your Committee, therefore, invited the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association and a special Committee consisting of the representatives of the three Associations met the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Keatinge, last May. I take this opportunity of thanking these two bodies for their co-operation by which we were able to prove to Government that the trade in Bombay were prepared to meet and discuss with the representatives of Government and find means of overcoming difficulties connected with this important subject.

This Joint Committee pointed out to Mr. Keatinge that the small quantity grown in different experimental farms by Government could not pay any firm to run a special ginning and buying agency; but if the Agricultural Department could grow about 2,000 bales of special cotton in one district, millowners and the trade generally in Bombay were prepared to establish such a buying agency.

Accordingly, it was arranged with Mr. Keatinge that about 2,000 bales of cotton should be grown at Surat; and a syndicate was formed consisting of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves and myself, which undertook to pay approximately five per cent. better price for this special cotton than for ordinary cotton grown at Surat, and to gin, press and market that cotton. The syndicate also appointed an agent at Surat and made advances of money to cultivators requiring them, so that cultivators in need of ready money should not go to the money-lenders for the disposal of this special cotton. Some of this cotton has already arrived at Bombay, and on testing this it has come out very near in strength and staple to low middling American cotton. It will be seen, therefore, that a great deal can be done if the Government and the trade generally co-operate in getting cotton grown from specially selected seeds; and I am glad that the members of your Association took special interest in thus proving this fact.

It was, therefore, with considerable surprise that your Committee heard about December last that the British Cotton-growing Association had applied to Government in order to obtain a grant from them for the purpose of establishing a buying agency for Egyptian cotton grown in the Sind Valley, and that the Government of Bombay were favourably considering such an application and were on the point of granting the same.

Your Committee at once entered an emphatic but humble protest against such a grant being given, specially, as if such an agency was allowed to be established any Sind cotton, which may be handled by such buying agency, will not be available for sale to, or use by, the Indian mills, but only to Lancashire alone. In sending that letter your Committee again drew the attention of Government to the efforts the syndicate of some of the members of your Association had made for helping the Government to market the special cotton grown at Surat, and again emphasized that the millowners of Bombay were prepared to co-operate with the Government to experiment with the American cotton grown in Sind and in providing an agency in Sind, for supplying baled American cotton to the markets. I may mention here, that the Government of Bombay have now given up the idea of growing Egyptian cotton in Sind, owing to difficulties of irrigation and have decided to grow American cotton only.

Accordingly, another syndicate consisting of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. Bomonjee Petit, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., and myself, has been formed to provide such a buying agency in Sind; and they had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Lucas, Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Smart, Director of Agriculture, on the 19th March 1912, at the Secretariat, when formal proposals for working such a buying agency were discussed with them and are now being submitted to Government.

Your Committee have further addressed Government on 20th February 1912, with reference to the question of the improvement of cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency generally, and they have urged Government—

- (1) To establish a system of seed farms on the lines of those which have so successfully worked in the Central Provinces, as only by such farms can the desirable strains of cotton be kept pure, and as also such seed farms act as demonstrative farms and under proper management are no expense to Government.
- (2) That new land in any Province along irrigation canals that are being completed should be given to farmers with the stipulation that a certain percentage of each allotment was to be cultivated with cotton, and in accordance with the instructions of the Agricultural Department.
3. That an additional European Deputy Director of Agriculture assisted by an adequate staff, be employed in each Province, and that such Deputy Director in each Province should specialize in cotton only.
4. The importance of early introducing a system of furnishing statistical returns showing bales pressed in the country, similar to those in force in the United States of America, to which I have made an allusion in the early portion of my speech.

It will be seen, therefore, that your Committee has throughout the year kept the subject prominently before them and are prepared to help Government in every possible way in the efforts Government are making in improving the method of agriculture and increasing the outturn of cotton throughout the country.

#### SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Smoke Nuisance Bill has been before the Legislative Council lately, and with the amendments introduced in the Select Committee, I think the Bill will be considered fair by all millowners. Much will depend, of course, on the rules that will be made by the Commission appointed under the Act; and, therefore, it will be necessary for your Committee to appoint suitable persons on the Commission to safeguard the interests of the mills.

Draft Rules under the new Factory Act were sent by the Government of Bombay for the opinion of your Committee, who have made a great many suggestions on these proposed rules, specially that the proposed Rules 18—19, regarding the cubic capacity of each room and the area of openings, be omitted at present, as this subject of ventilation was under the special consideration of the special Factory Ventilation Commission, which the Government had lately appointed.

#### COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Your Committee thoroughly approved of the proposed establishment of the degree of a Bachelor of Commerce at the University, and the proposed creation of a College of Commerce by Government, and your Committee recommend you to-day to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 as a contribution, if required, for this year towards the expenses of this institution.

Your Committee during the year addressed the Bombay Port Trust, with reference to the primitive method existing in the discharge of coal in the stream, and pointed out that this method of landing coal was proving very expensive to the trade and to the mills generally, as all coal has first to be discharged from the steamers into the boats, then landed from the boats on the bund, and then conveyed by carts to the mills or jethas. Steamers also could not get a quick discharge owing to discharging coal in the stream by this primitive method, and in consequence of the delay, asked for higher rates for freights than they would otherwise have done. Nearly 1,150,000 tons were imported last year in Bombay, of which 45,000 tons were imported by rail and the remaining 1,105,000 tons were by sea; and, therefore, your Committee felt that the time had arrived when the Port Trustees should provide really efficient and modern methods for the discharge of coal. At one time, when the Alexandra Dock was first projected, it was the intention of the Port Trustees to convert the present Prince's Dock into a

coal dock ; but this idea has been abandoned. To my mind the only feasible plan will be to make a new coal dock for about 10 steamers at the Mallet Bunder, next to the Prince's Dock ; and I trust the Port Trustees will, at an early date, consider this or any other good scheme for this purpose. Coal can then be cheaply and speedily handled by being discharged in waggons straight for railway purposes and for the mills also. I trust, therefore, the incoming Committee will keep this subject prominently before them.

#### FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Your Committee during the year invited the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association to informally discuss the rates that are at present charged to cotton mills in India and specially for the blow rooms ; and also to discuss the difference in discount allowed to cotton mills for sprinkler installations, which, as you are aware, is only 30 per cent. here, while in England it is 70 per cent. This matter, I understand, has been referred to the head offices in England by the offices here. I trust, therefore, the incoming Committee will keep this matter also before them.

#### MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Reference is made in the report to the correspondence your Committee had with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with reference to the assessment of mills for Municipal purposes, and I trust the settlement your Committee arrived at with him now will be considered fair by you. No doubt, under this arrangement, the mills in Bombay will have to pay more to the Municipality. As a *quid pro quo* to this, we shall look to the Municipal Corporation to give us a better and constant supply of water for our mills and better roads in the mill districts than what they are at present. The system adopted lately of patching up roads by putting a little metal here and there in holes cannot but be called extremely primitive ; and I trust the Corporation will take early steps to provide better roads than what they are at present. Your Committee spent a considerable time in thoroughly revising, under the advice of your Solicitors, the rules regarding the registration of trade marks, and they are put before you to-day to approve and pass. Members must remember that mere registration does not give them any right to a trade mark, but registration for a particular class with use in that class only can give them the exclusive right for a trade mark against all other members. The new rules, therefore, are based on that principle, and members must remember in sending trade marks for registration to define particularly the class or classes of goods in which they intend to use such trade marks.

From the above you will see, gentlemen, that your Committee have watched over your affairs during the year, and I desire to acknowledge with many thanks the assistance I received from the members of the Committee during the year. The past year had been a more difficult one than usual, and their regular attendance and assistance has greatly facilitated the progress of our work.

#### INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS.

Gentlemen, we are members of an Association pledged to maintain the interests of the great industry in which we are all engaged. Are we, as members of this Association, keeping this corporate idea always before us? Are we not at times leaving this corporate idea aside when our own individual interests are affected? Do we further the interests of our Association, as a corporate body when we tempt away assistants or men from other mills to our own mills by offering such assistants or men higher wages and making them break their agreements? Are we again promoting the welfare of our Association as a corporate body and of the industry generally in which we are engaged by paying daily wages to hands in the reeling and winding departments, or to men employed on drawing-in-frames, when we have in the past years as a body passed resolutions against this practice? Can we not also promote the welfare of our industry by devising a system of registering quality numbers on cloth?

I was greatly struck at what I heard from Herr Kuffler, the President of the Federation of Austrian Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. The members of that body not only jointly act in questions of labour, but have a thorough system of controlling the production of yarn and cloth according to demand and thus regulating their prices. They also by their combination got the insurance companies to give them reasonable rates of fire insurance by all mills jointly acting. This shows what combination and unity can do and is an example for us to follow.

I trust the new Committee during this year will take up these matters.

In conclusion, I desire to express on your behalf our thanks to Mr. Gregor-Pearse, our Acting Secretary, to Mr. Royal and other members of the staff for their close attention to our work during the year.

I trust the present flourishing condition of your industry will continue for many years to come.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report of the Committee be adopted and confirmed.

#### THE EXCISE DUTY.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, in seconding, said:—The past year has proved a lean one owing to many contributory causes. It is in times such as these, that the pinch of an unnecessary expenditure or of an unjust impost is most felt, and when we are compelled to cast about us to see whether some charges figuring to the debit side of our account could not and should not be obliterated. Whilst so doing nothing strikes us more in their iniquity as well as magnitude than the amounts that appear under the head of excise duty. I consider it incumbent on our Association to constantly urge for its abolition, lest a prolonged silence over this glaring piece of injustice, perpetrated at the behest of Manchester, might be constructed into an acquiescence and reconciliation with it on our part. No doubt the final word appeared to have been spoken in the matter, so far as Government are concerned, when they declared that the import, and along with it the excise duty, formed permanent parts of the fiscal arrangements of India and as such could not be repealed. But we should not be deterred from constantly bringing to the notice of Government the invidious character of this impost and the sense of the great wrong to which we have been subjected since 1896. Profit, or no profit, we are year after year constrained to pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all cloth turned out by us. As such it is a veritable drag on our industry, which is rather in need of help and support from Government, to enable us to maintain our position on a line with our powerful and more favoured rivals! The excise duty was levied, they say, to counteract the protection afforded to Indian cloth over Manchester goods by the levying of the import duty on the latter. Now no duty on Manchester cloth will ever make it give way to Indian cloth, inasmuch as both are distinct classes of cloth meant to satisfy the requirements of two distinct classes of people: Manchester cloth has appealed and will ever appeal to the well-to-do, whether the imposition of import duty renders it a little dearer or not.

#### MANCHESTER vs. INDIA.

"It need not fear of being ousted out by its cheaper and coarser brother the Indian cloth even if its cost of production is cheapened by the abolition of the excise. The countervailing influence therefore of the excise which has been adduced as one of the main reasons of its imposition appears to me to be one of the most potent arguments in favour of its abolition. No doubt, the remission of this duty would mean a matter of lakhs to Government. On the other hand, it is not sound finance to swell one's income by imposts indefensible on all grounds of ethics and economy. I have every faith in the fair-mindedness of Government and have no doubt that by constantly knocking at the door, redress in some shape or other is sure to be extended to us by Government.

The air at present is full of news of revolution and strikes. Even as we are deliberating, England is convulsing in the throes of one of the most pernicious strikes it ever had to contend against. Strikes, like many other bad diseases, have an aptitude to spread like contagion. It would not therefore be out-of-place for me, to sound a note of warning, to fortify ourselves for the future. It has been our lot as well of late to be overriden now and again by the ever-recurrent demands of various kinds of the labourers. It behoves us therefore to set ourselves to devise some rules and regulations made binding on all to enable us to fight this evil. The concession granted by Government to return one of the members to the Legislative Council has been considerably tempered by its being only granted alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The very large interests represented by the Bombay Millowners and the large contributions made by them towards the Government Exchequer and the Municipality finances as well as the large number of hands they keep going, make out a sufficiently strong case to ask for a further extension of the boon by being made continual. By alternate representation the Association is apt to lose touch for a period of three years with the doings of the Legislative Council, whereas a continual representation would be conducive to continuity as well as vigilance and prompt action whenever the interests of the industry demanded it. I would therefore impress upon the Association the desirability of memorialising Government with a view to secure this much to be desired and necessary privilege.

I beg to second the adoption of the Report.

The Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves said :—I beg to support the resolution. The Chairman has so completely covered the year's proceedings that very few remarks are necessary from me. Since we last met we have lost by resignation our late Secretary, and I trust the incoming Committee will place on record a resolution of the good services he rendered to the Millowners' Association for the seven years he acted as our Secretary. We do not know who will be our new Secretary ; but it is a matter of growing importance to us as an Association that we secure a man well versed in mill matters who can properly grapple with the numerous new legislative enactments that we are experiencing and must expect in the near future.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said that he had good news to give them in to the assessment of Income-tax. The Hon. Sir James Meston had admitted, in reply to a question put by him in the Viceregal Council, that the Bombay Presidency would be put on an equal footing with other Presidencies in relation to the assessment of Income-tax on mills. They had not asked for any favours but justice, and they were practically assured that they would get it.

#### CULTIVATION OF LONG STAPLED COTTON.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said :—There are three points in the speech of the Chairman to which I would draw the attention of the Meeting, namely, the diminished exports of yarn to China, the excise duty, and the representation made by the Manchester Cotton Growing Association to the Government of India. I will take the last subject first and the first last. I am not at one with the Chairman that we should resist the attempts of the Manchester Cotton Growing Association to be allowed to grow long stapled cotton for its own use in India. We have done nothing or next to nothing these many years in the direction of either extending the cultivation of cotton or improving the staple of certain important varieties.

We have met in this Chamber year after year and made wail but have in no respect actively raised even our little finger to do that which is conducive to our better interest. Have we, may I ask, put our hands into our pockets? I mean, have the wealthy Millowners of the Western Presidency come forward to achieve the object in a practical businesslike way? Here is the Manchester Association, which has subscribed a capital of half a million sterling, with which to make a beginning. They have told us that they mean business in all seriousness and this half a million to commence with is an earnest of their intention. But what may be the tangible endeavour of the wealthy millowners? Nothing. Well, my friends on the opposite side of the table, say a Syndicate with a capital of a lakh and over has been formed.

Granted. What then? Can practical men of business aver that with this magnificent sum anything substantial could be accomplished? One swallow does not make a summer, and this lakh will never do it. You will require many more lakhs! But where are they? While such self-help as is essential for the purpose in view is absent; we, year after year, appeal to Hercules, that is the Government, to do what we ourselves should do. Why, Gentlemen, if you are regular readers of the official reports on agriculture you would be convinced that the Government has put, and is putting forth, its best efforts, especially during the last few years, to improve certain qualities of cotton, in making experiments with others of an exotic origin, and so forth. We cannot expect Government to do more. Government is entitled to say, put your shoulders to the wheel. But you never do that. It is our own interests which demand that we should extricate our cart from the rut in which it has lain these several years past. Once a year you come here and air your manuscript eloquence and then go to sleep. The Manchester Cotton Growing Association have shown the way. If we are true to ourselves we should endeavour to follow in its wake in a practical manner. We should put our hands in our pockets and strive to show tangible results instead of having academic harangues on the subject.

#### THE EXCISE DUTY.

Coming to the excise duty, of course, it has now become a hardy annual. But it is right and proper that we should hammer at the repeal in season and out of season. What we want in this matter is *fiscal justice*. It is this which we seek. We have borne the pecuniary consequences of this unfair treatment since the date of the imposition of the duty, and no doubt we are destined to bear them till the British conscience, aroused to the unfairness of it, repeals the duty. No public body in this country has more vigorously protested against it than ourselves. The very first protest made in 1894-95 is conclusive enough, and we owe it the economic experience and ability of the late Mr. Marshall that he prepared the whole case so elaborately and comprehensively for the earnest consideration of the Supreme Government. Reference is made to the interview members of the Association's Committee had had with Mr. Clark last year. But, curiously enough, on behalf of the Government, he changed his venue. Till the date of that interview the plea urged times out of number was that the duty was to give equal protection to Manchester Goods. When it was pointed out that Indian Mills did not turn out cloths, which competed with those of Lancashire, which needed no protection whatever, they started the hare or theory of substitution. It was this theory which till late was trotted out and put in the forefront of the controversy by Government. It was urged that Indian Mills, though they actually did not turn out certain descriptions of cloth of an identical nature as exported by Manchester, they manufactured stuffs akin to them but of a lower quality which somewhat competed with Manchester. Last year I asked for corroborative evidence in support of that plea. I asked if that be the case let Manchester prove it. I repeat that challenge to-day. Why should not Manchester, on whom lies the burden of proof, adduce accurate data and rebut the challenge? Why will not the Government do so by means of an impartial Committee of experts—I mean those neither prejudiced nor biassed the one way or the other. But, Gentlemen, it is of no use further animadverting on this subject. Mr. Clark has changed his venue. His Government having no legs to stand upon is supporting itself now by the crutches offered by the diminished revenue threatened by the extinction very soon of opium receipts. They have now, very late in the day, after nearly 17 years, perpetrated a somersault and urged the plea that the duty is imposed purely for revenue purposes. The Government cannot forego the duty amounting to 1.25 crores realised on imported Cottons on an average during the last three years. But I may mention to you that this duty includes duty on white and coloured goods and hosiery, in all of which there is absolutely no competition. Practically, then, the goods which can be considered as competing with Manchester are grey goods. The duty on these has averaged 57 lakhs during the last triennial period. However, I need not say more on the subject. As I observed last year, in matters fiscal, India, being only a dependency, can never get that financial justice which she has clamoured for; and it is to be feared that so long as this injustice lasts, there will be no repeal, unless, I repeat, meanwhile the British conscience awakes to a sense of this great iniquity.

## EXPORTS TO CHINA.

I now come to the wail touching the diminished exports of yarn to China. Of course, these exports have been diminishing for some time. As I have observed here and elsewhere, Japan for the last eight years has entered into serious competition with our yarn in China, and that it behoves us to see how we could counteract it or find other markets for our surplus products. Japan has increased its yarn exports from 2.41 crore Yen in 1904 to 4.02 crore Yen in 1910. The increase is 1.61 crore Yen equal to 70 per cent. It is to be feared that unless we can break down this formidable competition we must cast about for other markets for the surplus yarn. My fear is, once China is politically strong, railways and Cotton mills will vastly extend. Even Japan's exports may be clean driven out. That is the economic contingency. But here, too, I ask, what have we done to find out fresh markets? You were lucky in securing, some few short years ago, the Levantine Market. Why is it you are fast losing it? Have you been able to keep up the standard quality of your yarn, specially in reeling? Has it not been the case that a large number of arbitration cases had come up for allowances. Gentlemen, you have to put your house in order. You have to see to your internal management so as to obtain the best products which may maintain themselves in foreign markets and work off your surplusage. What have you done? Nothing again. Like Rip Van Winkle once a year you wake up from your sleep, rub your eyes, gaze at things for a few moments, and then go to sleep again. Can our Industry and enterprise flourish under such a condition? We must be up and doing. Self-help in every direction is absolutely essential. We have to put our shoulders to the wheel in order to see our industry prosper. Otherwise, mark my word, gentlemen, it must end in adversity. So please put your house in order. When the day of tribulation comes, as it must come under present conditions, though I may not live to see it, let it not be said that we lost by our own indifference and apathy. Already I see written large the handwriting on the wall: "*Mene, Mene, tehel, upharsin.*" Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is for you, gentlemen, to falsify that ominous prophecy.

## INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia said he would like to see the number of looms and spindles in China and Japan embodied in the report. He would also like to have the amount they had paid in the countervailing excise duty since 1896. They commenced with something like eleven lakhs of rupees, and he believed at present they paid about forty-one lakhs of rupees. He wanted the figures to show the progress of the industry in spite of the excise duty, which in his opinion ultimately fell on the consumer and not on the manufacturer. In spite of the duty the weaving industry had never gone back, but continued to flourish from year to year, while the spinning industry on which no impost was placed, had gone down terribly and the yarn trade with China had dwindled down to a very material extent during the last few years. The information he asked for, would, he was sure, be interesting to the members. Referring to the remark of the Hon. Mr. Clark, that this duty afforded a protection to hand-loom weaving, Mr. Wadia said he was not opposed to protection being afforded, but at the same time he argued that the import duty on Manchester and Lancashire goods should be doubled with a view to giving protection to an infant industry. In both countries the duty eventually fell on the consumers. He did not wish to be misunderstood. He was not in favour of the excise duty, but he did not urge its removal on the same ground, as some other members had done. The impost had not stopped the progress of the weaving industry. If they wanted to have it abolished on the ground that it fell on the consumers, and that Indian buyers were too poor to afford it, then it was a different thing altogether. What India required was fiscal freedom. It required protection. This was the view of Sir Edward Law, who was the Finance member in the regime of Lord Curzon. In the *Manchester Courier* Sir Edward Law said:—It is not in the interest of protective countries that Indian manufacturing industry should develop; it suits such countries much better to confine the population of India to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers abroad. It seems to me imperative that serious efforts



should be made to change this situation in the interest of India's nascent industries which, with fair opportunity, are susceptible of immense development to the greater advantage of our Indian peoples."

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said they must have some kind of fiscal freedom.

Mr. Wacha.—Then you are a protectionist ?

Mr. Wadia replied that he was.

Mr. Wacha.—Then why not impose export duty on cotton ?

Mr. Wadia replied that America was a Protectionist country, yet that country never levied export duty on the raw fibre. He did not agree with Mr. Wacha's vehement remarks as to their indifference to progress while Japan had been flourishing. Japan was progressing because it had its own Government at its back. Here in India, they had not had support from the Government. They had this excise duty and silver duty against them and that was the reason why they were unable to compete with Japan. India was helpless ; it was tied down, while Japan received all sorts of help from the Japanese Government.

#### HOUSING OF MILL HANDS.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said:—After the lengthy review of the state of the textile industry by our Chairman, I will not take up your time by treating upon the grounds he had covered, but I will content myself by making only a few observations on one or two important factors connected with the prosperity of our industry. I refer to the human agency which lies at the base of a sound industrial system. As you are aware, it is decided to locate the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel. It will supply a long felt want of the mill operatives. But there are other matters connected with the well-being of the millhands such as the provision of recreation, and education for their children which still remain to be solved. On the contentment and capacity of the hands rests the prosperity of the industry, and to secure those essential conditions their present standard should be raised by the promotion of education and social reform among them. It was useless to expect any effective form of social reform among them, unless the housing problem was satisfactorily solved. I think, in view of the delay that has occurred in the introduction of the legislative measure amending the Act relating to the provision of housing the poor, our Committee should send an urgent representation to Government to expedite this matter. The great labour war that is now raging in England and the stupendous magnitude of which is calculated to stagger humanity, must serve as an object-lesson throughout the industrial centres in the world. I make no hesitation in saying that the solution of the housing problem is delayed over long, and I should ask your Committee to take up this subject in earnestness and press its urgent necessity once more on the attention of Government.

I am glad to say that the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Smoke Nuisance Bill not only dropped the harsh enactment suggested by the Bombay Municipal Corporation but accepted all the amendments which your Committee advised me to move, and as you know the Council has passed the amendments and framed the Act on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act, as suggested by the millowners. I hope the new Act will work smoothly and effectively. I am sure that the millowners will not hesitate to co-operate with the authorities in making it work with success.

Replying to the remarks of Mr. Wacha about the apathy of the millowners to the cotton growing in India, Mr. Fazulbhoy observed that Mr. Wacha's remarks were not justified. The millowners were the first to come forward to buy American cotton grown in Sind. He gave instances in which his firm as well as the firm of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and others had given help and encouragement to agriculturists.

## MILL LABOUR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that Mr. Wacha's criticisms were destructive and not constructive. He had not shown them any way by which the state of the industry could be improved upon. Perhaps the great danger in front of the mill industry to-day was the labour question. Labour had been successful in other parts of the world and labour would be successful in India, and in a very short time, too, so that he hoped the future year would see them working out a plan of campaign against the labour crisis, if they did not, then the mill industry in Bombay was sure to suffer.

The Chairman briefly replied to the points raised in the debate. He pointed out the difficulties of acquiring land, as suggested, even by Government, and referring to Mr. Fazulbhoys' references to education and the housing problem he said he was sure Sir Dinshaw Petit would give his attention to the points. As regards the point raised by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir he explained that as far back as 15 or 16 years ago a Schedule of wages proposed to be observed by the mills was proposed, but was thrown out, and unless a basis was fixed for all the rules, combination would not be lasting. Still, if a proposal was put forward he had no doubt Sir Dinshaw Petit would take it into consideration.

The Report was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved :—“That the following contributions be made from the funds of the Association—(1) Rs. 2,500 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (2) Rs. 1,000 to the proposed College of Commerce; (3) Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund; (4) Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Fund; and (5) Rs. 250 to the funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

In moving the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—One of the greatest events in the history of Commerce and Industry of the Presidency during the course of the year was the institution of the Degree of Commerce by the University of Bombay. These are times of education, and it was vividly felt by all that we were labouring under a great disadvantage in not having higher commercial education for the young men who wished to take up the vocation of commerce and industry. Many of the advanced countries of the West had developed these by extending as far as possible commercial, industrial and scientific education. Germany and the United States had stolen a march over the otherwise ever-cautious Great Britain, which however aroused itself in time to set its house in order and to regulate its forces of education in this wise that it may be able to hold its own against the manufactures of Germany and the United States. All its modern Universities and even its orthodox Universities of Oxford and Cambridge recognized the study of commerce as a legitimate study to be taken up by the Universities and instituted Degrees of Commerce, thereby placing this study on a high pedestal which would attract men of light and learning to it. It was argued by many that the study of commerce did not fall within the scope of Universities which were meant for imparting purely literary education. Fortunately, such arguments were not believed by the leading publicists and educationists, who rightly contended that the times were changed and that the Universities ought to recognize the growing needs of the country by providing the required education. We, however, in this country, with our usual habit of following rather than of leading, remained silent till the Western countries had firmly established the study on a sound basis and were already seen to reap the benefits from it. Last year the Indian Merchants' Chamber represented to the University the advisability of instituting the Degree of Commerce, and thus helping forward the cause of commerce and industry. This question was taken up by the University largely through the sympathetic interest shown towards it by the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, and a Committee of representatives of commerce and industry and also of literature was appointed to consider the advisability of the step suggested by the different commercial bodies. This Committee presented a report fully endorsing all that

was said on the subject, and recommending that the University should meet the wishes of the commercial community by establishing the Degree of Commerce. This report was passed unanimously by the Senate. We were thus fortunate in having a body of educationists who could sympathize with the aims and aspirations of commerce and industry, but we were still more fortunate in having at the head of the Government a man like H. E. Sir George Clarke, who has all along worked for developing the cause of education in the Presidency. He took up this question favourably and Government have decided to establish a College of Commerce for the study of higher commerce and economics. Without this the mere institution of Degree of Commerce would have meant nothing. This college will be located for the time being in the new Science College buildings and will have a staff of an English Principal assisted by two or three Indian professors. Now the Government rightly thinks that such college, being largely for the benefit of commerce and industry, the commercial community should subscribe something to its upkeep. I learn that the Chamber of Commerce has subscribed Rs. 1,500 as its annual contribution, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber Rs.1,000 as its annual contribution, while some other commercial associations are also considering this question. It is but fit and proper that this Association representing the vast interests of the millowners should subscribe an equally decent sum. It is a mere truism to say that the interests of the millowners are intimately connected with the development of higher commercial education, and I propose therefore that this Association should pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the proposed Commercial College."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia and was carried.

Mr. Jamsedjee Ardaseer Wadia proposed, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla seconded and it was resolved "that the amended Rules for the Registration of Trade Marks (copies of which have already been circulated among members) be adopted and confirmed."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir proposed, Mr. J. F. Bradbury seconded, and it was agreed "that Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1912, on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT  
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE  
**BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.**

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*For the period 1st January to 31st December 1911.*

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INTRODUCTION.

The year under report, it may be observed, commenced with an even greater depression in the Cotton Industry than that which had unfortunately prevailed during the 12 months immediately preceding it, by reason of the high price of the raw staple in America which was fully reflected on the Indian Cotton Market. In February, the price of American Middlings rose to  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$  while in May it reached  $8.42d.$  per lb. The depression began to move off slowly, only with the date of the first authentic report of the very large and almost unprecedented crop of cotton in July when a fall of a half penny per lb. was recorded, and a further decline to  $6.57d.$  in September following. Thereafter the price fluctuated till the lowest, namely,  $4.92d.$  was reached about the middle of December. Since then there has been an upward movement which has maintained itself. Necessarily, the price of Indian Cotton has in sympathy responded, and even more than responded, to the rise. But the average price of Americans on the whole for the year was fully  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  below that for 1910. Owing to the comparatively shorter Indian Cotton Crop for the current year (as will be seen from the accompanying statistics) and the early activity of the exporters to buy up all good cotton as received, especially those trading with Japan and the Continent, the price of Indian Cotton has steadily moved up. Broach, which was quoted as low as Rs. 240 per candy, has risen to Rs. 290. But it is unlikely that there will be any further material enhancement of the raw material. Prices are likely to be maintained unless Americans again show an upward tendency. There is, however, no reason at present for anticipating a rise.

Owing, no doubt, to the comparatively easier condition of the Cotton Market during the last few months, both Spinning and Weaving Companies were hopefully looking forward to a remunerative trade, as the margin between the raw staple and the finished products was improving. But, unfortunately for the former, the grave conditions which have prevailed in China, for some time, have dislocated all trade there, including that in yarn. Indian yarn exporters have been large sufferers by reason of low prices and uncleared goods. It is, however, to be fervently hoped that with the recognition by Japan and the Great Western Powers, of the Chinese Republic, recently proclaimed, normal conditions may soon ensue leading to a resumption of active and remunerative trade.

According to the Official Trade Returns the exports at the close of the year ending 31st March 1911 were fully shorter by 4.40 crore lbs., say 18.34 against 22.74 crore lbs. the previous year. The decline is equivalent to 19.32 per cent. The fall during the nine months of the current official year is even greater, namely, 29.44 per cent. compared to the exports for the corresponding months of 1910-11. No doubt these diminished exports may be partially accounted for by the diminished production of yarn in Indian Mills since 1908-09, and partially by reason of the exceedingly high rates of Cotton. In that year the quantity produced in British India was 62.98 crore lbs. In the following year it fell to 59.32 crore and in 1910-11 to 57.54 crore lbs. Practically, the diminution amounted to 5.44 crore lbs. in two years, equivalent to 8.63 per cent. It may, however, be permissible to draw attention to the steadily diminishing exports of Indian Yarns to China during the last two years, which do not seem to be in any way counterbalanced by any considerable increase of shipments to the Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia and Persia. Eastern exchange, on the whole, however, was better than during the preceding years.

On the other hand, the fact of a considerable growth in the manufacture of cloth should not be lost sight of. The production has increased from 19.23 crore lbs. in 1908-09 to 24.48 crore lbs. in 1910-11, say 5.25 crore lbs., equivalent to 27 per cent. Moreover, the recorded production for the eight months of 1911 would seem to show that the level of growth is satisfactorily maintained. Prices of cloth, too, have been fairly remunerative in so far that Weaving Companies have luckily a larger margin of profit than Spinning ones. Again, the exports of Indian Mills' Cloth have progressed most favourably. They amounted to 1.95 crore lbs. in 1908-09 and improved to 2.44 crore lbs. in 1910-11, which is equivalent to 25 per cent. Meanwhile there has been an increase during the year in the strength of spindles by 161,789 and of looms by 2,627.

The labour question continues to engage the serious attention of Cotton Factory owners and Agents. In view of the Factory Act coming into operation on 1st July next, they will have even greater anxiety. Anyhow it is to be hoped that the rules and regulations to be framed under that Legislative measure will, in no way, tend to entail any hardship on the operatives, or work prejudicially to the internal economy of mills. What should specially be demanded is expert competency on the part of the inspectorial staff and the absence of all irrelevant and vexatious interference by Inspectors.

#### COTTON CROP.

The total area in all territories reported on is now computed at 20,393,000 acres, which mark a net decrease of 2,202,000 acres or nearly 10 per cent. on the 22,595,000 acres (revised figure) at this time last year. The total estimated outturn is 3,135,000 bales of 400 lbs. as against 3,853,000 bales (revised figure) for last year, representing a decrease of 718,000 bales or 18.6 per cent. To this figure might be added some 1,000 bales estimated as the production of Native States in Bengal which make no returns.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands):—

	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.		
	1911.	1910.	1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports ... ..	2,802	2,826	1,990
Mill Consumption ... ..	1,551	1,652	1,760
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	* 450	* 450	* 450
Total ...	4,803	4,928	4,200
<i>Deduct</i> —Estimated yield ...	3,853	4,718	3,692
Deficit ...	450	210	508

\* Substituted (after further consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd.) for the figure of 750,000 formerly estimated.

### YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India, during the official year 1910-11, amounted to 608,306,258 lbs. as against 627,364,476 lbs. during the previous twelve months or a decrease of 19,058,218 lbs. or 3.03 per cent. Of this amount 218,608,751 lbs. yarn were consumed in the production of 244,841,802 lbs. cloth and 183,425,046 lbs. exported to Foreign Countries, thus leaving a balance of 206,272,461 lbs.

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the calendar years 1910 and 1911 amounted to 424,883 bales and 275,087 bales (of 400 lbs. each), respectively, showing a decrease of 149,806 bales or 35.25 per cent.

The shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and Continent during the calendar year 1911 amounted to 2,577 bales as against 2,718 bales in 1910 and 2,532 bales in 1909. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the year 1907 and 1908 was 56,335 and 17,255 bales respectively.

### CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1910-11 amounted to 1,038,922,928 yards, as against 963,462,791 yards, an increase of 75,460,137 yards or 7.83 per cent. The Exports to Foreign countries during this year (1910-11) compared with 1909-10 show an increase of a little over 5½ million yards.

#### Exports of Cloth to Foreign Countries.

1908-09 ... ..	77,988,964 yards.
1909-10 ... ..	94,137,558 ..

As regards the exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the calendar year 1911 a decrease of 2,050,958 yards or 87.02 per cent. Compared with 1910, the figures are as follows:—

1910	...	...	...	2,356,642 yards.
1911	...	...	...	305,684 ..

Production of yarn and cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December,—

Yarn.					Lbs.	
1911	...	...	...	...	...	595,639,971
1910	...	...	...	...	...	625,428,808
Decrease					...	29,788,837 or 4.76%

  

Cloth.		Yards.		Lbs.	
1911...	...	...	1,090,595,228	...	255,537,524
1910...	...	...	1,032,363,438	...	243,576,825
Increase		...	58,231,790 or 5.64%	...	11,960,699 or 4.91%

### PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India:—

#### BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	2,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,392	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,882	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	67	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450

## ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	178	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,58,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,525	19,35,010
1911	261	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866

The undernoted figures show a decrease in the Exports of Cotton from Bombay in the year 1911 and also in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows a decrease of 50 only.

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	* Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
1902	86,122	† Bales. 8,36,813	§ Bales. 9,87,378	§ Bales. 12,57,449	§ Bales. 21,42,488
1903	86,913	8,22,448	9,86,228	12,70,533	24,54,003
1904	89,915	7,98,818	9,72,734	14,59,311	21,51,458
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,65,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,436	24,67,176
Total	9,71,110	85,85,294	1,08,91,212	1,47,03,930	2,48,77,273
10 years' average	97,111	8,58,529	10,33,121	14,70,393	24,87,727

\* Year ending 31st March.

† Bales of 400 lbs.

§ Bales of 3½ cwts.



Below is a comparative Statement of Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
					Cwts.	Yards.
1898 ... ..	51,84,548	14,81,328	41,30,320	11,56,489	81,95,06,776*	9,12,87,651
1899 ... ..	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	85,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900 ... ..	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,64,558	82,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901 ... ..	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	84,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902 ... ..	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903 ... ..	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904 ... ..	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905 ... ..	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906 ... ..	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,88,80,194
1907 ... ..	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908 ... ..	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,80,51,679
1909 ... ..	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910 ... ..	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,34,62,791	22,87,23,227
1911 ... ..	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,31,306	15,20,765	1,03,89,22,928	24,48,41,802

\*Approximate. † Year ending 30th June.

The Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1910 of 20,50,958 yards, or 87·02 per cent., as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	CHINA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	...	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	8,65,440	5	8,400	301	8,71,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,66,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	578	7,13,287	20	86,714	598	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,84,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,309	37,12,373	6	6,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,48,680	...	...	2,302	29,48,680
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	8	4,660	1,963	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,67,51,688	96	1,40,821	11,416	1,68,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,303	19,65,997	26	31,360	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,664	61,02,250	...	...	4,664	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,385	...	...	7,416	99,84,385
Do. do. 1893...	8,698	45,17,445	38	67,312	8,736	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	...	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,308	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,323	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	18,18,478	...	...	947	18,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	8,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	8,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	18,72,980	...	...	1,080	18,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	...	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,768	...	...	500	5,69,768
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	...	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	...	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	...	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	657	7,04,090	...	...	657	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	...	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	...	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,31,627	...	...	2,484	31,31,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	...	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	...	279	3,05,684

In Country-made Yarn a decrease of 35.25 per cent. occurs in Shipments to China during 1911. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan for a series of years:—

Period.			To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each)	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each)	Total Bales
From 1st January to 31st December 1877 .....			28,516	142	28,658
Do.	do.	1878 .....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do.	do.	1879 .....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do.	do.	1880 .....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do.	do.	1881 .....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do.	do.	1882 .....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do.	do.	1883 .....	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do.	do.	1884 .....	1,27,318	13,816	1,41,164
Do.	do.	1885 .....	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do.	do.	1886 .....	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do.	do.	1887 .....	2,05,158	30,730	2,44,888
Do.	do.	1888 .....	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do.	do.	1889 .....	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do.	do.	1890 .....	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do.	do.	1891 .....	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do.	do.	1892 .....	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do.	do.	1893 .....	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do.	do.	1894 .....	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do.	do.	1895 .....	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do.	do.	1896 .....	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do.	do.	1897 .....	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do.	do.	1898 .....	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do.	do.	1899 .....	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do.	do.	1900 .....	2,53,331	100	4,53,431
Do.	do.	1901 .....	5,36,195	.....	2,36,195
Do.	do.	1902 .....	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do.	do.	1903 .....	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do.	do.	1904 .....	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do.	do.	1905 .....	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do.	do.	1906 .....	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do.	do.	1907 .....	4,12,127	200	4,12,397
Do.	do.	1908 .....	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do.	do.	1909 .....	5,10,746	.....	5,10,749
Do.	do.	1910 .....	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do.	do.	1911 .....	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087

The following statement shows the Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan in the years 1877 to 1911 :—

Years.  (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	1,80,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	8,60,30,025	1,79,62,300	1,51,05,700
1878	1,18,90,59,900	84,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	8,33,97,000	1,10,56,200	2,54,09,600
1879	1,20,57,46,400	46,29,03,800	6,16,17,500	2,95,96,900	1,48,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	4,40,97,700	1,95,14,300	2,69,11,600
1881	1,63,97,48,500	62,88,52,800	6,33,26,100	4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,38,29,800
1882	1,52,21,56,800	40,19,53,300	5,29,90,500	4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,46,500
1884	1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,300
1885	1,66,46,81,000	32,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,88,88,400	48,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,06,93,200	1,68,82,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	35,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,82,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,53,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,23,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,03,97,800	8,33,09,400	4,27,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,53,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,600	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,58,32,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	67,78,500	1,39,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,300	4,00,86,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,72,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,20,98,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,59,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,56,000	4,26,82,300	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,35,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,15,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,58,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,64,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,100	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,58,10,100	69,88,300	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,66,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	64,90,78,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,37,52,300	12,37,24,800	3,33,21,800	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	69,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,38,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,36,800	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,300	9,94,500
1910	2,21,52,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,200	7,53,200	3,40,300
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	80,90,000	.....
Average for 10 years (1903 to 1911)	2,22,62,32,040	57,91,70,900	9,99,46,560	3,27,40,740	45,66,330	19,97,220

Increase or decrease on figures for 1910 and 1911.

+ 9.31% + 37.86% - 8.14% + 37.48% + 310.79%

\* Excluding Burma.

The Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China are summarised in the following statement:—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1902 to 1911).	1911.	Average of 10 years (1902 to 1911).	1911.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	4,98,889	2,75,087	.....	.....
" lbs. ...	19,73,85,600	11,00,34,800	25,31,069	3,05,684
United Kingdom, lbs. ...	45,66,830	30,90,000	57,91,70,900	64,75,08,100
Total lbs. ...	20,19,01,980	11,31,24,800	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	58,17,01,969	64,78,08,784

Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India.

YEARS.	Imports of Piece Goods and Yarn from Japan,		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yard,	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	28,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,138	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,894	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	21,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	19,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,090
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,455
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	156,205	316,117	44,63,365	44,10,306	1,29,62,724

The following table shows for each of the last sixteen years the number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position, which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.				Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Owt. per spindle.
1896	...	...	...	39,82,946	38,60,287	0.981
1897	...	...	...	40,65,618	37,78,436	0.929
1898	...	...	...	42,59,720	41,30,320	0.969
1899	...	...	...	47,28,838	35,74,867	0.967
1900	...	...	...	49,45,788	45,87,708	0.928
1901	...	...	...	50,06,986	31,51,568	0.627
1902	...	...	...	50,06,965	51,15,519	1.021
1903	...	...	...	50,43,297	51,44,951	1.020
1904	...	...	...	51,18,121	51,57,338	1.008
1905	...	...	...	51,63,486	51,64,118	1.000
1906	...	...	...	52,79,595	60,79,680	1.151
1907	...	...	...	53,83,275	58,36,611	1.094
1908	...	...	...	57,56,020	56,99,063	0.990
1909	...	...	...	60,53,281	58,64,556	0.968
1910	...	...	...	61,95,671	56,01,484	0.904
1911	...	...	...	63,57,460	54,81,306	0.854

The fluctuations in the Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool are shown below, as also the Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
<b>1910.</b>	<b>₹.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>		<b>Rs.</b>	
March ... ..	7.69	886½	Ready ...	812½	Ready.
April ... ..	7.99	318	Do. ...	302½	Do.
May ... ..	8.38	817½	Do. ...	804	Do.
June ... ..	8.24	320½	Do. ...	306½	Do.
July ... ..	7.55	822½	Do. ...	810½	Do.
August ... ..	6.77	907½	Do. ...	896	Do.
September ... ..	6.85	309½	Do. ...	300½	Do.
October ... ..	5.96	370½	Do. ...	265	Do.
November ... ..	5.18	245	January ...	242	January.
December ... ..	5.02	242½	Do. ...	241	Do.
<b>1911.</b>					
January ... ..	5.98	256½	Ready ...	247½	Ready.
February ... ..	5.82	272	Do. ...	257	Do.

N.B.—For approximate Ready Rates (Indian descriptions) add Rs. 2 to Forward Quotations.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1911.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24th February ... ..	61 7 0	181 12 0	170 4 0
31st March ... ..	61 12 0	182 8 0	177 4 0
28th April ... ..	63 0 0	185 4 0	179 12 0
26th May ... ..	62 8 0	183 12 0	179 4 0
30th June ... ..	61 10 0	183 8 0	178 0 0
28th July ... ..	61 0 0	182 0 0	174 8 0
20th August ... ..	61 4 0	182 12 0	176 4 0
29th September ... ..	61 8 0	183 0 0	176 0 0
27th October ... ..	63 8 0	186 4 0	181 0 0
24th November ... ..	64 7 0	187 4 0	181 12 0
29th December ... ..	63 11 0	187 8 0	182 12 0
1912.			
26th January ... ..	67 6 0	142 8 0	190 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver, Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894 ... ..	84	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895 ... ..	91	12	188 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896 ... ..	92	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$
1897 ... ..	83	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
1898 ... ..	71	3	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899 ... ..	73	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900 ... ..	73	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	147
1901 ... ..	75	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
1902 ... ..	67	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903 ... ..	60	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904 ... ..	70	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905 ... ..	72	1	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906 ... ..	79	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907 ... ..	83	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908 ... ..	70	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
1909 ... ..	62	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
1910 ... ..	68	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
1911 ... ..	† 71	4	† 132 $\frac{1}{2}$

#### ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.

It was decided to present an Address of Welcome, on behalf of the Commercial Community of Bombay, to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India for the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. A Special Committee consisting of

the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of this Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Trade Association, Limited, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was accordingly formed, and an Address drawn up, which was ultimately presented in a casket to Their Imperial Majesties through the Government of Bombay.

A copy of the Address and of the reply thereto will be found in *Appendix A*.

#### ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1912.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on the 15th January 1912, and resulted in the election of **Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.**

#### ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR 1912.

The ballot for the above office was held on the 22nd January 1912, and resulted in the re-election of **Mr. J. F. Bradbury.**

#### ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1912.

The ballot for the election of the remaining 18 members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1912 was held on the 29th January 1912, and resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. H. B. Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Messrs. T. W. Birkett, A. G. Dovey, Narotam Goculdas, N. G. Hunt, D. M. Inglis, Cawasjee Jehangir (Jun.), S. A. Nathan, Bawasjee D. Petit, Jehangir B. Petit, N. B. Saklatwalla, D. E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, and N. N. Wadia.

Mr. Jamshedjee A. Wadia, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Mr. W. H. Brady, and Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoj, who were elected to serve on the Committee for 1911, resigned during the year and were succeeded by Mr. A. G. Dovey, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir (Jun.), Mr. J. F. Bradbury, and Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Association on the 31st December 1911 was 80 as compared with 81 at the end of 1910.

The following mill was elected during the year under Report:—

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Spring Mill).

Proposed by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld. ;

Seconded by the Apollo Mill.

As the following mills did not sign the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 37 of the Revised Rules they were, in accordance with Rule 100, struck off the list of members:—

The Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

## CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

## ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BOARD.

As the term of office of **Sir Sassoon David, Bart.**, as representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, expired on the 31st March 1911, a ballot was held on the 6th and 7th March 1911, and resulted in his re-election for a further period of two years.

## REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

(See *Report, 1910, pp. 11, 36.*)

As will be seen from the Report for 1910 a member brought to the notice of the Committee that the Rules of the Association for the **Registration of Trade Marks** do not provide for the following contingency:—Supposing an Importer on becoming a Millowner or Agent, and having joined this Association, should send for registration some of the Trade Marks he had used on imported goods, he might find that these marks had already been registered with the Association. He might then by having recourse to law prevent the Millowner or Agent who had registered these from using them, but would be unable to use them himself, as the Association's Rules do not lay down that in a case of this sort the original registration should be cancelled. It was, therefore, contended that in such cases, where the Importer can give satisfactory proof as to prior use, the registration of the Trade Mark which is an imitation of the Importers, should be cancelled.

The whole question was referred to the Solicitors of the Association for an expression of opinion, and more especially on the advisability of altering the Rules of the Association, so as to meet such cases as mentioned above.

The Solicitors in reply stated that they did not find that the Rules of the Association made any provision to meet such a contingency as quoted above. They did not think that the contingency was one that was likely to arise, but on the other hand it might arise, and if it should arise there ought, in their opinion, to be some provision in the rules to meet it. They, therefore, suggested that the Rules should be amended accordingly. They, however, pointed out that the wording of the existing Rules seemed to be defective and to leave various contingencies unprovided for, and suggested that the whole should be revised.

The Committee approved of the above and asked the Solicitors to redraft the whole of the Registration Rules so as to render them as concise as possible and simplify their application to existing conditions.

This was accordingly done in consultation with a Sub-Committee of the Association and the Draft Rules as finally approved by the Committee will be brought up for confirmation at the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Association.



## DISCHARGE OF COAL IN BOMBAY.

(See *Report, 1909, pp. 29, 112.*)

The Committee addressed the Port Trust with reference to the arrangements existing for the discharge of coal in the stream and pointed out that when the New Alexandra Dock scheme was projected about five years ago it was understood that the intention of the Port Trustees was to convert the Prince's Dock into a Coal Dock. In view of the importance of this branch of the trade, the Committee enquired whether the above idea had been abandoned. They felt that the time had arrived when really efficient and modern methods for the discharge of coal should be introduced. They contended that the rate for unloading in the stream into boats and from the boats on to the Bunder and thence into carts for conveyance to the Mills or Jaithas was very high indeed ; as a matter of fact Bombay was the only important Port in which such a primitive and expensive system obtained. Steamers arriving with coal cargoes were unnecessarily delayed and the many disadvantages arising out of the present system in force were felt by shipowners, bunker contractors, mills, and the trade generally.

The Committee therefore asked the Port Trustees to furnish them with details of any scheme they might have in view for improving the existing state of affairs. (*Appendix B.*)

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION RULES.

In January 1911 the Collector of Bombay submitted to the Association, for an expression of opinion, a copy of a report of the Departmental Committee appointed by Government to consider the advisability of revising the rules for the examination of Mechanical Engineers under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

The Report of the Departmental Committee briefly was as follows :—

*Third Class Engineers.*—The Committee made no radical change in the rules for the qualifying service of third class engineers. They considered however that holders of such certificates should in future be called *Engine Drivers*.

*First and Second Class Engineers.*—In connection with these the Committee recommended that—

- (i) the period of artisan service should be lengthened from 3 to 4 years ;
- (ii) no candidate should be admitted to the examination who cannot show that he has served his time in a workshop or factory capable of affording a fair training as a mechanic ;
- (iii) no candidate should be admitted to the examination who has not had practical experience with boilers under steam ;
- (iv) the examination must be so conducted as to secure, if possible, the exclusion or rejection of all but *bona fide* mechanics.

*Exchange Certificates.*—The Committee recommended that the rules regarding the grant of exchange certificates should be revised, as they considered that it would be useless to attempt to raise the standard of the Bombay examination if candidates were to be allowed to obtain certificates on easier terms in other Presidencies or Provinces and then demand an exchange certificate under the Bombay Act.

The Revised Rules were generally approved of by the Committee of the Association who recognised with the Departmental Committee that the standard of examination of Mechanical Engineers was far below the standard required by First and Second Class Engineers, and was not commensurate with the onus and responsibility thrown on the latter when in charge of large power engines and boilers, and they therefore welcomed the valuable suggestions made by the Departmental Committee. The Committee, however, would have preferred these rules had they been brought up to the standard of the Board of Trade rules, but they recognised the difficulty pointed out by the Departmental Committee. They accordingly informed the Collector of Bombay that they fully approved of the suggestions of the Departmental Committee with a few minor modifications, *viz* :—

1. They recommended that the minimum age of candidates for the certificate of Engine Drivers should be 21 instead of 20.
2. They considered that some sort of practical test should be introduced especially in the examination of Second Class Engineers.
3. They considered that the permanent appointment of a full-time examiner acting quite independently was open to objection and wrong in principle. They considered that such a permanent examiner should have associated with him, for examination purposes, another competent Engineer holding a Board of Trade Certificate or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, whose term of service would be limited to three months in the year.
4. The Committee recommended in regard to Exchange Certificates that the Government of India should be advised to get all the other local Governments to revise their rules and make them stricter so that a Bombay Engineer might have an equal chance of getting a post on suitable pay in competition with the Engineers of other Provinces.

With these modifications the Committee approved of the Report, and urged Government to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, at an early date, in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.

The full text of the Departmental Committee's Report and the Association's comments thereon will be found in *Appendix C*.

## BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The Committee in December 1911 informed Government that they had heard that it was proposed to raise the fees which are levied under the **Boiler Inspection Act** for inspection of Boilers, and requested Government to give them an opportunity of submitting their views on any new proposals which might be issued before a final decision was arrived at in this connection.

In reply the Committee were informed that there was, at the moment, no proposal before Government for raising the fees levied under the Act for the inspection of Boilers. (*Appendix D.*)

## FACTORY ACT.

(See *Report*, 1909, pp. 15, 45.)

A copy of a Draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, as amended by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council and presented to the Council in January 1911 with the Select Committee's report, was placed before the Committee of the Association, who, after fully discussing the whole question, addressed the Bombay Government in the matter. In doing so, at the outset they emphasized the strong protest that this Association had entered in their letter of the 21st October 1909 against the proposed restriction of adult male labour in Textile Factories, as they felt there was no reason for the adoption of such a drastic course.

In commenting on the various provisions of the Draft Bill the Committee pointed out that in the previous representation of this Association, referred to above, the Association in agreeing with the recommendation of the Factory Commission approved the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Factories in order to co-ordinate the rules and the enforcement of the Act in all Presidencies. As Government had not seen their way to adopt this course, the Committee strongly recommended that all rules made under Section 37 of the Act should be uniform except so far as local conditions warranted any alteration, and that the Governor General in Council should see that this policy was carried out by the local Governments.

The Committee further recommended the re-modelling of Clause 29 in Chapter V, so that it would read as follows:—

- (1) "No work in any Textile factory shall commence before six o'clock in the morning or shall continue after seven o'clock in the evening; provided that, in the case of any factory in which the periodical stoppage of work under Section 21 is not less than one hour and a half, the work therein may commence at half past five o'clock.
- (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—
  - (a) any work which is performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the Inspector;
  - (b) the work of calendering, sewing or tailoring;
  - (c) the work of cloth printing, bleaching or dyeing;
  - (d) any works specified in part "A" of Schedule I.

- (3) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the local Government that any work not specified in Part "A" of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, the local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by Notification in the local Official Gazette, exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of Section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose."

In regard to Chapter VII, Clause 37 (F) (G) the Committee suggested that no rules should be made under these sections without an exhaustive inquiry first being made through a special expert commission, as had been done in England.

In conclusion the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the amendments they had suggested to Chapter V would fully achieve the objects the Government of India had in view without the introduction in the Legislature of the novel principle of restricting adult labour, which did not exist within the limits of the British Empire.

At their meeting on the 16th February 1911 it was unanimously resolved by the Committee that a vote of thanks should be conveyed to the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., for their services generally in connection with the Factory Amendment Act, and particularly for the able manner in which they represented the views of the Association in this matter at the Imperial Legislative Council.

The full text of the Association's representation on the Draft Bill will be found in *Appendix E*.

#### DRAFT RULES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

In September 1911 the Government of Bombay forwarded the Association, for opinion, a copy of a Government Notification containing draft rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.

In commenting on the Rules the Committee drew the attention of Government to the fact that a District Magistrate is not supposed to be an expert and is not competent therefore to issue instructions *re* ventilation, guarding machinery and all such kindred technical matters. In the opinion of the Committee it would be most undesirable for such a person to exercise the powers prescribed in rule 2, proviso (1).

Attention was also drawn to paragraph 75 of the Factory Commission's Report and the Committee, in doing so, stated that they trusted that all qualified Mill Doctors, as therein recommended, will be approved by the certifying Surgeon and allowed to examine children and grant provisional certificates.

It was further pointed out that as Government had appointed a Special Factory Ventilation Commission, it was expected that that Commission would be the right and proper authority to fix the standard of ventilation, say, so

any parts of Carbonic Acid Gas in 10,000. Rules 18 and 19 therefore seemed redundant. At the same time the attention of Government was drawn to the following paragraph, printed on page 3 of the first report of the Departmental Committee on the Ventilation of Factories and Workshops:—

“The existence of a certain cubic air space per person affords no reliable guarantee of reasonably sufficient ventilation, and indeed the most highly vitiated air met with by the Committee was in rooms with an air space of about 10,000 cubic feet per person or 40 times the legal minimum.”

It was, therefore, undeniably clear to the Committee that Rule 18 could not be put into practice. Rule 19 was also open to the same objections, for, if Spinning Room and Reeling Room openings were to be provided at the rate of 5 sq. feet for each person employed in such room, it would be impossible at times to carry on the process of manufacture. It had been conclusively proved that this rule could not be enforced here nor in any part of the world where spinning processes were carried out. Hence it was that the existing rule had never been enforced by the Government of Bombay. Further, as some factories have mechanical ventilation installations, the Committee hoped Government would be pleased, for the reasons stated, to omit Rules 18 and 19, especially in view of the fact, as previously pointed out, that the Special Commission was the proper expert authority to deal with ventilation.

In Rule 20 (3) it was not specified what number of urinals were to be provided in a mill in proportion to men employed. As this might cause trouble with the Inspector, the Committee recommended that where there were employed more than 100 persons, one urinal should be provided for every 100 persons in addition to latrines, if they were not on the flushing principle.

Several other amendments of a technical nature were also suggested by the Committee.

In regard to Rule 32, the Committee observed that under the Act a District Magistrate was also an Inspector, as well as the appealing authority for the District, and they therefore considered in cases where a District Magistrate had issued orders as an Inspector and there was an appeal lodged against such orders, that the Magistrate who issued the orders should not hear the appeal. Either an independent Judicial Officer or the Commissioner of the District should try the case. This recommendation applied, it was pointed out, to the Mofussil Districts only.

A copy of the draft rules as well as the full text of the Association's comments thereon will be found in Appendix F.

#### VENTILATION OF COTTON TEXTILE FACTORIES.

In paragraph 94 of their report the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 observed that **ventilation in factories**, other than Cotton Textile Factories, was in general excellent, but in regard to cotton textile factories they were of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity

of air in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation might be insisted on. They recommended that the standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air and that no attempt should be made to fix a standard of humidity.

The Government of India were of opinion that the inquiry necessary to fix the standard of purity of air could best be carried out in Bombay and requested the Bombay Government to appoint a Committee to make the enquiry.

The Governor in Council therefore appointed the following Committee for the purpose: —

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

The Chemical Analyser to Government.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.

Mr. N. N. Wadia.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories.

It was decided that the investigations should extend to cotton textile factories throughout the Bombay Presidency, and the Committee were requested to make recommendations, both for a standard expressed in terms of volume of carbon dioxide and also for the rules necessary to enforce that standard, to be issued under Section 37 (2) (g) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Later in the year the Chairman of the Textile Factory Ventilation Committee informed this Association that in connection with the above enquiry samples of air were being taken at a number of mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and stated that should the Association desire to send a representative to be present at the time of the test the Factory Inspectors would arrange for the representative to accompany them to the Mills.

The Committee thanked the Chairman of the Ventilation Committee for his courtesy, but stated that they were not desirous at that stage to appoint a member to represent the Association on the occasion referred to.

The report of the Ventilation Committee is awaited with interest. (*Appendix G.*)

### SMOKE NUISANCE.

(See *Report 1910*, pp. 13, 40.)

The Municipal Corporation requested the Government of Bombay to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act with a view to obtaining further powers in connection with the control of the Smoke Nuisance in Bombay. This portion of the amended Act was thrown out by the Select Committee, who considered that it would be more advantageous generally if such powers were exercised by an independent Commission rather than the Municipal Corporation, the same as is done in Bengal.

The Government thereupon drafted a new Smoke Nuisance Act on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act III of 1905, and this Act is now being considered by the local Legislative Council.

The Committee in submitting their views on the question to the Hon'ble Member of the Governor's Council in charge of the Bill, based their remarks on the Bengal Act III of 1905; and suggested that in Rule 4, Section 3, the non-officials nominated to the Commission should be three Millowners, one Railway man and one representative of Steamship Liners, if the total number of members, besides the President, be 10.

Rule 4, Section 4.—That the words “or by the bodies concerned,” should be added at the end of this Section.

Rule 11, Section (a).—That the words “sanctioned by the Commission,” should be added at the end of this Section.

In regard to the Rules under Section 10 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act No. III of 1905, the Committee pointed out that Rule 21 of the above Rules provides Ringleman's Smoke gauge as the standard method of determining density of smoke. It was considered that though Ringleman's smoke gauge is a great improvement on ordinary methods of observation, it was difficult to select a point of view which would allow of the charts and issuing smoke being equally illuminated under all weather conditions, especially during the monsoon time. A great improvement on Ringleman's method was shown by the Austrian Society of Steam Boiler Owners at the Paris Exhibition in 1900. This smoke density indicator was fully described on page 440 of Fowler's work on “Steam Boilers.”

Rule 27-1.—In the opinion of the Committee, Inspectors should be made to suggest means by which they believe smoke could be abated or prevented in furnaces liable to emit black smoke; and that therefore it should be made a part of their duty under Rule 18-a. Further if all the suggestions of the Inspectors were carried out by the Millowners, the latter should not be liable to prosecution when no improvement resulted from the Inspector's recommendations.

Rule 26.—The Committee recommended that this Rule should not apply in case of forced or induced draft boilers or to boilers worked by other means than natural draft and accordingly an exception No. 6 should be added to this Rule.

The Committee also recommended the Association's representative on the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, to put forward the following amendments to the Bill :—

Clause 4, Sub-section 4.—If a vacancy occurred of a non-official who had been nominated by an Association, that body should be asked to fill the vacancy instead of Government,

Section II.—In this Section, Sub-sections 3 and 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act had been omitted.

The Sub-sections read as follows :—

Sub-section 3.—The date to be specified in accordance with Clause 3 of Section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under Sub-section (1) of this Section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

Sub-section 4.—Any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under Sub-section (1), be referred to the Commission constituted under Section 4, and the rule shall not be so published until the said Commission has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

The Committee were of opinion that these two Sub-sections should be inserted in this Section.

Section 12 (A).—The Committee suggested that the following words be added after the words "Chief Inspector" :—

"who has obtained the sanction of the Commission before laying the complaint."

#### MUNICIPAL LICENSES FOR ENGINES.

(See *Report 1910, pp. 15, 42.*)

A reference to the Report for 1910 will show that the Association was awaiting a reply from the Municipal Commissioner to its representation regarding the notice issued by the Superintendent of Licenses requiring Millowners to apply for a renewal of the permits granted them under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, and demanding a fee of Rupee one for the permit.

The Municipal Commissioner's reply was duly received in March 1911. In it he stated that he agreed with this Association's contention that Section 390 of the Act could not be applied to mills which were erected before the passing of the Act and no renewal of the permits could therefore be demanded from them.

He was, however, unable to agree that such renewal could not be required in the case of mills established subsequent to the passing of the Act. Section 479 (1), he pointed out, requires that the period for which the license, which in the case of mills is granted under Section 390, should be specified, and he was unable to admit this Association's suggestion that the entry of any in-



definite period could correctly amount to a specification. If it had been intended that this time limit for permits should not be applicable in the case of mills they would have been specially exempted as they have been from the provisions of Section 394.

He did not think that the legislation ever intended that, a mill once established, it should be beyond the power of the Commissioner to regulate it however serious a nuisance it might become to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

He thought, however, that the Association had been unnecessarily alarmed in this matter, because the proposal to require the renewal of permits annually on the payment of a small fee had not been made with any inquisitorial object, nor with an idea of raising more revenue, but simply to bring the licensing system into better order and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to take stock annually of licensed premises in the City. As he would be sorry to do anything which would have a serious effect on the industry he was willing to direct that in the case of mills already established the annual renewal of permits would not be required. In the case, however, of mills established after the date of his letter (17th March 1911) it would be necessary to prescribe the period for which licenses granted remained in effect without renewal.

In acknowledging the above the Committee thanked the Commissioner for the assurances given by him. (*Appendix H.*)

### ASSESSMENT OF MILLS.

(See *Report, 1882, p. 13.*)

In March 1911 the Municipal Commissioner addressed the Association with reference to the method of **assessment of Mills** and pointed out that the arrangement in force was arrived at in the year 1883-84. Since then there had been a very great rise in the value of properties throughout the City and the rise in the rents of other properties in the City during the last 25 years amounted, it was contended, to 127 per cent. The assessment of Government properties had moreover been recently revised and greatly increased. The Municipal Commissioner stated that it was impossible therefore to expect that the valuation of Mill properties could be allowed to remain at the figure fixed before the rise in the value which had taken place in Bombay. It was calculated that if a valuation were fixed at the rates of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. on the cost of land and buildings respectively the present assessment of Mill properties would be increased by 80 per cent. while if the assessment were based on rental value the increase would be 110 per cent. even if buildings alone were considered. If the value of the land in the compound used for stacking coal, etc., were added the total percentage of increase would amount to 134 per cent.

An expression of the Association's views on the subject was requested.

At the same time the Municipal Commissioner asked to be favoured with the Association's opinion as to whether the decision that may be arrived at in regard to Spinning and Weaving Mills should also be applied to Dye Works.

The Committee gave the matter their best attention and while realising the point of view of the Municipal Commissioner felt that the time was an inopportune one for raising so grave a question on account of the very critical condition in which the Mill Industry was at that moment. Twenty Mills had closed down and more were expected to follow, while most of the remaining mills were working more or less at a loss. The Committee therefore in addressing the Commissioner in the matter pointed out that for the above reasons the rental value of Mill buildings must necessarily be very poor. In the circumstances they suggested to the Commissioner that, in consideration of the difficulties the Mill Industry had to contend against, the question of revising the assessment might be postponed until somewhat more favourable conditions prevailed.

In reply the Commissioner stated that though there might be good reason for postponing the application of an increased assessment it would seem desirable to consider the question of a revision of the method of assessment. He therefore requested to be favoured with the opinion of the Association as to whether the methods prevailing as the basis of assessment in Calcutta and Madras were fair in themselves.

It would appear that in Calcutta on Mill premises, *i.e.*, buildings which are not erected for letting purposes and are not ordinarily let, the annual value is arrived at by taking 5 per cent. on the cost of the building and land including tanks as part of the same premises and a reasonable amount is deducted on account of depreciation, if any.

In Madras they are valued in the same way but 6 per cent. is taken on the cost of the building and land.

The Municipal Commissioner was twice interviewed by members of the Committee and he ultimately submitted to the Association certain alternative proposals which he considered would be likely to be most workable. These were (1) to charge an assessment on all buildings connected with the Mills based on the original cost, making an allowance for depreciation. All land not built upon would have to be charged at the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood, allowing, if necessary, a rebate if the area is so large that, if not used for Mill purposes, it could not be easily let; (2) to charge on a rental basis the theoretical value of similar premises, both buildings and land occupied for other purposes, which might be fixed for a locality, making where necessary a rebate as suggested in (1) above.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that either method would produce inequalities between the various Mills caused either by their differing ages or situations, but felt that the Committee would be best able to judge how far these inequalities were unavoidable, and how far they were compensated by other advantages, *e.g.*, convenient situation in the town, or improved construction which allowed of better output.

The Committee accepted the first alternative and in informing the Commissioner to that effect stated that they trusted he would fix the percentage

for rental valuation at 4 per cent. on the cost of land and buildings on the above basis. They further stated that this basis should also be applied to Dye-Works, so as to get an uniform basis for valuation for all manufacturing buildings.

The Commissioner in reply stated that the ordinary rate of assessment on large buildings not erected for letting purposes was 5 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings. He was willing to recommend that in the case of Mill buildings a special rate at 4 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings should be allowed. This was the rate at which buildings belonging to Government were assessed and no lower rate could be allowed.

He further stated that quarters for Managers and Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters, etc., and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis would continue to be so assessed. All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the Mill in the Mill compound would be assessed with the buildings. Chimneys and tanks which are at present not assessed would also be subject to assessment.

Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for Mill purposes would be required to be fenced off, and would be separately valued.

The valuation should be subject to revision at the end of 5 or 10 years as may be agreed upon, the revision being based on the value of the land and the value of the buildings at the time of revision.

The Committee accepted the proposals of the Commissioner but in doing so stated that they were of opinion that the fencing of land purchased for future extensions and not actually used for Mill purposes would be an unnecessary restriction and should not be insisted on.

In regard to the revision of the valuation the Committee suggested that this should be done at the end of 10 years and trusted that such future revisions would be on the present basis, *viz.*, 4 per cent. on the cost value of land and 6 per cent. on the cost value of buildings, with a suitable allowance for depreciation. (*Appendix I.*)

#### BOLTING DOWN OF COVERS OF BEATERS OF COTTON OPENERS, Etc.

A Notification was issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories, dated the 25th April 1911, to all mills in Bombay requiring them to comply within 6 weeks with the following regulation :—

“The covers of beaters of cotton openers, combined openers and skutchers, *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.”

As the Committee considered this order to securely fasten the panel doors of all openers was not practically workable, nor, in their opinion, necessary because even with the panel doors open there could not be any danger to the workmen, they addressed the Chief Inspector of Factories in the matter and pointed out that probably by mistake the panel doors had been referred to instead of the desk doors between the beater cover and the desk glass near the cages.

The Committee further submitted that such a general Circular regarding the fencing of machinery, etc., should not be issued without its first being published in the *Government Gazette*, as required by Section 39 of the New Factory Bill or without previously consulting this Association, and they respectfully requested that the Circular might be amended.

In reply the Chief Inspector of Factories stated that the Circular in question had in view the panel doors or desk doors between the beater cover and the cage of cotton openers, not the panel doors of the dust chambers of the same. Accidents had occurred, it was alleged, owing to operatives opening these panel doors whilst the machines had been working and it was necessary that steps should be taken to render such opening a matter of greater difficulty. In any cases in which Millowners contended that the covers of beaters of cotton openers and skutchers, or the panel door of the same or covers of beaters, etc., of Waste Breakers and similar machines in use in their mills, were of such a type that accidents were impossible, the Factory Inspectors would consider whether any exemption from this Circular should be recommended.

With regard to the concluding portion of this Association's letter, the Chief Inspector of Factories remarked that the procedure prescribed under the New Factory Act would not be adopted until the Act came into force.

In acknowledging the above the Committee asked the Chief Inspector of Factories if he would issue amended instructions to mills in connection with the bolting down of covers of beaters of cotton openers, etc.

The Chief Inspector however in reply stated that he did not see that any amended instructions were necessary. If the Agent of any mill thought that the orders in the Circular were unnecessary in his case he could apply to the Chief Inspector and the latter would be glad to consider any objections that might be put forward. (*Appendix J.*)

## INCOME TAX ON MILLS.

### METHOD OF ASSESSMENT.

(See *Report 1909, page 18.*)

In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David in the Viceregal Council on the subject, the Government of India placed on the table a statement showing the percentage allowed in different provinces for depreciation on machinery and buildings, in ascertaining the net profits of Factories for **Income Tax** purposes, and the method by which the Capital Cost is estimated in each case.

The Committee felt that the method of assessment in Bombay was not only unfair but less favourable than that adopted in other parts of India. They accordingly addressed the Government of India and pointed out that up to 3 years ago allowance was made for depreciation to the extent of 5 per cent. on the amount of initial cost of machinery only in the audited balance sheet of each and every year; this allowance being deducted from the profits, the tax was levied on the nett profits. Since then however a new method had been introduced by which in the case of all mills working over 20 years the total amount set aside for depreciation for the whole past two decades was first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet, and 5 per cent. was then only allowed on the balance. This system of assessment, it was asserted, was not adopted in any other part of India, though it was believed to be in force in Lancashire, where every year  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on machinery and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on buildings was allowed for depreciation on the nett value of machinery and buildings, after deducting the amount of depreciation allowed in the previous year.

In the second place the Committee pointed out that there was no uniform method of assessment in India. In Bombay, for instance, 5 per cent. depreciation was allowed on machinery only, whilst in Bengal and other Provinces the depreciation was allowed on machinery and on buildings at 5 per cent. for both on Capital cost of block in case of Jute and Textile Mills. It was thought unfair that no allowance should be made in Bombay regarding the depreciation of buildings in which machinery was housed, as the wear and tear of such buildings was evident, and was always allowed for by Millowners in their profit and loss accounts.

In conclusion it was stated that the members of this Association felt that whatever system of assessment was ultimately adopted, it should be standardized throughout India, if not for all kinds of factories it should be at least for all Textile Factories. They also felt that the allowance for depreciation should be made not only on machinery but also on all Textile Buildings; and the opinion was expressed by the Committee that a uniform allowance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery on the initial cost value of each would be considered fair and would meet with the approval of all engaged in the Textile Trade of this country.

A hope was expressed that these suggestions would receive the favourable consideration of Government and that the latter would approve of the advantages of simplification and uniformity in a tax which was a source of much misunderstanding and inconvenience to all concerned.

In reply the Government of India stated that they did not see any injustice in the method of assessment adopted in Bombay, as it appeared to them to be necessary in order to prevent the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed on account of depreciation from exceeding the actual cost of the machinery. They had, however, consulted the Government of Bombay regarding the proposal of the Association to allow  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery. The Local Government had no

objection to this proposal, but explained that it would be necessary to define clearly the buildings upon which this depreciation allowance would be permissible, as several Mills and other Companies in Bombay were understood to own bungalows and chawls, the cost of which was incorporated in the Companies' accounts.

As regards the Association's request that the methods of Assessment should be standardized throughout India, Government stated that they did not think it advisable to standardize the method of income-tax assessment in the several Provinces, in view of the varying local circumstances obtaining in each. But they had addressed the Local Governments in the matter, with a view to clear and equitable rules being framed in each Province, suitable to its special circumstances.

The Committee thanked Government for their reply and stated that they awaited with interest the rules it was proposed to frame for each Province in this connection. (*Appendix K.*)

#### IMPORT DUTY ON TALLOW.

When the Director General of Commercial Intelligence visited Bombay in July 1911 the Committee informally discussed with him the question of the inexpediency of levying **Import Duty on Tallow**. The Director General recommended the Committee, if they desired to make any representation in the matter, to address the Imperial Government through the Government of Bombay. The Committee accordingly addressed the Local Government and requested that Tallow, for the following reasons, should be added to the list of articles which are allowed to be imported free of Duty when intended for use in a Weaving Mill :—

- (1) Government had already decided that a number of articles such as China-clay, etc., should be exempted from Duty when imported for use by an owner of a Weaving Mill. The Committee therefore in making the present request were not asking Government to introduce any new principle in the matter of exemption from Duty, but were merely suggesting that the principle already adopted by Government should be applied in the case of an article which stood on precisely the same footing as other articles in favour of which exemption had been granted. Government had already recognised by the inclusion of velvet pulp that the list originally issued in 1896 was not final and was subject to addition and revision as circumstances might justify.
- (2) Tallow is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth. No other article could be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth.
- (3) Attempts had been made to substitute other articles but they had all to be discarded owing to greater expense and unsuitability for the purpose.

- (4) Two precautions which Government had taken to prevent abuse of the concession already granted in respect of other articles would be sufficient to secure from abuse the concession which it was hoped might be made in favour of Tallow.

The Committee, therefore, trusted Government would be pleased, under the circumstances, to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated.

Later in the year when the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, met the Committee, the opportunity was taken of placing before him the difficulties Weaving Mills experienced in importing, duty free, articles required for the manufacture of cloth, such as Tallow and other sizing ingredients.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated that he would be pleased to consider any representation the Association might wish to make in this connection.

A letter was accordingly addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, in which the following facts were placed before Government with a hope that the import duty would be repealed so far as it applied to the goods mentioned.

Tallow it was pointed out is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth and no other article could be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth. Attempts had been made to substitute other articles but all had to be discarded owing to greater expense or unsuitability for the purpose. These remarks, it was contended, applied also to Resin Size and Soluble Oil.

The Committee understood that the Customs' reason for not admitting Tallow free of duty was that it could be used by mills for greasing machinery or ropes. Even if such were the case, the Committee argued, the quantity that could be used for this purpose was so small as to be negligible when compared with the annual consumption of this commodity in weaving mills.

As regards Cotton Rope for driving machinery the Committee submitted that it should be placed in the same category as belting, which was free. The expensive nature of this particular class of rope precluded the possibility of its being used for purposes other than that of driving machinery, and provided a declaration to this effect was made by a mill or factory, the Committee contended, it should be admitted free.

Drawing-in-frames, imported by weaving mills and used for drawing in warp through healds and reeds, might also, the Committee felt, be admitted free. Although not driven by mechanical power, these frames were essential for weaving purposes and could not possibly be used for any other purpose.

It was contended that, as weaving mills have to pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Excise Duty on all cloth manufactured by them, in all fairness the mills should not be called upon to pay Import Duty on the stores mentioned above, which were required in the manufacture of the cloth which was taxed as aforesaid.

The Committee trusted that this question of Import Duty, so far as it affected the articles abovementioned, would receive favourable consideration, and that Government would be pleased to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated, as had been done in the case of China-clay and other weaving stores imported for manufacturing purposes by weaving mills, when the invoices are made out in the names of such mills.

Beyond a formal acknowledgment and a statement that the letter would be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, no communication has been received from Government up to the time of going to press.  
(Appendix L.)

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### COVERING OF YARN BALES.

The attention of the Committee was drawn by the Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants' Association to a notice issued by the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway to the effect that consignments of **Piece-Goods, Yarns and Twist** would only be accepted at **Railway Risk** when packed in water-proof cloth, tarpaulin, or other covering capable of excluding water or oil, otherwise they would be despatched by the G. I. P. Railway at Owner's Risk.

The Committee addressed the Railway in the matter and pointed out that they felt the order would bear harshly on the mill industry in this country, as it would involve an additional expense of about 12 annas per bale to the Mills, besides the payment of a much higher Railway freight when goods were despatched at Railway Risk. Greater care in the examination of consignments before despatch would, it was believed, preclude unfair damages being claimed from the Railway.

It was suggested that if some protection were deemed necessary, the order should only apply to the monsoon months, that is, from June to September; as for the remaining eight months of the year the climate was uniformly dry and in no way likely to cause injury to consignments from water.

It was trusted that the wishes of the trade in this matter would be favourably considered, and that no additional expense would be insisted on at a time when the Mill industry was in a critical condition and carried on more or less at a loss.

In reply the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway stated that the instructions in force applied only to consignments tendered for despatch in bundles at Bombay, and would therefore scarcely affect the Mills, who deal in bales. As therefore the Association was mainly concerned in traffic from the Bombay Mills and as the condition objected to had been withdrawn so far as traffic from Bombay was concerned, it was hoped the action taken would meet the requirements. (Appendix M.)



## TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS

(See *Report*, 1910, page 18.)

A Sub-Committee of the Association met the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence on the 23rd November 1911, and discussed the revision of the **Tariff valuations of cotton goods** taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

Subsequently under date 16th December 1911, the following Notification was published by the Government of India containing the revised tariff :—

"In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 8849—3, dated the 10th December 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1912 :—

*Grey Goods, plain or bordered.*

	Tariff value per lb. A. P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ... ..	9 0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth ... ..	7 6
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ... ..	9 3
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ " ... ..	9 6
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$ " but not over 2" ... ..	10 9
6. Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$ " ... ..	10 0
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ... ..	9 0
8. Drills and jeans, plain ... ..	9 3
9. Fents ... ..	7 6
10. Printers and sadlapat ... ..	9 6
11. Printers (bhagavad) ... ..	9 0
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached ... ..	11 0
13. " " bleached ... ..	13 0
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double-threaded cloth (dosuti) ... ..	8 6
15. Zanzibar cloth ... ..	9 0

Provided that for calendered grey goods, 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

*Figured or Coloured Goods.*

		Tariff value per lb.
		A. P.
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ " ... ..	9 6
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft ... ..	10 9
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft ... ..	11 9
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled ... ..	9 6
20.	Check gumchas ... ..	11 9
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured) ... ..	12 9
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check... ..	11 6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ... ..	12 3
24.	Drills, striped ... ..	9 9
25.	" checked ... ..	10 3
26.	" dyed ... ..	11 3
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ... ..	11 9
28.	Fents ... ..	8 9
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft... ..	10 9
30.	" " " " coloured weft ... ..	11 6
31.	Lungis, coloured ... ..	11 6
32.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders ... ..	9 9
33.	Napkins, grey ... ..	9 9
34.	" bleached ... ..	12 9
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground ... ..	12 0
36.	" checks, ordinary, grey ground ... ..	11 0
37.	" " " coloured warp or weft ... ..	11 6
38.	" checksheets, ordinary, grey ground ... ..	11 0
39.	" ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground ... ..	10 3
40.	" " " weft ... ..	11 6
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red ... ..	10 9
42.	" " khaki ... ..	11 6
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey ... ..	12 3
44.	" " bleached ... ..	13 9
45.	" honeycomb, and other sorts, grey ... ..	9 6
46.	" " bleached ... ..	12 3
47.	Zephyr cloth ... ..	11 6
48.	" striped and checked ... ..	12 9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when wove with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

## QUANTITY OF YARN CONSUMED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that in the statistics given in this Association's Report, it apparently had been assumed that in the production of a certain quantity of cloth woven in the Indian Mills, the same quantity of yarn was consumed.

This assumption he stated did not seem to be correct as no allowance had been made for wastage in manufacture or for sizing, and it appeared that the consumption of imported yarn in the mills had been neglected.

He therefore desired to know—

- (1) How much imported yarn and how much Indian yarn was used in the Indian Mills in the manufacture of cotton goods, in each of the last five years,
  - (2) Whether in the Association's estimate of the quantity of yarn used in weaving mills any allowance was made for size or for wastage,
- and
- (3) What may be taken as the probable average percentages of size in the cloth produced.

In reply the Committee explained that the proportion of imported yarn used in Indian Mills was not exactly determinable as the quantity utilised was variable and small in extent and no reliable statistics were available.

It was further pointed out that in the reports issued by the Association no allowance was made for size or wastage. It was difficult to estimate the exact quantity of size and waste as it more or less differed in each mill according as coarser or finer goods were produced and varied from 10 to 18 per cent. The Committee, however, considered that, as an average, about 12 per cent. of size might be taken as carried through in weaving, and therefore every 100 lbs. of yarn would produce 112 lbs. of cloth.

It was, therefore, proposed to calculate the statistics referred to in the Annual Report on the above basis in future. (*Appendix N.*)

## LAPSED WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

On the 9th May 1911 in the House of Commons the Hon'ble Mr. John Ward asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the custom for employers to retain two months' wages in hand from the workers; whether in case of bankruptcy the workers have the legal right to claim one month's pay only from the defaulting employer; and, if so, whether it was proposed to alter the law relating to the payment of wages to prevent the victimisation of the working population?

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) in reply stated that such enquiries as the Secretary of State had been able to make went to show that in factories, as in other kinds of employment in India, wages were generally paid by the month. Where this was the case, payment was made about the middle of the months following that for which the wage was due. The Secretary of State was not aware that as much as two months wages was ever kept in hand by employers. In some factories fortnightly payments had been introduced, and in others a portion of the staff was on weekly wages. In these cases the amount of pay kept in hand was small. Under the Indian Insolvency Law the employee had a priority claim in respect of four months' wages up to a maximum amount of Rs. 100 in the Presidency Towns and of Rs. 20 elsewhere. No amendment of the Law was at the moment contemplated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward then asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could secure from the Millowners' Association of Bombay returns showing the total amount of lapsed wages of their operatives for the last 3 years; and the number of weeks' labour such lapses represent in the current coin?

Mr. Montagu replied that the Secretary of State would ask the Bombay Government to ascertain from the Millowners' Association of Bombay whether they could supply the return mentioned in the question.

In due course the Bombay Government requested the Association to furnish them, if possible, with the statement asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Ward.

In reply the Committee informed Government that reliable statistics regarding the total amount of lapsed wages of the mill operatives in Bombay during the previous 3 years were not available, and expressed their regrets at their inability to furnish Government with the required information.

(Appendix O.)

#### INDIAN STAMP ACT.

The Government of Bombay forwarded this Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it was pointed out that by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VI of 1910), the rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange were raised very considerably in the case of bills exceeding Rs. 1,000. In the case of bills from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, the increase was much smaller; while the old rates of duty were retained on bills not exceeding Rs. 600, in order to exempt petty transactions from the enhancement of duty. This concession had, however, produced unexpected results; advantage having been taken of it, in the case of large transactions, to escape the higher rates of duty by drawing a number of small bills instead of a single instrument. There could be no question that considerable revenue had thus been lost which it was intended to secure for Government by the amending Act of 1910. Inconvenience had also been caused, by a quite unnecessary increase of work, to the banks and private firms which had large dealings in bills of exchange.

The Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce favoured the withdrawal of the concession. The Bill accordingly proposed to raise the duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in the case of bills for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the amending Act of 1910. (*Appendix P.*)

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#### LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES' BILL.

A copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies was submitted to the Association for opinion by the Government of Bombay.

The Committee approved of the Bill except that they considered a fair percentage of Life Assurance Funds should be invested in Indian Securities and that the Policy-holders should have a lien on such funds. The Committee were also of opinion that investment of such funds should be restricted to such securities as are allowed by the Indian Trust Act. (*Appendix Q.*)

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#### PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES' BILL.

A copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies was submitted to the Association for opinion by the Bombay Government.

The Committee approved of the Bill and therefore informed Government that they had no remarks to offer thereon. (*Appendix R.*)

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#### FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

(See *Report*, 1908, pp. 17, 48.)

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in February 1911 addressed the Senate of the University of Bombay urging the desirability of establishing a **Faculty of Commerce** by the University.

A copy of the above representation was forwarded for information to this Association by the Merchants Chamber, and as the Committee fully concurred with the views expressed therein, they addressed the Bombay University supporting the suggestion and expressed the hope that it would meet with the approval of the Senate. (*Appendix S.*)

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#### COTTON IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

An interesting and valuable report on this subject was received from the Director of Agriculture, who stated therein that during the current year about 5,000 acres had been sown with the seed obtained from the Government

farms and that efforts were being made to sell the cotton at a higher price than the ordinary local grown cotton. This was rendered difficult owing to a combination of the local buyers who endeavoured to keep down the price of seed cotton and who purchase it only at a general rate settled among themselves.

The Director further stated that good seed could be made available in large quantities, but if the cultivators are to be induced to keep it pure and to grow it over large tracts to the exclusion of inferior varieties, "it is necessary that the cultivators shall obtain the real value of their produce and shall obtain it without more difficulty than they now have in obtaining the real value of their inferior produce."

To secure this a buying agency would be required able to state and ready to pay the fair value of the produce and to arrange its proper ginning and for the retention of the best seed for sowing. The Agricultural Department would assist as far as it could, and would arrange to maintain on its farms the standard reached.

It was considered that the subject generally could best be dealt with by referring it to a Special Committee, consisting of representatives of this Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. This Special Committee duly met in May and the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Director were also present at the Meeting.

It was decided at this meeting that if Government would guarantee 2,000 bales of cotton grown from Government seed at Surat, then three or four mills or firms would together form a Syndicate and guarantee to pay approximately 5 to 6 per cent. better price than that of ordinary cotton at Surat; Government would undertake to buy back the seed at the market rate.

Later in the year the Director of Agriculture intimated that an area of over 10,000 acres had been sown exclusively with the improved varieties of seed, and that in spite of the fact that the rainfall was only about half the average, the crop was well established and promised to be a good one, and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining from the area sown with the Government seed cotton in excess of the 2,000 bales stipulated for.

It was anticipated that about 20 per cent. of the cultivators would require advances against their crops to the extent of, roughly, 10 per cent. or 120 per cent. of the estimated value. Taking the value of the 2,000 bales at about Rs. 3½ lakhs, this meant that a sum up to Rs. 15,000 would be required for the purpose, and the Director suggested that the Syndicate should take action and appoint an agent at Surat with authority to make the required advances to the cultivators requiring them, on the ordinary terms and with the ordinary guarantees, so that the cultivators in need of ready money should not make advance contracts with other people for the disposal of their seed cotton.

The Syndicate that was formed duly appointed an agent in Surat to represent them, with full powers to make the required advances to the cultivators. The result of the experiment is awaited with interest. (*Appendix T.*)

### LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(See *Report, 1910, pp. 20, 45.*)

In November, 1911 the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence informed the Association that he had under revision the list of Cotton Piece-Goods and enquired whether the Committee had any suggestions to offer. He further intimated that the Collectors of Customs had no amendments or additions to suggest.

In reply the Committee informed the Director-General that they had no suggestions to offer. (*Appendix U.*)

### THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. CLARK, C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., C.S.I., Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, met the Committee on Tuesday, 31st October 1911, and informally discussed with them several important subjects in connection with the Mill industry.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman of the Association, Mr. N. N. Wadia, extended a cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Member and proceeded to state that the first question the Committee wished to place before him was that of "Countervailing Excise Duty levied on cloth produced by Indian Mills". The Committee had read and followed with great interest the discussion on this subject which took place at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting held on 9th March this year, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, for the repeal of this duty.

Continuing, the Chairman said that the excise duty had caused great resentment among the people of this country as the sentiment was that these duties had been imposed in the interests of Lancashire Manufacturers to counter-vail import duties which for revenue purposes the Government of India had to put on imported goods. Excise duty of this nature did not exist in any British Colony; so why, he asked, should it exist in this country.

Further there would be no injury done to the Indian hand-loom industry if this excise duty was taken off, as the hand-loom produced an entirely different class of goods and, as pointed out in the Indian Trade Journal, it was evident that the consumption of the Mill-made cloth had increased as had also the extra factory consumption of power-made yarns by hand-looms.

The Chairman added that the Government of India had originally laid down the condition, under which the excise duty was levied, as follows:—

"To deprive it (Import duty) of a protective character by imposing an equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India, to the extent to which they entered into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom."

This was subsequently violated at the dictation of Lancashire. It was then feared that the Indian Mills by their production would substitute Lancashire-made goods, although it was well known that 90 per cent. of the goods manufactured by Indian Mills were of a totally different kind from those imported from Lancashire.

The Mills in Bombay had also to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer Income-tax on its profits and also pay all local taxation. One-third of the cost of production of cloth was the cost of labour employed by the Mills which of course was of great advantage to this country.

It was also pointed out that the people of this country considered the excise duty an unjustifiable one, because it was levied in good times or bad times, whether the Mill made profit or not; and further that the revenue of 41 lakhs last year was high owing to the high prices of cotton and the consequent high prices of cloth; but in normal years the Government of India would have to sacrifice if the excise duty was taken away about 32 lakhs only.

Lastly, the Chairman pointed out that the Weaving Mills in Bombay during the last ten years had made a gross profit of about 10·7 per cent. on the gross capital spent on the Mills; deducting 5 per cent. for depreciation the Mills were left with a net profit of 5·7 per cent., which for industrial concerns could not be called even moderate.

An informal discussion then took place in which the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. D. E. Wacha took part.

The Chairman also took this opportunity of placing before Mr. Clark the difficulties weaving mills experience in importing duty-free articles required for the manufacture of cloth, such as tallow and other sizing ingredients.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark in reply thanked the Committee for their very cordial welcome and then briefly touched on the various points which had been placed before him by the Committee, and specially mentioning that he would be pleased to consider any representations the Association might wish to make in connection with the Import Tariff.

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#### AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

(See *Report 1910, p. 22.*)

The Bombay Agricultural Department during the year under review forwarded some very useful leaflets to the Association, and these were distributed among members.

The following subjects were dealt with—

- (a) The treatment of Grape Vine Mildew; (b) Green Manuring with Tag or Sunn Hemp; (c) Rations for Cattle when fodder is scarce; (e) Emergency fodders; (f) the Preservation of Cattle Urine as Manure; (g) the Iron Mhot.



## CHINA FREIGHTS.

An effort was made during the year to obtain a reduction in the freight charged by the Liners to Hongkong and Shanghai. An agreement was drawn up, which was signed by most of the Mills; and later a Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. A. G. Dovey waited upon the Agent of the P. & O. Company and discussed the subject generally. The Agent regretted his inability to consider any reduction then as freights all over the world had ruled very high during the year. Nothing could therefore be done on this occasion, but it is hoped to take the matter up again when freights are more favourable.

## THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventh Annual Session of the Indian Industrial Conference was held at Calcutta towards the end of December 1911 and this Association was invited to elect delegates.

In response to the above invitation the following gentlemen were nominated to represent the Association :—

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.

Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq.

## MILL HOLIDAYS, 1912.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

MONTH AND DATE.	DAY OF THE WEEK.	FESTIVAL.
JANUARY 1st .....	Monday .....	} <i>New Year Day and Taboot.</i>
7th .....	SUNDAY.	
14th .....	SUNDAY.....	<i>Makar Sankrant.</i>
21st .....	Do.	
28th .....	Do.	
FEBRUARY 4th .....	SUNDAY.	<i>Maha Shivaratri.</i>
11th .....	Do.	
16th .....	Friday .....	
25th .....	SUNDAY.	<i>Holi.</i>
MARCH 3rd .....	SUNDAY .....	
4th .....	Monday .....	
10th .....	SUNDAY.	
19th .....	Tuesday .....	<i>Gudi Padwa.</i>
27th .....	Wednesday .....	
APRIL 1st .....	Monday .....	<i>Ram Navmi.</i>
7th .....	SUNDAY.	
17th .....	Wednesday .....	<i>Lunar Eclipse.</i>
21st .....	SUNDAY.	
28th .....	Do.	
MAY 5th .....	SUNDAY.	<i>Solar Eclipse.</i>
12th .....	Do.	
18th .....	Saturday .....	
26th .....	SUNDAY.	

MONTH AND DATE.		DAY OF THE WEEK.	FESTIVAL.
JUNE	2nd .....	SUNDAY.	
	9th .....	Do.	
	16th .....	Do.	
	23rd .....	Do.	
JULY	30th .....	Do.	
	7th .....	SUNDAY.	
	14th .....	Do.	
AUGUST	24th .....	Wednesday .....	<i>Ashadi Ekadashi.</i>
	28th .....	SUNDAY.	
	4th .....	SUNDAY .....	
SEPTEMBER	11th .....	Do.	
	17th .....	Saturday .....	<i>Nag Panchami.</i>
	27th .....	Tuesday .....	<i>Narli Purnima.</i>
	4th .....	Wednesday .....	<i>Gokul Ashtami.</i>
OCTOBER	8th .....	SUNDAY.	
	14th .....	Saturday .....	<i>Ganesh Chaturthi.</i>
	18th .....	Wednesday .....	<i>Gowri Visarjan.</i>
	25th .....	Wednesday .....	<i>Anant Chaturdashi.</i>
	29th .....	SUNDAY.	
NOVEMBER	6th .....	SUNDAY.	
	10th .....	Thursday .....	<i>Sarva Pitra Amvasa.</i>
	20th .....	SUNDAY.....	<i>Dasara.</i>
	27th .....	Do.	
DECEMBER	3rd .....	SUNDAY.	
	8th .....	Friday .....	} <i>Diwali.</i>
	9th .....	Saturday .....	
	10th .....	SUNDAY.....	
	17th .....	SUNDAY.	
DECEMBER	24th .....	Do.	
	1st .....	SUNDAY.	
	8th .....	Do.	
	15th .....	Do.	
	22nd .....	Do.	

## DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on 27th March 1911, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	...	...	...	Rs. 2,500	0	0
Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund	...	...	...	„ 500	0	0
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	...	...	...	„ 250	0	0

## STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years the Committee, after obtaining returns from the Agents and Owners, informed the members of the Association by Circular that the total quantity of Cotton held by Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay on 30th June 1911 was 136,596 Candies.

**BOOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.**

*Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1911.*

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	s.	p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	s.	p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1910—					Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce, for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent ... ..	7,500	0	0
General Fund ... ..	40,931	15	8		Printing ... ..	2,276	14	0
Travelling Agency Fund ... ..	4,573	10	8		Advertisements ... ..	120	12	0
Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1911 ... ..	18,288	9	0	65,526	9	8		
Subscriptions for the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association for the year 1911 ... ..	2,905	0	2		Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c. ... ..	218	12	6
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	240	5	2		Stationery ... ..	259	2	0
Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund ... ..	1,741	12	6		Auditor's Fee ... ..	100	0	0
				20,924	10	9		
					Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ... ..	1,200	0	0
					Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ... ..	584	0	0
					Law Charges ... ..	607	12	0
					Subscription paid to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association for the year 1911 ... ..	2,905	0	2
					Share of expenses in connection with a Silver Casket and an Address of Welcome presented by the Commercial Community of Bombay to Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress ... ..	242	0	0
					Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1910-11 ... ..			15,815
					Association's contribution to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund ... ..			2,500
					Association's contribution to the Geculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund ... ..			500
								250
					Balance as under:—			
					Government 8½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000—Cost ... ..	17,186	4	0
					Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd., for 12 months at 4½ per cent. ... ..	5,500	0	0
					Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd., for 12 months at 4 per cent. ... ..	15,000	0	0
					Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ltd., for 12 months at 4 per cent. ... ..	5,500	0	0
					Cash in the Bank of Bombay ... ..	7,209	11	11
						50,889	15	11
					Less—Amount of Auditor's Fee unpaid ... ..	100	0	0
								50,789
					Net—Balance to carry forward ... ..			49,355
<b>Total Rupees</b> ... ..	<b>66,450</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>Total Rupees</b> ... ..			<b>49,355</b>

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 11th January 1912.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

*Ag. Secretary.*

## Appendix A.

### Address of Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties.

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT AND IMPERIAL MAJESTY

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH,

KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE  
BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH,

EMPEROR OF INDIA,

and

TO HER EXCELLENT AND IMPERIAL MAJESTY

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES,—We, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce, Millowners' Association, Cotton Trade Association and Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, on behalf of our Members and as representing the Commercial Community of Bombay, desire to approach Your Imperial Majesties with an assurance of our deep loyalty and affection and with a sincere and cordial welcome to Your Imperial Majesty's great Indian Empire and to the City of Bombay, the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Your Imperial Majesty's gracious resolve to visit this country so soon after Your Accession, to proclaim Your Coronation at the ancient and Imperial City of Delhi, has touched the hearts of the peoples of India as a great and noble act worthy of Your Imperial Majesty's high position, and as striking evidence of Your Imperial Majesty's great interest in this important part of Your Dominions.

The visit of Your Imperial Majesties to this City only a few years ago is still fresh in our memories; and the hearty response which has been made to the schemes that have been formulated to welcome and celebrate the arrival of Your Imperial Majesties on this unique and memorable occasion, prove most conclusively our loyalty to Your Throne and our devoted attachment to Your Imperial Majesty's person and family.

Your Imperial Majesties' visits in recent years to Canada and Australia and this second visit to India will help to bind together Your Imperial Majesty's subjects in every part of the world. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us in Bombay that India should have been selected as the Country for a first visit after Your Accession and that Bombay has been honoured as the Port of arrival. The Commercial Community of this City—European and Indian—cordially welcome Your Imperial Majesties, and are proud of having this opportunity of testifying their loyalty and devotion.

It would have been a source of great satisfaction to the Mercantile Community of Bombay if the Alexandra Dock, the foundation stone of which Your Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to lay on Your last visit, could on this occasion have been formally opened; but a year or more is still required to complete this great work which will give Bombay an additional wet dock for her great and rapidly increasing trade as well as those modern facilities which are necessary for her important position as the Port of arrival and departure of the English Mail Steamers.

Bombay with its splendid harbour has always been a great commercial port and, as time goes on, its influence and importance must increase. The Chamber of Commerce was founded in September 1836 in the reign of His Majesty King William IV., and therefore has been in existence for over 75 years. In March 1870 the Chamber had the honour of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Edinburgh; and it is only a few years ago since Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were living amongst us, His Royal Highness being Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army from 1886 to 1890.

Since His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed in Bombay, great changes have taken place. The population has increased by 50 per cent. and is now little short of one million. The vessels annually entering the Port have increased from 2,200 to over 52,000; and in the City and Island of Bombay there are now 89 Cotton Mills employing 105,000 workpeople as against only 10 Mills in 1870 with less than 9,000 employees. The Millowners' Association was established in 1875 to deal with matters affecting this great and growing industry and has now amongst its members many of our leading citizens.

Bombay is, moreover, the chief market in India for raw cotton, and the growth of this trade is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1870 the receipts into Bombay were only one million bales, last year they reached the large total of over three millions. The Cotton Trade Association was formed in 1876 to deal with this important branch of trade and can look back on a long and useful career.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was founded about four years ago, to protect the interests of the internal trade of the Country, and is likely to have a career of great usefulness.

The visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress to India is viewed with the liveliest satisfaction by all classes of the community, for Her Imperial Majesty's great interest in all charitable works and solicitude for the poor and suffering are characteristics well known already to the people of this Country.

With our earnest prayer for the health and welfare of Your Imperial Majesties, trusting that Your Imperial Majesties' visit to India may be most enjoyable and successful, and that Your Imperial Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous—in the name and on behalf of the Members of our Associations,

We have the honour to be,

Your Imperial Majesties'

Most faithful and obedient subjects,

C. H. ARMSTRONG, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
W. L. GRAHAM, <i>Dy. Chairman</i> ,		

N. N. WADIA, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	Bombay Millowners' Association.
J. F. BRADBURY, <i>Dy. Chairman</i> ,		

H. R. GREAVES, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.
T. D. MOORE, <i>Dy. Chairman</i> ,		

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS,		
<i>Dy. Chairman</i> ,		

BOMBAY, 2nd December 1911.

No. 99 of 1912.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
BOMBAY, 25th January 1912.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the joint Address which was presented to Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, I am directed to inform you that the following reply has been received through the Bombay Government :—

“The King-Emperor commands that a cordial expression of thanks in his own name and that of the Queen-Empress may be conveyed to the Mercantile Community for their loyal address of congratulation. Their Imperial Majesties have been deeply touched by the warmth of the welcome accorded to them in Bombay. They have read with feelings of sincere pleasure the evidence in the address of the steady growth of her commerce and industries and they are gratified to learn that the facilities which the expansion of her trade requires will before long be increased by the completion of the Alexandra Dock. Their Imperial Majesties carry away with them from Bombay many happy memories of a land which they have left with deep regret and the Mercantile Community may rest assured that they will continue to take a deep and lively interest in the prosperity and well-being of their City.”—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Ag. Secretary.

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### Appendix B.

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### Discharge of Coal in Bombay.

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No. 18 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 16th January 1912.

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to approach you in connection with the arrangements at present existing for the discharge of coal from steamers in the stream.

2. When the new Alexandra Dock scheme was projected about five years ago, my Committee understood that the intention of the Port Trustees was to convert the Prince's Dock into a coal dock, and they will be glad to know whether this idea has been given up.

3. In view of the importance of this branch of trade, my Committee feel that the time has arrived when really efficient and modern methods for the discharging of coal should be introduced. The present rate for unloading in the stream into boats and from the boats on to the Bunder and thence into carts for conveyance to the Mills or Jaithas is very high indeed: as a matter of fact Bombay is the only important Port in which such a primitive and expensive system obtains. Steamers arriving with coal cargoes are unnecessarily delayed and the many disadvantages arising out of the present system are felt by ship-owners, bunker contractors, mills, and the trade generally.

4. My Committee will be much obliged if you will furnish them with details of any scheme the Port Trustees have in view for improving the present state of affairs.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

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No. 1462.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,  
BOMBAY, 23rd March 1912.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 18, dated 16th January 1912, I am directed to say that, though the Trustees have not as yet approved of any scheme for improvement in the method of landing coal, it has not been lost sight of that improvement is very necessary, and the possibility of effecting improvements is now under consideration.—I have, etc.,

H. E. HART,  
Secretary.

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### Appendix C.

#### Mechanical Engineers' Examination Rules.

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No. B. I. 571 OF 1911.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT.  
20th January 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to forward herewith the report of the Committee appointed to examine and revise the Mechanical Engineers' Examination Rules, and to request that you will be so good as to favour me with the views of your Association thereon, at an early date, for submission to Government.—I have, etc.

P. B. HAIGH,  
for Collector of Bombay.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY  
GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF  
REVISING THE RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS UNDER THE BOMBAY  
BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

TERMS OF REFERENCE TO THE COMMITTEE.

I. In what respects are the present rules for the examination of Engineers unsatisfactory ?

II. Is it a fact that under the existing rules candidates for examination in Bombay are placed at a disadvantage as compared with those in other Provinces ?

III. Is any change desirable with regard to the examination of 3rd Class Engineers ? Should a minimum age limit be fixed ?

IV. What should the minimum period of artisan service be for 2nd and 1st Class candidates for certificates of competency and what alternative service may be accepted ?

(a) Should any limit be placed on the number of factories or workshops wherein Apprentice Engineers receive their training so as to ensure a *bona fide* apprenticeship, and what should the standard of qualification for such factories and workshops be ?

(b) Should such approved factories and workshops be registered and should the owners be called upon to keep a muster roll ?

(c) Should any restriction with regard to their eligibility for admission to the examination be placed on the number of Apprentices or Assistant Engineers employed at an approved factory or workshop ?

(d) What length of time after completion of apprenticeship or alternative service should be served with engines and boilers under steam by candidates for 2nd and 1st class certificates of competency and what should the minimum N. H. P. of the engines be in each case ?

V. What value should be given to training at Technical Institutes and what additional service should a candidate so trained have to render him eligible for examination ?

VI. Is any language test necessary ?

VII. Should any charge be made with regard to the granting of service certificates ?

VIII. Should any change be made in the procedure regarding exchange certificates ?

IX. What changes are desirable in the conduct of the examination ?

(a) Should examinations be held at other large centres than Bombay, and, if so, should the control of such examinations remain in the hands of a local Board of Examiners or of the Bombay Office ?

(b) Should the examinations be held more frequently ?

(c) Would the appointment of a full-time Examiner improve the efficiency of the examinations ?

(d) Should the scope of the elementary paper be enlarged to embrace questions on electric lighting plant, dynamos, hydraulic machinery, and auxiliary plant in general ?

(e) Should any practical test be introduced in the examinations for 2nd and 1st class Engineers ?

X. What would be the effect on the supply and pay of Engineers if the term of qualifying apprenticeship service were lengthened and how would boiler-owners be affected thereby ?



## REPORT.

The object of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act is to secure as far as possible that all boilers in this Presidency shall be worked without danger to life or property. To attain this object the Act requires, first, the regular inspection of all working boilers by a Government Inspector, and second, the employment of properly qualified persons, designated Engineers, in charge of boilers under steam. The fitness of such person to be in charge of boilers under steam is to be determined according to certain rules framed under the Act and called the Engineers' Examination Rules. These rules the Committee have been asked to examine and revise.

2. It has been suggested to the Committee that the remarkably small number of serious accidents to boilers in this Presidency during the past 20 years indicates that the various classes of Engineers, who have obtained certificates under the present rules, are competent to supervise the working of boilers under steam and that to carry out the object of the Act no revision of the rules is necessary. But a study of the existing rules will show that in framing them Government have deliberately exacted something more from Engineers than the mere capacity to supervise a boiler. Engineers of the first and second classes are expected to possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of engines in general use and understand the repairs necessary in the case of a breakdown of machinery. The rules are in fact based on the regulations issued by the Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 92 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1897, which is intended to secure the safety of persons employed in or travelling by sea-going steam vessels. The Board of Trade regulations provide for the efficient control not only of the boilers but of all the machinery in such vessels and their adoption has established a standard of efficiency for Engineers in British-owned ships throughout the world. The real object of the Examination rules under the Bombay Act is to establish a standard of efficiency for Engineers employed in the Bombay Presidency and in proposing certain changes in the existing rules, the Committee have in view the raising of that standard so far as is compatible with local conditions.

## THIRD CLASS ENGINEERS.

3. The statement that the rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act are based on the regulations of the Board of Trade does not apply to those rules which govern the examination of third class Engineers. The minimum service required from a candidate for this grade of certificate is only three years' service as a fireman, and the qualifications demanded are not those of Engineers but of engine drivers. One or two Engineers of standing, notably the President of the Boiler Commission, have recommended that third class Engineers should be required to have served as turners or fitters before appearing for examination. The Committee are however satisfied that third class Engineers have been proved to be generally capable of supervising the boilers in their charge, and in view of the very low horse-power (below 20) of the engines which third class Engineers are permitted to control, the Committee considered that it would be unfair to the owners of such engines to change the qualifications required for this examination in the manner suggested above: or in other words to insist on the employment of Engineers to do the work of engine drivers: thus imposing an additional expense on the employers, and depriving a deserving class of men of their means of livelihood. The use of small boilers, as, for example, for purposes of irrigation, is likely to spread in the course of a few years; and the Committee consider that while it is absolutely necessary that such boilers should be in charge of men who know how to work them with safety, it would be inadvisable to insist on anything further. The Committee have therefore made no radical change in the rules for the qualifying service of third class Engineers. They consider however that holders of such certificates should in future be called *Engine Drivers*.

## FIRST AND SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS.

4. These two classes can be dealt with together. All first class Engineers have first to qualify for and obtain a certificate of the second class; so that the efficiency of both classes ultimately depends on the training and qualifications demanded of second class Engineers,

5. Towards the owners of boilers small enough to be in charge of a third class Engineer, the duty of Government is limited to guarding against accidents to life and property. But in demanding qualifications of a totally different kind from the Engineers who are permitted to take charge of large boilers and engines, Government have assumed a far greater responsibility. A boiler-owner not unnaturally expects the certificate of the first or second class Engineer, whom he is compelled by law to employ, to be a real guarantee of engineering capacity. Without entering into detailed instances of incompetence, the Committee have no hesitation in saying that that expectation is not at present fulfilled: and that the mere possession of a Government certificate is not in itself a guarantee that the holder is a competent Engineer. There are at present scores of certified Engineers who are not fit to take charge of valuable engineering plant committed to their care, and whose incompetence is a source of constant and needless expense to their employers. The natural consequence of this is that in many of the small factories and workshops, the Engineer in charge is a mere figure-head employed to comply with the Act, while the real work is done by mistris and fitters.

6. To this state of things the high standard of engineering capacity, found among the holders of the marine certificates of the Board of Trade, presents a striking contrast. It is therefore necessary to consider in what way the examination rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act differ from their model.

7. The regulations of the Board of Trade require from candidates for a second class certificate:—

Four years' artisan service in a workshop where engines and boilers are made and repaired; and in addition—

A period of service at sea on sea-going steam-ship as Engineer on regular watch.

The Bombay rules require—

Three years' artisan service during which time the candidate must have been employed in making and repairing of engines; or *in the alternative*—

Two years' artisan service and one year's service as assistant to an Engineer, or as Engineer in charge.

The difference consists in—

(i) The shorter period of artisan service required.

(ii) The fact that 'steam' service is not essential; so that it is possible for a man to be placed in charge of engines of a nominal horse-power as high as sixty without having had any experience of boilers under steam.

8. There is however another difference, which, though not apparent from the rules, is the chief cause of the defects of Bombay Engineers, *viz.*, the inferiority of the training imparted to apprentices in Indian workshops and factories. The Board of Trade Examiners in Great Britain have to deal with candidates who have undergone an arduous training in the workshops of large engineering firms, where boilers and engines of all types and sizes are manufactured and repaired. In this Presidency there is not a single firm that regularly manufactures engines and boilers. One or two firms occasionally make boilers, and in the railway workshops, in the dockyards, and in the shops of one or two private firms a good deal of important repairing work is carried out. But the total number of apprentices employed in these workshops is not large and the best men from these places either seek employment on the railways or go to sea where the prospects are better. It has been tacitly admitted that the rule requiring apprentices to have been employed on the *making and repairing* (Rule 49 (2) (a) (i) under the Bombay Act) of engines, cannot be rigidly applied: and this concession having once been made, the Examiners have been obliged, in the absence of rules suitable to the circumstances, to accept any testimonial stating that the applicant has been employed for the required period as a turner or fitter, irrespective of the character of the place at which his service was performed. As will be pointed out later the conditions under which the examination is conducted make it almost impossible for the Examiners to make any

rigorous scrutiny of the testimonials submitted or to enquire into the character of the workshop to which they relate. The result is that many candidates are admitted who have served their apprenticeship in places where the equipment is so small and the work done of a character so insignificant, that the training is of the slightest possible value. Many candidates put in their time at as many as six or eight different places, working for a season at one, and then at another, until the required period is made up. It follows that the average level of mechanical skill attained, even by *bona fide* apprentices, is low.

9. But many of the candidates are not *bona fide* apprentices. At every examination a certain number of well-to-do candidates appear who are not mechanics at all, in the hope that if they can once secure a certificate they will be able to obtain a post as Engineer, either through influence in some mill or factory in which their friends or relatives are interested, or by imposing upon the ignorant owners of small factories who, being compelled to have a certified Engineer, are anxious to get one as cheaply as possible. The operation of the Act has in fact created a career of a kind which is, unfortunately, peculiarly attractive to a certain class of Indians. A brief and by no means arduous training, an examination, and at the end employment in a post of nominal superiority with subordinates to do the hard work—this is the prospect that has induced dozens of young men to try their chance as Engineers. Not a few of these men are Institute students, who on the conclusion of their three years, put in a nominal apprenticeship for a year in a mill and obtain a testimonial of service on payment of a premium to the Engineer. Others again pay a larger premium, sometimes as much as Rs. 500 and bring a testimonial showing three years' artisan service. The Ahmedabad mills are particularly prolific in "apprentices" of this class. Many of them have never done a day's hard work in their lives. Their value as Engineers is *nil*. Not long since a first class Engineer in the Bijapur District had to send to Bombay for a mechanic to repair a rivet in his boiler. Another Engineer (second class) declined to enter the boiler with the Government Inspector, saying that he had never been inside a boiler in his life. It is not surprising that the market is glutted with cheap Engineers.

10. This description of the existing state of affairs will make it clear in what respects reform is desirable :

- (i) The period of artisan service should be lengthened.
- (ii) No candidate should be admitted to the examination who cannot show that he has served his time in a workshop or factory capable of affording a fair training as a mechanic.
- (iii) No candidate should be admitted to the examination who has not had practical experience with boilers under steam.
- (iv) The examination must be so conducted as to secure, if possible, the exclusion or rejection of all but *bona fide* mechanics.

It is to be seen how far it is possible to amend the rules so as to secure these reforms.

(i) *Period of artisan service.\**

11. As to this the Committee are convinced that there is no difficulty. The period ought to be raised to four years. The millowners whom we have consulted are almost unanimous on this point. The apprentices in all the dock yard and railway workshops already serve for five years. The extension of the period will be no hardship to the *bona fide* apprentice, or journeyman mechanic. The only class of men who will find the extension a drawback are the so-called apprentices who pay a premium for admission to the workshops, and who should be discouraged in every possible way.

(ii) *Qualifying artisan service.*

12. The necessity for limiting recognized service to workshops capable of giving a fair training is apparent. For the reasons given above the rule requiring apprentices to have been

\* See also paras. 26 to 28.

employed in the making and repairing of engines cannot possibly be applied in this Presidency. But the absence of large engineering works is no ground for admitting to the examination candidates who have served their time anywhere and everywhere. Instead of the existing rule, the Committee propose that only candidates should be admitted to the examination who have served their time in a factory or workshop formally recognized by the Collector of Bombay and who during that time have been employed in the making or repairing of boilers or engines. The point to be settled is, on what principle a factory is to be recognized. It will be instructive to consider, the sources from which certified Engineers are at present drawn. The following figures summarise the results of the four examinations held between the month of October 1909 and July 1910 (inclusive).

13. In the course of the year the total number of candidates appearing for the second class Engineers' examination was 600. Of these 23 per cent. passed.

Of the candidates who appeared—

24·7 per cent. were trained in Institutes (with, of course, one additional year's artisan service).

38·6 per cent. were trained in Mills.

6·7 per cent. were trained in Workshops.

3·0 per cent. were trained in Ginning and Pressing Factories.

27·0 per cent. had a "mixed" training.

("Workshops" includes railway workshops, dockyards, workshops of engineering firms and foundries independent of a mill. "Mixed" training means that the candidate has served his time in several places: a large number of candidates under this head had served most of their time in ginning and pressing factories).

Of the candidates who passed—

30 per cent. were trained in Institutes.

44 per cent. were trained in Mills.

6 per cent. were trained in Workshops.

0 per cent. were trained in Ginning and Pressing Factories.

20 per cent. had a mixed training.

The following figures show the efficiency percentage of the various kinds of training :—

Of the candidates appearing from—

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute 40 per cent. passed.

All Institutes combined 27·8 per cent. passed.

Ginning and Pressing Factories 0 per cent. passed.

Mills 26 per cent. passed.

Workshops 20 per cent. passed.

"Mixed" 18 per cent. passed.

It will be seen that only 6 per cent. of the candidates who passed had served their time in workshops proper. It is therefore clear that to restrict the list of "recognized" workshops or factories to workshops proper would be impracticable. It would be unfair to those mills which carry out the greater part of the repairs necessary to their own machinery and employ *bona fide* apprentices in their mechanical workshops and especially to those millowners such as Messrs. Tata, Sons and Company, who make a genuine attempt to train apprentices. Nor must it be forgotten that the engineers required in this Presidency are mainly Mill Engineers, whose duties cover the general supervision and upkeep of the Mill machinery as well as the care and management of the engines and boilers. The Committee have therefore proposed that service performed in the mechanics' shop of a mill should be recognized, provided that the shop is adequately equipped. They believe the standard equipment

proposed in the answer to question IV will exclude those mills in which the mechanics' shops are too small to afford a proper training. Ginning and pressing factories and seasonal factories generally the Committee propose to exclude altogether. For smaller mechanical workshops the test of fitness will be the same as for mills.

14. The names of recognized factories should be registered by the Collector of Bombay, and as a check on the testimonials of service which they issue to their apprentices, all recognized workshops should be required to keep a muster roll of apprentices to be regularly filled in, showing the dates on which the apprentice began and ended his service, the days on which he attended the workshops and his pay, if any. These muster rolls should be open to inspection by officers empowered by Government on this behalf, and an annual abstract should be furnished to the Collector of Bombay.

15. These measures will not of course exercise any direct check on the granting of bogus testimonials to merely nominal apprentices. The Committee have carefully considered advisability of limiting the number of apprentices in each recognized workshop to whom testimonials enabling them to appear for examination may be granted; but they are of opinion that the adoption of this measure might open the door to corruption and underhand practices, and would involve an undesirable amount of interference with the internal management of the workshops. Another suggestion put forward is that only paid apprenticeship should be recognized. This suggestion emanates from an Indian Engineer of considerable experience; and his letter gives so clear an idea of the present situation as to deserve quotation. He says:—

“In no case unpaid apprenticeship should be counted, be it for technical students or for outsiders.

“Unpaid apprenticeship is not taken advantage of by candidates and 90 per cent. of them come to fill the term, as they call it, never caring to work steadily or attentively. They being unpaid the chargeman never cares to exact work from them, and therefore they have no definite work to do. Naturally they do not get sufficient practice. Most of the students coming from higher classes to take any of the engineering or textile lines, are sent up because they cannot continue the school course. What I mean is that greater number of them is the refuse of schools.

“I have therefore to suggest that every candidate must have filled his period as paid servant and not as unpaid apprentice. Any unpaid period he has to serve, he must do it at his own cost just as he would have to do if he were to be a workman only and not an engineer. He will then and then alone take sufficient care to be very regular and attentive to his work, because he has to be sure that he would not get a job of a workman unless he works sufficient for the money he gets. This is the only way to expect better standard of engineers.

“As it is at present a candidate, if he is unpaid, has his name enrolled in the muster book, he comes and goes without affecting the interest of the firm and therefore no severe attention is paid to him. Naturally he does not understand what responsibility is, and never cares to pick up work. The foreman also is not bound to exact work from such unpaid apprentices.”

16. While fully appreciating the force of these remarks, the Committee fear that it is impossible to insist that only paid apprentices should be admitted to the examination. Any such rule could be evaded with the utmost ease. It is hoped however that under the new conditions of examination which will be proposed, it will be easier to detect and reject sham apprentices; and the increasing demand for efficiency in engineers should tend in time to discourage such persons from appearing at the examination. But so long as the practice of finding jobs for inefficient relatives continues in this country, a certain number of candidates of this class may always be expected.

*(iii)—Service with boilers under steam.*

17. The Committee consider it essential that every candidate for a second class Engineer's certificate should have had experience of boilers under steam, corresponding to the period of service at sea required by the Board of Trade regulations. They have therefore proposed that candidates for the second class Engineers' examination should be obliged to serve for at least one year as assistant to a first class Engineer, on boilers attached to engines of more than 60 N. H. P. In proposing this rule however the Committee recognize that it is doubtful whether it will be possible for the majority of intending candidates to find employment as assistant engineers in order to complete the required period of service. A number of leading mill-owners in Bombay and Ahmedabad were addressed on this point and they were asked to state whether in their opinion Boiler owners would find it worthwhile (i) to employ men who had completed a four years' artisan service as assistants to their engineers, and (ii) to pay them wages. There was a considerable difference of opinion. Some owners stated that they would be willing to employ such men and to pay them; others that they would be willing to pay them merely an apprentice's wage; others again considered that such men would be useless, that they would prefer certified assistants; and that apprentice assistants could not find places unless they were willing to serve without pay or even to pay a premium. It is clear that there is no very great demand for uncertified assistant engineers, and that it would not be possible for every apprentice to obtain employment in this way. The reason why intending candidates for certificates under the Marine Engineers' Examination have no difficulty in putting in their year's service at sea, is that every sea-going steam-ship carries enough engineers to have one engineer always on watch. Only two of these are required to be certified, so that there is a constant demand for uncertified men to serve as engineers on watch. It would be possible by legislation to create a similar demand for assistant engineers in the mills in this Presidency; and the Committee have carefully considered the advisability of recommending Government to undertake such legislation. Under the present rules a single engineer is permitted to be in charge of not more than two sets of boilers situated within 1,000 feet of each other, irrespective of the number of hours for which the boilers work. The boiler in a large factory is often started at 4 in the morning and continues under steam for 15 or 16 hours. If Government were to prescribe that, in addition to an engineer, boiler owners should be required by law to employ a specified number of paid assistants who had either obtained second class certificates, or after serving a four years' apprenticeship, had obtained a third class certificate, a demand for such assistants would be created; and the training would be ensured.

18. But it must be remembered that the law permits an engineer who has been in charge of boilers for 12 hours continuously to be relieved for the following 12 hours by an engineer of a lower grade; and the Committee do not feel justified in recommending that it should be made compulsory to provide engineers with assistants merely as a device to provide for the training of candidates. Service with boilers under steam must however be insisted on; and in order to afford those who cannot obtain service as assistant engineers an opportunity of qualifying themselves, the Committee recommend that two years' service with a drivers' certificate in charge of boilers under steam, should entitle candidates (who have completed the necessary four years' artisan service) to appear for examination as second class Engineers. A year's service as engineer on watch in a sea-going steam-ship, or on a river steamer with engines of over 60 N. H. P. should also qualify as should two years' service as driver of a locomotive or two years in a small river steamer.

## TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.

19. The above proposals regarding artisan and steam service have reference only to the shop-trained mechanic. The Committee have still to consider the position of candidates from Technical Institutes.

20. In the absence of any large number of workshops capable of imparting a first class training, it must be recognized that there is much scope for well conducted Institutes in this country. The Committee have made careful enquiries into the training imparted at the

various Institutes : and Mr. MacIntosh has visited and reported on all the Institutes now recognized, except the College of Science at Poona. A joint visit was paid by the Committee to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, and a meeting was held in Bombay at which representatives of Institutes were invited to be present and to state their views. Opinions were also invited from boiler owners and engineers who had employed students from the Institutes in their workshops.

21. The Committee find that the opinion among employers is almost universal that Institute students generally, though possessing a certain amount of technical knowledge, are of very little use as practical mechanics, and do not compare in efficiency with shop-trained apprentices. On behalf of the Institutes it has been urged that Institute training is at least equal to that imparted by many places from which candidates obtain testimonials under the present practice, and is better than a mere sham apprenticeship in any workshop. Further, it is only fair to remember that the principal Institute in the Presidency has recently revised and lengthened its courses and has made arrangements for its students to receive a six-months' training in outside workshops, before completing their course. The Committee have no wish to discourage Institutes. But it would be doing no service to mechanical engineering in this Presidency to credit Institute training with a value it does not and cannot possess. Training in an Institute, however good, must be regarded as supplementary to and not as a substitute for practical training in a workshop. If this point is insisted on, the Institute trained man should eventually prove a better engineer than the man whose training has been merely practical. At present there is no doubt that he is greatly inferior.

22. The following quotation from an Engineer in Bombay will be of interest :—

“ I have many applications for employment from students from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, but the majority of them are not worth consideration, as these youths are under the impression that their course of instructions has provided them with all the knowledge and experience that is necessary for a fully qualified Engineer, and their demands in the way of pay and position are simply absurd.

“ I have however three *ex-students*, who take a more intelligent view of their position—one, I understand, is a gold medalist and exhibitor—and as they show an earnest desire to learn and gain experience, I am very pleased to encourage them, though at the present time they do not show equal ability with the brightest boys of our own training, but I consider that when they have made up for lost time in their practical course, their technical training should be of immense value to them, if the Institute course is a *bona fide* engineering syllabus ; but at the present time there is nothing in their ability or intelligence to show that they have profited by their training or entitle them to take precedence over other boys who have not had their advantages.”

23. Following the example of the Board of Trade Regulations, the Committee propose that a three years' course in a recognized Institute should count as equal to two years' art service. In view of the fact that all Institutes provide instructions in the management of boilers under steam, one of these years might at the option of the student be counted as a year's steam service. A candidate, who has completed a three years' course at an Institute, should therefore be required either (a) to serve for three more years as apprentice or journeyman in a recognized workshop or (b) to serve for two years as apprentice or journeyman, and in addition to produce testimonials of service for one year as assistant to an engineer with boilers under steam, or of its equivalent as explained in para. 18.

24. In view of the revised course recently introduced in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Committee make the following recommendations :—

Students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute who have completed a four years' course and obtained a first class diploma in Mechanical Engineering, or a second class diploma with at least as many marks in practical subjects as are required to obtain a first class diploma should be required to serve in addition for not less than eighteen

months as apprentice or journeyman in a recognized workshop. Further steam service may be dispensed with. By this regulation, such a student will be obliged to have served for two years in all at a recognized workshop, six months while still undergoing the Institute course and eighteen months afterwards. Two years of practical service the Committee regard as the absolute minimum.

Students who complete a four years' course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and fail to obtain either of the diplomas mentioned above should be required to serve for two more years as apprentices or journeymen in a recognized workshop. No further steam service need be required from them.

The net result of these rules will be that whereas shop-trained apprentices will have to serve in all five years before appearing for examination, the best trained Institute students will have to spend five and a half years in qualifying themselves; and other students six. The Committee do not think it desirable to make any further reduction in this period.

#### FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS.

25. Under the present rules holders of a second class Engineers' certificate are permitted to appear for the first class Engineers' examination after serving for one year, as a second class Engineer in charge. The Committee consider that the period is not long enough. They further propose to raise the minimum age for first class Engineer from 22 to 24. Detailed recommendations will be found in the answer to question IV (d).

#### *Supply and Pay of Engineers.*

26. Before dealing with point (iv) of paragraph 10 (conduct of the examination) it will be convenient to consider the effect upon the supply and pay of engineers, of lengthening the period and restricting the opportunities for qualifying service.

27. At the present moment there are in the Presidency Proper 178 first class Engineers, and 180 second class Engineers in charge of working boilers subject to inspection—the number of boilers in their charge being 918. In the course of the last five years the number of certificates granted after examination in Bombay was 135 first class and 753 second class. Thus the supply of engineers is enormously in excess of the demand. A decided fall in the outturn of certificated engineers would cause no embarrassment to employers. Nor would the proposed restrictions be any hardship to genuine mechanics. It must be remembered that even now many mechanics do serve a five years' apprenticeship and that the *bona fide* apprentice is able, as a rule, to earn a small wage, while serving his time and can afterwards even if he fails to obtain an engineer's certificate obtain employment on good wages as a turner or fitter. There are many second class engineers now working as turners and fitters, who are earning better wages than some engineers in charge. The only class of men likely to suffer by the change are the 'premium' apprentices already described, whose whole hope of employment depends on their holding a certificate. The extra two years' service and consequently greater expense ought certainly to deter men of this class from adopting the engineering profession; and this would be a most desirable result. At present the supply of such men has glutted the market with cheap engineers and those who fail to gain certificates, being unfitted by training to earn a living as mechanics, become useless and possibly dangerous unemployed.

28. The exclusion of cheap and inefficient engineers from the field of competition should tend in time to raise the wages of genuine engineers, but there is no doubt that the better class of employers would gladly pay higher wages if they could be sure of obtaining a more capable man.

#### (iv)—*Conduct and Character of the Examination.*

29. Before discussing this question in detail the Committee desire to make one point clear. It has been asked why, even if candidates with insufficient training are permitted to appear, their deficiencies are not detected by the examination itself. It is argued that if the



examination were properly conducted, men whose training is not satisfactory would find it impossible to pass. The question betrays a misconception of the functions of the examination. An examination is intended to serve as a test whether a candidate, who has produced proof that he has undergone the required training, has so far profited by that training as to deserve a certificate. No examination can by itself be relied on to reject all candidates whose training is inadequate, unless it is protracted to such a length and conducted under such conditions as are in practice impossible.

30. Too much then is not to be expected of the examination. The Committee consider however that the manner in which it is at present conducted is in many ways unsatisfactory, and susceptible of great improvement.

31. The duties of the examiners are two-fold. They are required first to scrutinize the applications and then to examine the candidates. Under present conditions the Board of Examiners is unable to perform thoroughly either of these two duties.

32. The examinations are held once a quarter. The Board consists of thirteen or fourteen members of whom six officiate on each occasion. Before the examination the applications are scrutinized in the office of the Assistant Collector, Bombay, and those which clearly do not comply with the rules rejected. Cases which the Assistant Collector considers to be doubtful are specially pointed out to the Examiners. But the number of candidates is so great that the Examiners have not time for more than a cursory inspection of the great majority of applications: and as a result testimonials which on the face of them appear to be in order are passed. A careful enquiry into the character of the particular workshop in which each candidate has served his time is impossible.

33. Candidates for third class certificates are sent in batches to the Government Dockyard, where two of the Examiners test their knowledge on the engines and boilers. The second and first class candidates are given on the first day a mathematical paper in two parts. The papers are examined immediately: the results are declared on the morning of the second day and the candidates, who pass this part of the examination, are permitted to appear for the "Elementary questions" in Engineering. Finally each candidate is examined *visà voce* by one of the Examiners. The mathematical questions, though an essential part of the examination, are not in themselves a test of practical knowledge of engineering, and the elementary questions, as in the Board of Trade examinations, are derived from a set book. The most important part of the examination is then the *visà voce*. But the candidates are so numerous that the Examiners cannot as a rule spare more than 10 or 15 minutes for each man, a period which in many cases is not enough either to expose the real ignorance of some candidates or to permit others to do themselves justice. Even under these conditions the examination generally lasts four and sometimes five days, and the Examiners, who are all busy men, cannot possibly be expected to lend their services for a longer period. The division of the candidates among the various Examiners, and the complete change in the personnel of the Board that takes place at least twice a year, make a variation of the standard set up inevitable and to make matters worse, an examination under the Act is simultaneously conducted in Karachi by an entirely different set of Examiners. Of the working of the Karachi examination, the Committee have comparatively little knowledge, but it is notorious that a certificate in Karachi is more easily obtained than in Bombay.

34. The Committee are aware that the members of the Board of Examiners are carefully selected, and that their duties so far as time will permit are carefully and conscientiously performed. But the system itself is entirely wrong; and the Committee are convinced that the only means of putting the examination on a satisfactory footing is the appointment of a full-time Examiner. Such an Examiner would be able to make a real scrutiny of the applications sent in; he should be empowered to visit all workshops registered as suitable for training apprentices, and to examine the muster roll, and would thus be in a position to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the conditions under which engineers are trained in this country, so

as to be able to advise Government from time to time of necessary changes in the rules. He should have full authority to decide on the merits of a candidate's testimonials, and should be empowered to reject any candidate, even from a "registered" workshop, who could not show that his service was really satisfactory.

35. Examinations should be held at least once a fortnight and, if possible, once a week. The Board of Examiners at Karachi should be abolished, but the Examiner should visit Karachi and hold an examination there once or twice a year. He might also perhaps hold occasional examinations at Ahmedabad or other centres. He should be paid a fixed salary, and not by fees. The Committee believe that a single Examiner would be able easily to cope with the work: but if experience shows that to be impossible, the examination of third class Engineers could be entrusted to a Board of two Examiners. The expense would be greater than that of the present Board, but it has been ascertained that the Boiler Fund could meet it without difficulty. The Committee consider that a full-time Examiner should be appointed irrespective of the other changes proposed as soon as the Act can be amended. It is needless to point out that the selection of a suitable man is of vital importance. The Committee are of opinion that the post should be offered to a retired Engineer of the Royal Indian Marine, preference being given to one who had experience as a Port Surveyor, and had acted as an Examiner to the Marine Board of Bombay, and a knowledge of colloquial Hindustani should be an indispensable qualification.

36. The Committee have recommended some slight changes in the subjects of the examination, which will be found detailed in the answer to question IX (d). They do not regard the introduction of a practical test as a regular part of the first and second class engineers' examination as feasible. Such a test would no doubt be desirable, but it would necessitate the provision of a workshop in connection with the examination room; and it would require more time than the Examiner could spare. There is no practical test in the Board of Trade Examination. It might, however, be advisable to provide the Examiner with a number of models of parts of engines and boilers and he might be permitted, if for special reasons he deemed it desirable, to take doubtful candidates to the Government Dockyard or some other workshop and test their practical fitness in any manner he thought advisable.

#### EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES.

37. Finally the Committee consider that the rules regarding the grant of exchange certificates should be revised. It is useless to attempt to raise the standard of the Bombay Examination if candidates are to be allowed to obtain certificates on easier terms in other Presidencies or Provinces and then demand an exchange certificate under the Bombay Act. Besides holders of a Board of Trade certificate the present rules entitle the holders of certificates of competency from two Local Governments in India, viz., those of Burma and the United Provinces to demand Bombay certificates in exchange. Certificates from Burma are rarely if ever presented, those from the United Provinces not infrequently are. The rules for the grant of certificates under the United Provinces Act are unsatisfactory in many ways, and the reputation of the certificate is not high. Government have recently declined to accede to the request of the Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces to grant to the holders of certificates granted by these Governments exchange certificates under the Bombay Act. The Committee think the certificates from Burma and the United Provinces should also be rejected. Marine certificates should of course be accepted as at present, and the Committee see no objection to retaining certificates granted by the Commandant, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, the Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern District, Portsmouth, the Commanding Royal Engineer, Western District, Plymouth, and the Commandant, Ordnance College, Woolwich, in the list given in Rule 72 (1).

P. B. HAIGH.  
GEO. ASHBY.  
D. R. MACINTOSH.

## FORM A.

*Particulars of factory equipment, etc.*

Name of factory or workshop.	
Registered or postal address.	
Name of owner.	
Nature of work done at factory.	
N. H. P. of boilers (aggregate) at factory.	
N. H. P. of engines (aggregate) at factory.	
No. and grade of certified engineers employed on boilers and engines.	
No. of Assistant Engineers.	
No. of apprentice engineers.	
No. of mechanics usually employed in workshop.	
No. of turning lathes.	
No. of planing and shaping machines.	
No. of drilling machines.	
No. of fitters vices.	
No. of smiths hearths.	
Is brass founding carried on ?	
Is iron founding carried on ?	
Are engines and boilers built or repaired at this workshop ?	

Certified that the above particulars are true to the best of my knowledge.

Owner, Agent or Manager.

**FORM B.**

District \_\_\_\_\_

*Abstract of Muster Roll of engineering apprentices and assistants employed at the \_\_\_\_\_ for the year ending 31st December 191 .*

(To be filled in and forwarded to the Collector of the District not later than 31st January following.)

Names of apprentice or Assistant Engineers.	Capacity in which employed.	Indentured, premium, or if paid, show rate of pay.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of termination of service.	Number of full days worked during year under notice.	Remarks. Note hereunder quality of service performed, reason for leaving, etc.

Certified that the above particulars are true and in accordance with the Company's records.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Owner or Agent or Manager.

To

The Collector of \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

*I. In what respects are the present Rules for the Examination of Engineers unsatisfactory?*

I. *Vide* paragraphs 4 to 10 of the report.

*II. Is it a fact that under the existing Rules candidates for examination in Bombay are placed at a disadvantage as compared with those in other Provinces?*

II. In most other Provinces in India certificates are more easily obtained than in Bombay. This fact operates to the disadvantage of Bombay candidates only in so far as the holders of certificates from other Provinces are able to demand exchange certificates under the Bombay Act, without further examination. The Committee consider that the Rule 72 (1) should be amended so as to prevent holders of certificates granted by the Burma Boiler Act Board, and the Board of Examining Engineers of the United Provinces from obtaining exchange certificates under the Act.

*III. Is any change desirable with regard to the examination of third class Engineers? Should a minimum age limit be fixed?*

III. The name third class Engineer should be altered to Engine-Driver.

No change in the length of qualifying service (three years) is required.

Qualifying service should be of two kinds—

I. As a fireman or driver—

(a) Three years' service as a fireman or driver on engines and boilers. Service on a railway as loco-driver or fireman, or on a steam launch or steam ship as driver or fireman should be accepted.

(b) Two years' service as a fireman or driver as in I (a) and one year's service as oiler or greaser on steam engines.

*N. B.*—Service of the kind described under (a) and (b) will not qualify for any higher grade of certificate than that of driver.

II. As an Engineer—

(a) Three years' service as apprentice to an engineer in a workshop recognized by the Collector of Bombay, during which time the candidate must have been employed on the making or repairing of boilers or engines.

(b) Three years' employment in a recognized workshop as a journeyman mechanic on the making or repairing of boilers or engines.

(c) A full three years' course at a recognized Technical Institute.

*N. B.*—Service of the kinds described in I (a) and II (a) and (b) may be combined. Provided that the total period of service under these heads amount to three years, the candidate should be admitted to the examination.

No candidate should be admitted to the examination who is less than 20 years of age.

*IV.—What should the minimum period of artisan service be for second class candidates for certificates of competency and what alternative service may be accepted?*

*IV (d). What length of time after completion of apprenticeship or alternative service should be served with engines and boilers under steam by candidates for second class certificates of competency and what should the minimum N. H. P. of the engines be?*

IV and IV (d). The minimum period of artisan service for candidates for second class engineer's certificates should be four years. Qualifying service should be as follows :—

A (i) Four years' apprenticeship to an engineer in recognized workshops, during which time the apprentice must have devoted his whole time to engineering and must have been employed in the making or repairing of boilers or engines.

Or

(ii) Four years as a journeyman mechanic in recognized workshops, under the same conditions.

and in addition to (i) or (ii)—

B (i) One year's service as assistant to an Engineer on engines of upwards of 60 N. H. P.

Or

(ii) One year's service as engineer on regular watch on a steamship with engines of upwards of 60 N. H. P.

Or

(iii) Two years' service in actual charge of boilers under steam with an engine-driver's certificate of competency.

*Alternative.*

(a) Three years' artisan service as described in A (i) or A (ii), together with three years in actual charge of boilers under steam with a driver's certificate. (This is intended to provide for men who for any reason have been compelled to cease their artisan training after three years and earn their living as drivers. Such men would be genuine mechanics, and after six years' practical service should be permitted to appear for the second class examination. Service under B (i) ought not to be allowed to count for the purpose of this alternative.)

(b) A full three years' course at a recognized Institute together with

(x) Three years' additional service as described in A (i) and A (ii), or,

(y) Two years' additional service as described in A (i) or A (ii) plus the additional service as required by B (i), (ii) or (iii).

(c) A four years' course in Mechanical Engineering, as prescribed in the calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1910 with (i) a first class diploma of Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering, or (ii) a second class diploma together with a certificate from the Principal of the Institute that the Candidate has obtained the number of marks in practical subjects required for a first class diploma, and, in addition to either of the above, eighteen months' service as described in A (i) or A (ii).

(d) A four years' course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute without a diploma, and in addition two years' additional service as described in A (i) or A (ii).

Candidates who have served their apprenticeship, or been employed as journeymen outside the Bombay Presidency, will be required in every case to prove to the satisfaction of the Examiner that the workshop in which they served was a suitable place for the training of engineers.

IV (a). Should any limit be placed on the number of factories or workshops wherein apprentice engineers receive training, so as to ensure a bona fide apprenticeship, and what should the standard of qualification for such factories and workshops be?

IV (b). Should such approved factories and workshops be registered and should the owners be called upon to keep a muster roll?

IV (a) and (b). See paragraphs 12 to 16 of the report.

No testimonials relating to apprenticeship or journeyman service performed in this Presidency should be accepted under A (i) and (ii), unless they have been granted by the Engineer and Agents or Owners of a workshop, mill or factory, recognized by the Collector of Bombay as a suitable place for the training of Engineers, and registered as such. No workshop should be recognized that is not equipped with at least two turning lathes, one planing, shaping or slotting machine, one drilling machine, six fitters' vices, one smiths' hearth and tools, and all the necessary fitting and turning tools. No seasonal factories, or ginning or cotton pressing factories should be recognized as workshops.

The Committee suggest that all owners of factories, mills and workshops should be invited to produce a signed statement in the attached Form A. On the receipt of this form the Collector of Bombay should decide, in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, and the Examiner, whether the workshop is to be recognized or not. If it is, it will be registered, and the proprietor will be informed that service as apprentice or journeyman performed in his workshop will be accepted by the Examiner, provided that a muster roll is kept showing the dates of employment and discharge, the attendance, rate of pay, and any other particulars which it may be found advisable to add. Form A might be sent out annually, and it would be advisable, as a check on the keeping of the muster roll to require annual abstracts of its contents in Form B to be furnished to the Collector of Bombay. These precautions need not of course be insisted on in the case of Railway Workshops or the Dockyards, or other large workshops, whose certificates are above suspicion.

IV (c). *Should any restriction with regard to their eligibility for admission to the examination be placed on the number of apprentices or Assistant Engineers employed at an approved factory or workshop?*

IV (c). The Committee consider this would be desirable; but that the restriction cannot in practice be enforced.

IV. *What should the minimum period of artisan service be for first class candidates for certificates of competency and what alternative service may be accepted?*

IV. The rules for artisan service should be the same for first class as for second class Engineers.

IV (d). *What length of time after completion of apprenticeship or alternative service should be served with engines and boilers under steam by candidates for first class certificates of competency and what should the minimum N. H. P. of the engines be?*

IV (d). A candidate for first class Engineer's certificate must show to the satisfaction of the Examiner—

- (a) That he possesses or is able to claim a second class Engineer's certificate of competency.
- (b) (i) That he has served for not less than two years as Engineer with a second class Engineer's certificate of competency, in sole charge of engines of upwards of 70 N. H. P.; or
- (ii) That he has served for not less than two years as actual working assistant with a second class Engineer's certificate to a first class Engineer, on engines of  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. H. P. exceeding 60; or
- (iii) That he has served for one year as Engineer in sole charge of a watch with a second class Board of Trade certificate of competency on the engines of a steamship of not less than 99 N. H. P.

The proviso enabling the Collector of Bombay for special reasons to admit to the first class examination candidates who do not possess a second class certificate of competency should be allowed to stand. Candidates for a first class Engineer's certificate of competency should be not less than 24 years of age.

V. *What value should be given to training at Technical Institutes and what additional service should a candidate so trained have to render him eligible for examination?*

V. See paragraphs 19 to 24 of the report.

VI. *Is any language test necessary?*

VI. No test is necessary.

VII. *Should any change be made with regard to the granting of service certificates?*

VII. The granting of such certificates, which depends on service performed prior to 1891, is now very rare. There is no objection to the retention of the section for a few years longer.

VIII. *Should any change be made in the procedure regarding exchange certificates?*

VIII. See paragraph 37 of the report.

IX. *What changes are desirable in the conduct of the examination?*

IX (a). *Should examinations be held at other large centres than Bombay, and if so should the control of such examination remain in the hands of a local Board of Examiners, or in the Bombay Office?*

IX (b). *Should the examinations be held more frequently?*

IX (c). *Would the appointment of a full-time Examiner improve the efficiency of the examinations?*

IX (a), (b), (c). See paragraphs 29 to 36 of the report.

IX (d). *Should the scope of the elementary paper be enlarged to embrace questions on electric lighting plant, dynamos, hydraulic machinery, and auxiliary plant in general?*

IX (d). The scope of the elementary paper should be enlarged to embrace questions on electric lighting plant, hydraulic machinery, forced draught, feed water heaters and filters for the reason that first and second class Engineers are likely to have such plant under their charge.

The large mills throughout the Presidency are nearly all fitted with electric light, and it seems desirable that the Engineer in charge of the machinery should at least have an elementary knowledge of the subject.

Feed water heaters, filters and forced draught are common, and all cotton presses are actuated by hydraulic machinery.

The questions need only be simple and elementary in character.

IX (e). *Should any practical test be introduced in the examinations for second and first class Engineers?*

IX (e). See paragraph 36 of the report.

X. *What would be the effect on the supply and pay of Engineers if the term of qualifying apprenticeship's service were lengthened and how would boiler-owners be affected thereby?*

X. See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the report.

P. B. HAIGH,  
GEO. ASHBY,  
D. R. MacINTOSH.



No. 59 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 17th March 1911.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,  
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 571, dated 20th January 1911, together with the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by Government to consider the advisability of revising the rules for the examination of Mechanical Engineers under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

My Committee have considered this able report and generally approve the revised rules made by the Departmental Committee.

My Committee recognize with the Departmental Committee that the present standard of examination of Mechanical Engineers is far below the standard required by the first and second class Engineers, and is not commensurate with the onus and responsibility thrown on them when in charge of large power engines and boilers, and they therefore welcome the valuable suggestions made by the Departmental Committee. My Committee would have preferred these rules had they been brought up to the standard of Board of Trade Rules; they however recognise the difficulty pointed out by the Departmental Committee.

They, therefore, have desired me to write and express to you the full approval of the Committee of this Association, with the following minor modifications:—

1. *Question 3.* My Committee recommend that the minimum age of the candidates for the certificate of Engine Drivers should be 21 instead of 20.

2. *Question 9. D.* My Committee think that some sort of practical test should be introduced, specially in the examination for second class Engineers. Instances have been known where first and second class Engineers have not been able to use an ordinary hammer and chisel, or spanners, nor have they known how to grind valves. My Committee recommend, therefore, that some simple practical test should be introduced for the second class examination of candidates. It would not necessarily mean the provision of a workshop in connection with the examination room, as mentioned by the Departmental Committee in para. 36 of the Report, but such small practical test as would at once reveal to the Examiner whether the candidate had any practical training. Apart from the desirability of this, it would retard inefficient candidates from coming before an Examiner, if they knew that they would also have to go through a practical examination.

3. *Question 9. C.* My Committee have carefully considered the remarks contained in paragraphs 29 to 36 of the Report. While approving generally the suggestions contained therein, they are of opinion that the permanent appointment of a full time Examiner, acting quite independently, is open to objection and wrong in principle. They consider it necessary that such a permanent Examiner should have associated with him for examination purposes, another competent Engineer holding a Board of Trade Certificate or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, whose term of service would be limited to three months in the year. In other words, every quarter a new man with the above qualifications would be appointed for examination work with the full time Examiner. It is believed this method would ensure greater efficiency and inspire fuller confidence in the impartiality of all examinations.

4. *Para. 37.* My Committee fully approve of the report contained in this paragraph as regards exchange certificates from Burma and United Provinces being rejected. But they feel that raising the standard in Bombay Presidency alone will not be enough, and the Government of India should be advised to get all the other local Governments to revise their examination rules and make them stricter so that a Bombay Engineer may have an equal chance of getting

a post on suitable pay in competition with the Engineers of other Provinces. At present these latter being of poorer qualifications, are often willing to accept a post in other Provinces at a less rate of pay than the better trained Bombay man.

With these modifications my Committee approve the report, and urge that the Government of Bombay should at an early date amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

### Appendix D.

### Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

No. 388 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 13th December 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,—As my Committee have heard that Government propose to raise the fees which are levied under the Boiler Inspection Act for inspection of boilers, I am directed respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to give my Committee an opportunity of submitting their views on any new proposals which Government may issue before a final decision is arrived at in this connection.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,  
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Acting Secretary.

No. 7283 of 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22nd December 1911.

THE CHAIRMAN,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 388, dated the 13th instant, I am directed to state that there is at present no proposal before Government for the raising of the fees levied under the Boiler Inspection Act for the inspection of boilers.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,  
for Secretary to Government.

## Appendix E.

## Factory Act.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate

and amend the law regulating labour in

Factories was referred,

have considered the

Bill and the papers

noted in the margin,

and have now the

honour to submit this

our Report, with the

Bill as amended by us

annexed thereto.

2. The more important alterations which we have suggested are explained in the following notes on clauses.

*Notes on clauses of the amended Bill.*

CHAPTER I.

*Clause 1, sub-clause (2).*—It has been represented to us that some factories will require to have electric installations to enable work therein to be continued till the authorized hour of seven o'clock in the evening on short days; to give time for this and for the purpose of enabling factory owners to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances, we recommend that the Bill, if passed, should come into force on the 1st day of July 1912.

*Sub-clause (3).*—We also recommend that British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas should be specially mentioned in this sub-clause, so that the Bill, if passed, may of its own force come into operation in these places.

*Clause 2, sub-clause (2).*—We have suggested the addition of an explanation to the definition of the word "employed" so as to make it clear that persons employed in cotton or jute-pressing factories are included.

We find that the expression "actually employed which was defined in sub-clause (3) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced has given rise to considerable misapprehension and we consider that it should be dispensed with; we have accordingly used the expression "employed" instead of "actually employed" in clauses where it occurs in the Bill, and added a clause (52) to the effect that, in computing the hours of employment in clauses 23 (c), 24 (b), 25 and 32, all intervals of half an hour or more during which work is interrupted are to be excluded.

*Sub-clause (3).*—We have slightly altered the definition of "factory" so as to make it clear that it includes the compound; we have omitted the proviso, as we are of opinion that its provisions should form a separate clause. (See clause 3).

*Sub-clauses (4) and (6).*—We have added definitions of “inspector” and “occupier.” We have suggested in clause 4 a provision for the appointment of additional inspectors who should be included under the term “inspector;” and it may in some cases be necessary to hold managing agents and other persons occupying a similar position responsible in the same manner as the occupier.

*Sub-clause (9).*—We have suggested that certain seasonal factories, the conditions of work in which do not in our opinion make it necessary to apply to them the provisions of Chapter V, should also be included in the proviso to the definition of “textile factory.”

*Clause 3, sub-clause (1).*—We think that the Bill if passed should not apply to mines and electrical generating or transforming stations; we have provided for this by clauses (a) and (b). The rest of the sub-clause is, with a slight verbal modification, the proviso to the definition of “factory” in the Bill as introduced. The proviso to the sub-clause is clause 47 of that Bill.

*Sub-clause (2).*—We are of opinion that the provisions of the Bill relating to hours of employment and holidays should not apply to persons solely employed in the compound and other portions of a factory where no mechanical power or electrical power is used or where such power is used solely for purposes of bringing or taking goods into or out of the factory.

## CHAPTER II.

*Clauses 4 to 8* are respectively clauses 3 to 7 of the Bill as introduced.

*Clause 4.*—Sub-clause (2) which prohibits inspectors from having any interest in factories or patents connected therewith is on the lines of the English Act and is recommended for adoption.

*Sub-clauses (4) and (5).*—It has been represented to us that in some places it would be impossible for the inspector, appointed under sub-section (1), to discharge all the functions of an inspector without the help of local officials other than the District Magistrate; we have accordingly suggested that Government should have the power to appoint additional inspectors and to define their powers. At the same time we are in agreement with the report of the Factory Commission as to the advisability of the discontinuance of inspection by *ex-officio* inspectors. We think that orders on technical matters should be passed only by the expert inspector and that the power to appoint *ex-officio* inspectors should be exercised only in very special cases.

*Sub-clause (6)* reproduces the existing law in providing for the subordination of inspectors.

*Clause 5.*—The proviso has been moved from clause 43 of the Bill as introduced to this place, to which it seems more properly to belong.

*Clauses 6 and 8.*—The higher qualification of being a qualified medical practitioner should, we think, be possessed by the certifying surgeon; the person to be authorized by him to exercise some of his functions may on the other hand conveniently be a person, such as a mill doctor, practising medicine or surgery. We have modified these clauses accordingly.

*Clause 7.*—Sub-clause (2) providing that a certifying surgeon who refuses to certify a person to be fit for employment should record, if so required, his reasons proceeds on the lines of the English Act and is recommended for adoption.

## CHAPTER III.

*Clauses 9 to 20* are respectively clauses 8 to 19 of the Bill as introduced.

*Clause 12.*—Sub-clause (2) is added to bring this clause into line with clauses 11 and 16.

*Clause 13.*—We think that a proviso such as the one we have suggested would be useful in the case of factories in rural areas.

*Clause 17.*—We have amplified the wording of this clause so as to make its application more definite.

*Clause 18.*—We think that power should be given to Local Governments to prescribe other parts of machinery than those mentioned in the clause, which require to be fenced and that, in the case of dangerous parts of machinery not provided for by the clause or by rules, power should be given to the inspector to give special orders regarding the fencing of such parts; we have also made it clear by the proviso that the requirements regarding the maintenance of fencing do not apply when the machinery is not in motion or use or when the machinery is being repaired or cleaned. With these objects in view, we have recast the clause on the lines of section 10 of the English Act.

*Clause 19.*—We have slightly altered the drafting so as to bring out the meaning more clearly and also to make it plain that the prohibition does not apply when machinery is so in motion by hand during cleaning.

*Clause 20.*—We think the wording of the clause in the Bill as introduced was somewhat vague; we have adopted as preferable the wording of the corresponding provision in the Bill prepared by the Factory Commission.

Clause 20 of the Bill as introduced has been transferred to Chapter IX and is now included in clause 50.

#### CHAPTER IV.

*Clauses 21 and 22.*—We have in re-drafting clauses 21 and 22, as also clauses 28, 29 and 30, given effect to the generally expressed opinion that standard exemptions from the provisions of the Act dealing with hours of employment and holidays should be embodied in the Act. These exemptions have been included in schedules arranged under headings indicating the principles on which the exemptions have been granted. We have given power to Local Governments to make further exemptions, but we have laid it down that in doing so they should follow the principles on which the standard exemptions are based.

*Clause 22.*—It has been found that the provisions of this clause as originally drafted would lead to certain practical difficulties. We have therefore adopted the lines of the Factory Commission's draft which generally follows the existing law. This has led to the abandonment of the definition of "week" in clause 2 (9) of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 23 of the Bill as introduced is rendered unnecessary and is omitted.

*Clauses 23 to 26* are respectively clauses 24 to 27 of the Bill as introduced.

*Clause 23.*—In *sub-clause (a)* we have added a provision requiring children employed in a factory to carry the certificates of age belonging to them or tokens referring to such certificates, as the majority of the Committee think it most important that there should be a ready means of indentifying these children.

*Sub-clause (d)* has been omitted, as we think that its provisions are, in view of a closer system of inspections, unnecessary, as well as, impracticable.

*Clause 25.*—We have omitted the words "to the knowledge of the Manager" as in our opinion their retention would render the provision practically inoperative.

*Clause 27.*—We suggest the addition of this clause in accordance with the views expressed in paragraph 80 of the Factory Commission's report to meet the special circumstances of cotton ginning factories, and we have included also cotton pressing factories.

## CHAPTER V.

*Clauses 28 and 31.*—The majority of the Committee recommend the retention in the Bill of the clauses which secure direct limitation of the working hours of adult males in textile factories to twelve. This is one of the main principles of the Bill and we consider that it should be clearly set forth in express terms so as to show plainly the intention of the law. A minority of the Committee are opposed to direct limitation and have recorded a minute of dissent to this effect.

*Clause 30.*—Following the lines adopted in Chapter IV we have specified in this clause the general exemptions which are considered necessary to the twelve hours provision, and also to the provision which limits working in a textile factory to the hours between half past five o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, and the Local Government have been given power to make further exemptions when necessary.

*Clause 31.*—Sub-clause (1) is with a slight addition, Clause 30 of the Bill as introduced.

*Sub-clause (3)* has been drafted so as to show that the general provision as to the machinery being run for twelve hours applies only to the main manufacturing process, and not to the subsidiary processes which are covered by the exemptions specified in Clause 30.

Clause 31 of the Bill as introduced is replaced by Clause 29 (2) and Clause 31 (2); presses for ginning cotton or pressing cotton or jute have been excluded by Clause 2 (9) from the definition of "textile factory" and are therefore omitted from these provisions.

Clause 33 of the Bill should in the opinion of the majority of the Committee be omitted.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Clauses 33 to 36* are respectively clauses 34 to 37 of the Bill as introduced.

*Clause 33.*—We think that in the case of seasonal factories the notice should be given each season when they start work.

We are further of opinion that a manager should be nominated for every factory, and that where there is no manager, the occupier himself should be deemed to be the manager.

*Clause 35.*—We are of opinion that the provision regarding the keeping of a register of young persons below the age of sixteen is unnecessary.

*Clause 36.*—We think it would be useful to require an abstract of the Act and of the Rules made thereunder to be posted up in every factory.

We think that the notice required to be posted up need only contain the standing order of the factory kept up to date upon the matters specified, and that it will suffice if a copy of the original notice and intimation of all subsequent changes made therein from time to time are sent to the Inspector within 7 days. We have further considered it unnecessary to require such notices and intimation in the case of seasonal factories.

We think it important that the actual hours worked between the limits allowed by law should be shown in the notice.

Sub-clause (1) (e) of Clause 37 of the Bill as introduced is covered by Clause 22 (1) and is therefore omitted.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Clauses 37 to 40* are, respectively, Clauses 38 to 41 of the Bill as introduced

*Clause 37, sub-clause 2 (d).*—We have provided for the issue of duplicate certificates in cases where the originals are lost.

*Sub-clause 2 (e).*—We have made an addition to this so as to make it conform to the existing law.

*Sub-clause 2 (j), (m), (o).*—These are consequential on changes which we have recommended elsewhere in the body of the Bill.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

*Clause 41.*—There is a strong body of opinion in favour of making the occupier of a factory jointly and severally liable with the manager for contraventions of the Act. We agree in this and recommend that the clause be amended as suggested by us.

The provisos (i) and (iii) to Clause 42 of the Bill as introduced have been placed as separate clauses, namely, Clauses 48 (1) and 45.

*Clause 42.*—This clause is new ; it proceeds on the lines of section 141 of the English Factory and Workshop Act 1901, and we recommend its adoption.

*Sub-clause (1)* enables the occupier or manager who is charged with an offence under the Act to make a complaint before the Court charging the person whom he alleges to be the actual offender, and to obtain exemption from liability if it is established that he has acted diligently to enforce the execution of the Act and that the other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance.

*Sub-clause (2)* requires the Inspector to proceed against the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager in cases when the Inspector is satisfied as to who the actual offender is, and that the occupier or manager has acted diligently in executing the Act and that the offence was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance and in contravention of his orders.

*Clause 43.*—The amendment suggested by us in sub-clause (b) is consequential on the amendment we have suggested in Clause 17.

The proviso to Clause 43 in the Bill as introduced has been transferred to Clause 5, as already noted.

*Clause 45.*—This clause appears in the Bill as introduced as proviso (ii) to Clause 42.

*Clause 46.*—We are of opinion that it will suffice if the presumption mentioned in this clause applies only to children who may be found in those parts of a factory where children are employed.

*Clause 48.*—Sub-clause (1) of this clause is proviso (i) to clause 42 of the Bill, as introduced.

*Sub-clause (2).*—We think it should be laid down that offences, with one exception under the proposed Act should be triable only by a first class Magistrate. We consider that this is of importance in view of the special procedure which we have recommended for adoption in Clause 42 (1).

*Clause 49.*—This clause is new. It is on the lines of section 24 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, and we recommend its adoption.

#### CHAPTER IX.

*Clause 50, sub-clause (1).*—We recommend that the time for preferring appeals against the orders of an Inspector should be extended to fourteen days.

*Sub-clause (2).*—The majority of the Committee think that the refusal of an Inspector to approve a system of shifts should also be subject to appeal.

*Sub-clause (3).*—It has been suggested that the Local Governments should have power to provide for the appointment of experts to assist in the hearing of these appeals. We consider that provision for this might reasonably be made in the Bill ; we have accordingly added this sub-clause.

*Clause 51.*—*Sub-clause (1)* is new. We think it important to provide distinctly that the hours of work required to be set out in the notice under Clause 36 should be reckoned in the standard of time ordinarily observed in any area.

*Sub-clause (2).*—We think that the wording of Clause 48 of the Bill as introduced, regarding computation of time, is not sufficiently clear; this sub-clause is a redraft which we recommend for adoption. It has further been represented to us that there should be some power to alter the hours of starting and closing work in the case of places where, during winter, work cannot be very well start before 6-30 or 7 A.M. Our redraft provides for this case also.

*Clause 52.*—We have already explained the object of this clause in connection with the omission of the definition of "actually employed."

*Clause 53.*—This clause, which empowers the Local Government to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories, has been adapted from section 151 of the English Act. We think that the power which it confers on Local Government will be found useful.

*Clause 57.*—This clause is in accordance with precedent. We think that Inspectors and other persons acting in good faith in the execution of the proposed Act should be protected from legal proceedings.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

*In English.*

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India ... ..	31st July 1909.
Fort Saint George Gazette ... ..	10th August 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette ... ..	5th August 1909.
Calcutta Gazette ... ..	11th August 1909.
United Provinces Gazette ... ..	7th August 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette ... ..	13th August 1909.
Burma Gazette ... ..	21st August 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette ... ..	7th August 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette ... ..	11th August 1909.
Coorg District Gazette ... ..	1st September 1909.

*In the Vernaculars.*

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Madras ... ..	Tamil ... ..	14th September 1909.
	Telugu ... ..	
	Hindustani ... ..	
	Kanarese ... ..	
	Malayalam ... ..	
Bombay ... ..	Uriya ... ..	21st December 1909.
	Marathi ... ..	21st December 1909.
	Gujarathi ... ..	
	Kanarese ... ..	
Bengal ... ..	Bengali ... ..	2nd November 1909.
	Hindi ... ..	5th October 1909.
	Uriya ... ..	16th October 1909.
	Urdu ... ..	9th October 1909.
United Provinces ... ..	Urdu ... ..	1st October 1909.
Burma ... ..	Burmese ... ..	18th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam ... ..	Bengali ... ..	13th November 1909.
Coorg ... ..	Kanarese ... ..	1st October 1909.



4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

B. ROBERTSON.  
 SYED ALI IMAM.  
 C. W. N. GRAHAM.\*  
 M. B. DADABHOY.\*  
 G. K. GOKHALE.\*  
 VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.\*  
 J. ANDREW.  
 H. O. QUIN.  
 F. C. GATES.  
 F. A. T. PHILLIPS.  
 SASSOON DAVID.\*  
 J. M. MACPHERSON.  
 S. H. FROEMANTLE.  
 R. N. MUDHOLKAR.\*  
 ARCHY BIRKMYRE.\*

The 30th January 1911.

We regret we are unable to accept the clauses in the Bill relating to the restriction of the hours of work of adult male labourers. The principle of such restriction is quite a novel one and has not been recognized in any part of the British Empire. The Factory Commission of 1908 has emphatically deprecated such restriction. It has shown that there is no necessity for the adoption of such a drastic course which in its belief would cause the gravest inconvenience to existing industries and would seriously hamper the growth of industrial enterprise.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.  
 ARCHY BIRKMYRE.  
 SASSOON DAVID.  
 VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.  
 M. B. DADABHOY.  
 R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

We are further of opinion that the textile factories which prefer to work by daylight hours only should be exempted from the restriction as regards the working hours of adult males. The majority of the cotton mills in India work at present by natural light and the workpeople who are accustomed to it prefer this

"The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, exempt any textile factory which undertakes to work by daylight hours only, and not to use artificial light, from the provisions of sections 28 and 31:

Provided that the longest working day in any such factory shall not exceed twelve and a half hours and that the average working in any such factory during the whole year shall not exceed twelve hours a day."

arrangement. We therefore recommend that the clause as per margin be added to Chapter V of the Bill.

SASSOON DAVID.  
 M. B. DADABHOY.  
 VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.  
 R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

On the question of *principle* I have no objection to the restriction of adult labour by legislation, where necessary. I even hold that, in certain circumstances, it becomes the duty of the State to step in and prevent workers from being overworked. The actual restrictions,

\* Signed subject to Minutes of Dissent appended hereto.

too, proposed in the chapter on textile factories, are in themselves not unreasonable, and this has been freely admitted by the representatives of capital on the Committee. On these points therefore, I am at one with the Government. Where, however, my difference with a majority of the Committee comes in is in regard to the method of achieving the object of the Bill. I feel there is great force in what the Factory Commission has said, namely, that if this object can be attained by indirect means, that course should be adopted in preference to a direct limitation of the working hours of adult males. The method recommended by the Commission was to create a specially-protected class of "young persons." I think the Government should have tried this method before resorting to a more drastic remedy. A proposal brought forward by the Hon'ble Sir Vitaldas D. Thakersey, namely, that there should be compulsory stoppage of three hours of all work after twelve hours' work, could also have effected this object in practice without direct interference, and I regret it was not accepted by the Government.

The proposal that Local Governments should be empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to permit any factory which prefers to work by daylight only and undertakes not to use artificial light, to work by daylight hours, provided that the average duration of working throughout the year does not exceed 12 hours a day and that on any day 12½ hours, is so reasonable that it is a matter of great regret that the Committee should not have accepted it. The Bombay Government have strongly urged this, and as the largest factory population is in that Presidency, their views in this matter are entitled to great weight. The objection against the proposal is that on those days on which work for more than 12½ hours is possible by daylight, the permission granted is, in the absence of effective inspection, liable to be abused. But the same thing may be urged with far greater force in the case of factories working with electric light—with this additional difference that while in the case of daylight factories the need for effective inspection, so far as the duration of work is concerned, would be confined to about three months in the year, in the other case the need would exist all the year round.

Finally, I regret that the Bill does not throw responsibility on factory-owners to provide for the education of children, say, between the ages of 9 and 12, employed in the factories. The Factory Commission of 1890 had strongly urged this, and every consideration of justice and humanity demands it. It is only fair that Municipalities and the Government should come to the assistance of factory-owners in meeting the cost of the schools that will be required. But to turn these children out into the street,—there to loaf about or get into ways of mischief—after six to seven hours' physical work has been extracted from them, is most indefensible and ought not to be permitted.

G. K. GOKHALE.

The 31st January 1911.

## THE INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

### CONTENTS.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

#### Clauses.

1. Short title, commencement and extent.
2. Definitions.
3. Application of Act.

## CHAPTER II.

## INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

4. Inspectors.
5. Powers of inspectors.
6. Certifying Surgeons.
7. Grant of certificate.
8. Delegation of certifying Surgeon's functions.

## CHAPTER III.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY.

9. Sanitary Provisions.
10. Provisions as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.
11. Lighting.
12. Purity of water used for humidifying.
13. Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.
14. Water supply.
15. Doors of factory to open outwards.
16. Provisions of means of escape in case of fire.
17. Precautions against fire.
18. Fencing.
19. Prohibitions of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.
20. Prohibition of employment of women and children *where cotton-openers are at work.*

## CHAPTER IV.

## HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS.

21. Periodical stoppage of work.
22. Weekly holiday.
23. Employment of children.
24. Employment of women.
25. Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.
26. Hours of employment of women and children to be fixed.
27. *Exception to provisions relating to employment of women.*

## CHAPTER V.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TEXTILE FACTORIES.

28. *Limitation of hours of work.*
29. *Limits between which a person may be employed.*
30. Exceptions from sections 28 and 29.
31. Limit of use of machinery.
32. *Limitation of hours of children.*

## CHAPTER VI.

## NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

33. Person occupying factory to give notice.
34. Notice to be given of accident.
35. Register of children.
36. Affixing of abstract and notices.

## CHAPTER VII.

## RULES.

37. Power to make rules.
38. Returns.
39. Prior publication of rules.
40. Commencement of rules.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

41. Penalties.
42. Exemption of occupier or manager from liability in certain cases.
43. Penalties for certain offences.
44. Using false certificate.
45. *Limit to penalty in case of repetition of offence.*
46. Presumption as to employment.
47. Evidence as to age.
48. *Cognizance of offences.*
49. *Limitation of prosecutions.*

## CHAPTER IX.

## SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

50. Appeals.
51. Special provision regarding computation of time.
52. *Computation of hours of employment.*
53. *Power to declare parts of factories to be separate factories.*
54. Application to Crown factories.
55. Powers to exempt from Act.
56. Exercise of powers by Governor General in Council.
57. *Protection to persons acting under Act.*
58. Repeal and savings.

## SCHEDULES.

*A Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.*

[ AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE. ]

[ THE ALTERATIONS MADE BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ARE PRINTED IN ITALICS. ]

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories ;  
it is hereby enacted as follows :—

## CHAPTER I.

## PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Short title, commence- (2) It shall come into force on the first day of July  
ment and extent. 1912 ; and

(3) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the  
Southal Parganus.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject  
or context—

Child.

(1) " Child " means a person who is under the age of  
fourteen years :

"Employed." (2) A person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not—

- (a) in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or
- (b) in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or
- (c) in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or
- (d) in any other kind of work whatsoever, incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein :

*Explanation—The term manufacturing process shall be deemed to include the baling of any material for transport :*

(3) "Factory" means any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article :

(4) "Inspector" includes an additional inspector :

(5) "Mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, chain, wire, driving strap or band by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to any manufacturing process :

(6) "Occupier" includes a managing agent or other person authorised to represent the occupier :

(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by rule made thereunder :

(8) "system of shifts" means a system of relays in which the time of the beginning and ending of the period or periods of the employment of each person is fixed for each relay ;

(9) "textile-factory" means a factory wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, China-grass, cocconut fibre or other like material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof :

Provided that the term "textile factory" shall not be deemed to include the following factories, namely,—cloth-printing works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, silk filatures, factories for ginning cotton, decorticating fibre, pressing cotton, jute or other fibre, rope works and hat works.

Application of Act. 3. (1) Nothing in the following chapters shall apply to—

- (a) any mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or
- (b) any electrical generating or transforming station, or
- (c) any indigo factory, or
- (d) any factory situated on and used solely for the purposes of a tea and coffee plantation, or
- (e) any factory wherein on no day in the year are more than forty-nine persons simultaneously employed.

*Provided that the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply to any factory or class of factories, wherein any specified number of persons, not being less than twenty, are on any day simultaneously employed, all or any of the provisions of this Act which would, save for clause (e) of this sub-section, have applied.*

(2) *The provisions of Chapters IV and V and sections 35 and 36 shall not, unless the Local Government by order in writing otherwise directs, apply to any person employed solely in any place within the precincts of a factory, not being a cotton reeling-room or winding-room, in which place no steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on in such factory, or in which such power is used solely for the purpose of moving or working any appliances in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory.*

## CHAPTER II.

### INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

4. (1) *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.*

Inspectors

(2) *No person shall be appointed to be an inspector, under sub-section (1), or having been so appointed, shall continue to hold the office of inspector, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in a factory or in any process or business carried on therein or in any patent or machinery connected therewith.*

(3) *The District Magistrate shall be an inspector under this Act.*

(4) *The Local Government may also by notification as aforesaid, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint such public officers as it thinks fit to be additional inspectors for all or any of the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.*

(5) *In any area where there are more inspectors than one, the Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, declare the powers which such inspectors shall respectively exercise, and the inspector to whom the prescribed notices are to be sent.*

(6) *Every inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may indicate in this behalf.*

5. *Subject to any rules in this behalf, an inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—*

Powers of Inspector.

- (a) *enter with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a factory ;*
- (b) *make such examination of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act ; and*
- (c) *exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.*

*Provided that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to criminate himself.*

6. *The Local Government may appoint such qualified medical practitioners as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.*

Certifying Surgeons.

7. (1) A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed or of the parent or guardian of such person, or of the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, examine such person and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit for employment in a factory.

(2) Where a certifying surgeon refuses to certify that a person is fit for employment in a factory he shall, if required by such person, or his parent or guardian, or the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, state in writing his reasons for such refusal.

8. A certifying Surgeon may authorize any person practising medicine or surgery to exercise the functions assigned to him by section 7, and may revoke such authority:

Delegation of certifying Surgeon's functions.

Provided that no certificate granted under this section shall, unless confirmed, on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who conferred the authority, be valid after the first date subsequent to the grant thereof on which such certifying surgeon visits the factory in which the person named therein is employed.

### CHAPTER III.

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Sanitary provisions.

9. The following provisions shall apply to every factory—

- (a) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;
- (b) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;
- (c) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

10. If in a factory, in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to the inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained and used before a specified date.

Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.

Lighting.

11. (1) Every factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not in the opinion of the inspector so lighted, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

12. (1) In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water ordinarily used for drinking or shall be effectively purified before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

Purity of water used for humidifying.

(2) In the case of any factory in which any water required under sub-section (1) to be effectively purified is not in the opinion of the inspector so purified, the inspector may serve on the Manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures which he considers necessary for effectively purifying the water and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.

13 Every factory shall be provided with *sufficient and suitable* latrine accommodation, and, if the Local Government so requires with separate urinal accommodation for the persons employed in the factory.

*Provided that the inspector may, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may lay down in this behalf, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from the provisions of this section.*

Water-supply.

14. In every factory there shall be maintained a *sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking* for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

Doors of factory to open outwards.

15. In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

Provision of means of escape in case of fire.

16. (1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not in the opinion of the inspector so provided the inspector may serve on the Manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures which he considers necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Precautions against fire.

17. No person shall smoke, or use a naked light, or cause or permit any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory.

Fencing.

18. (1) (a) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power or electrical power in any part of the factory and every part of any water-wheel or engine worked by any such power,

(b) every hoist or teagle and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(c) every part of the machinery which the Local Government may by rule require to be kept fenced,

shall be securely fenced.

(2) If in any factory there is any other part of the machinery or mill-gearing which may in the opinion of the inspector be dangerous if left unfenced, the inspector may serve on the Manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for fencing such part in order to remove the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

(3) All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or are under examination in connection with repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.

Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.

19. No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power, as the case may be, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of any power above described.



Prohibition of employment of women and children where cotton-openers are at work

20. No woman or child shall be employed in the part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton-opener is at work :

*Provided that, if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, women and children may be employed in the room in which the feed-end is situated.*

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS.

21. (1) In every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued.

Periodical stoppage of work.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

- (a) any work performed by any person while employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector ; or
- (b) the work of calendering, finishing, sewing or tailoring in textile factories, or in cloth-printing works, or in bleaching or dyeing works ; or
- (c) work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds, or in engineering works or ship repairing works ; or
- (d) any work mentioned in Part A or in Part B of Schedule I or to the factories mentioned in Part C of the said Schedule.

(3) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government,

- (a) that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, or
- (b) that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part B of the said Schedule any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or
- (c) that any class of factories not specified in Part C of the said Schedule requires, by reason of the exigencies or special circumstances of the trade carried on therein, an uninterrupted working day,

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt,

- in case (a) such class of work,
- in case (b) work of the nature described in such class of factories,
- in case (c) such class of factories,

from the provisions of sub-section (1) on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

Weekly holiday.

22 (1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless .

- (a) he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and
- (b) the Manager of the factory has previous to the Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, given notice to the inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in section 36.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds or in engineering works or ship-repairing works.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person employed on any work specified in Part A of Schedule I or in Part A of Schedule II or to any factory specified in Part B of Schedule II.

(4) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

(a) that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued; or

(b) that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part A of Schedule II any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons; or

(c) that any class of factories not specified in Part B of Schedule II supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day; or

(d) that in any class of factories the work performed by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces,

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official gazette, exempt—

in case (a) such class of work,

in case (b) work of the nature described in such class of factories, and

in cases (c) and (d), such class of factories,

from the provisions of sub-section (1), on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

**Employment of children.** 23. With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 showing that he is not less than nine years of age and is fit for employment in a factory, and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate;

(b) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day.

**Employment of women.** 24. With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) no woman shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(b) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

**Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.** 25. No person shall employ, or permit to be employed, in any factory any woman or child whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

**Hours of employment of women and children to be fixed.** 26. The Manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each woman and child employed in such factory, and no woman or child shall be employed except during such hours.

**Exception to provisions relating to employment of women.** 27. Nothing in section 24 or section 26 shall apply to any woman in any factory for ginning or pressing cotton, in which such number of women are employed as are in the opinion of the inspector sufficient to make the hours of employment of each woman not more than eleven in any one day.

## CHAPTER V.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TEXTILE FACTORIES.

*Limitation of hours of work.*

28. No person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

*Limits between which a person may be employed in the evening.*

29. (1) No person shall be employed in any textile factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person while employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

*Exceptions from sections 28 and 29.*

30. (1) Nothing in section 28 or section 29 shall apply to—

- (a) the work of calendering, finishing, sewing or tailoring, or
- (b) the work of cloth-printing, bleaching or dyeing, or
- (c) any work specified in Part A of Schedule I.

(2) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that any work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of section 28 or section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

*Limit of use of machinery.*

31. (1) The period for which mechanical power or electrical power is used in any textile factory shall not in any one day exceed twelve hours.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power while being solely used in aid of the work performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power required in connection with any work specified in sub-section (1) of section 30 or in connection with any work which is exempted by the Local Government under sub-section (2) of the same section.

*Limitation of hours of children.*

32. No child shall be employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in any one day.

## CHAPTER VI.

## NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

*Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.*

33. (1) Every person occupying a factory shall—

- (a) in the case of existing factories, within one month after the commencement of this Act, or
- (b) in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act within one month after he begins to occupy the factory,

send to the inspector a written notice containing—

- (i) the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate,
- (ii) the address to which he desires his letters to be directed,
- (iii) the nature of the work performed in such factory,

- (iv) the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and  
 (v) the name of the person who shall be deemed to be the Manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

*Provided that in the case of a seasonal factory such notice shall be sent on or before the date of starting work for each season.*

(2) If the Manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the inspector within seven days from the date on which the change is made, written notice of the change.

(3) *During any period for which no person has been designated as Manager of a factory under this section, the occupier shall himself be deemed to be the Manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.*

34. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the Manager shall send notice of the accident, to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

35. In every factory there shall be kept, in the prescribed form, a register of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of the nature of their respective employment.

36. (1) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory, in English and in the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, the prescribed abstracts of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, and also a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon the following matters, namely,—

- (a) the time of beginning and ending work on each day ;  
 (b) the periods during which all work is discontinued under section 21 ;  
 (c) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any) ; and  
 (d) the hours of employment of women and children respectively, if not employed in shifts.

(2) A copy of the said notice shall be sent to the inspector within one month of the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act, within one month of commencing work.

(3) The said notice shall be correctly maintained and kept up to date, and intimation of any change therein shall be sent by the Manager to the inspector within seven days.

(4) Nothing in this section, except in so far as it relates to affixing the prescribed abstracts of this Act and the rules made thereunder, shall apply to any seasonal factory.

## CHAPTER VII.

### RULES.

37. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the inspection of factories ;  
 (b) the manner in which inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act ;

- (c) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons ;
- (d) the form of the certificate prescribed by section 7, the grant of a duplicate in the event of loss of the original certificate and the fee, if any, to be charged for such duplicate ;
- (e) the methods, including lime washing, painting, varnishing and washing, to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from effluvia ;
- (f) the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein ;
- (g) standards of ventilation, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance ;
- (h) standards of latrine and urinal accommodation ;
- (i) standards of water-supply ;
- (j) the parts of the machinery to be kept fenced in accordance with section 18, sub-section (1), clause (c) ;
- (k) the form of the notice prescribed by section 34, and the time within which and the authorities to whom it shall be sent ;
- (l) the form of the register prescribed by section 35 ;
- (m) the abstracts of the Act and of the rules required by section 36 ;
- (n) the procedure to be followed in presenting and hearing appeals under this Act, including the appointment and remuneration of assessors ; and
- (o) the manner of service of notices and orders upon occupiers or managers of factories.

38. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers or managers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may in his opinion be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

Returns.

39. (1) The power to make rules conferred by section 37, except clauses (k), (l) and (m) of sub-section (2) thereof, and by section 38 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

Prior publication of rules.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under sections 37 and 38 will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

40. Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as is enacted in this Act.

Commencement of rules.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalties.

41. If in any factory—

- (a) any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Act ;
- (b) any of the provisions of section 9 are not complied with ;
- (c) latrine or urinal accommodation in accordance with provisions of section 13 is not provided ;
- (d) a supply of water for the persons employed is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 14 ;

- (e) any door is constructed in contravention of section 15 ;
- (f) any machinery, mill-gearing, hoist, teagle or opening is not fenced as required by section 18, sub-sections (1) and (3) ;
- (g) any order of an inspector under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 16, or section 18 is not complied with ;
- (h) the register prescribed by section 35 is not kept up to date ;
- (i) any of the provisions of section 36 are not complied with ;
- (j) any notice or return required by this Act or by rules made thereunder to be furnished is not furnished ;

The occupier and manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees ;

Provided that in cases where an appeal is allowed by section 50 no prosecution under clause (g) of this section shall be instituted until either the time prescribed by section 50 for the presentation of an appeal has expired or such appeal, if made, has been determined.

42. (1) Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence against this Act he shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge ; and if after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court,

*Exemption of occupier or Manager from liability in certain cases.*

- (a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
- (b) that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Act.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings

- (a) that the occupier or manager of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
- (b) by what person the offence has been committed,
- (c) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the occupier, or manager, and in contravention of his orders,

the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager of the factory, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager.

*Penalties for certain offences.*

43. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power under section 5, or fail to produce, on demand by an inspector, any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector ;
- (b) smokes, or uses a naked light or causes or permits any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in contravention of section 17 ;  
or
- (c) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

44. Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 7 or section 8, a certificate granted to another person under either of these sections, or who, having procured such a certificate knowingly allows it to be used or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

45. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this Act for the offence, except

(a) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the original offence, or

(b) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

46. If a child over the age of six years is found inside any room or part of a factory in which room or part children are employed and in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in the factory.

47. (1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of the Court apparently under or over such age, it shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under or over such age.

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

48. (1) No prosecution under this Act, except a prosecution under section 43, clause (b), shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the inspector.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, other than an offence against section 43, clause (b).

49. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

## CHAPTER IX.

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

50. (1) Any person on whom an order under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 16 or section 18 has been served may, within fourteen days from the date of service of the order, appeal against such order to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

(2) Where an inspector refuses to approve a system of shifts, he shall, if required by the manager of the factory, record his order of refusal with the reasons therefor, and the manager of the factory may within fourteen days from the date of such order appeal against it to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

(3) In the case of any appeal under sub-section (1) the appellate authority may, and if so requested by the appellant in the petition of appeal, shall, hear the appeal with the aid of two assessors, one of whom shall be appointed by the said authority and the other by such body representing the interest of the industry concerned as the Local Government may in this behalf prescribe.

Provided that if no assessor is appointed by such body within the prescribed period, or if the assessor, so appointed, fails to attend at the time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the said authority may proceed to hear the appeal without the aid of such assessor, or, if it thinks fit, without the aid of any assessor.

51. (1) In respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not ordinarily reckoned according to local mean time, the times and hours referred to in section 2, sub-section (8), section 26 and section 36 shall be reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area.

*Special provision regarding computation of time.*

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that for any specified area and during any specified months for the morning and evening hours mentioned in section 23, clause (b), section 24, clause (a), and section 29, such one of the following sets of morning and evening hours, as it deems suitable, reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area, shall be substituted, namely:—

- five o'clock in the morning and half past six o'clock in the evening;
- six o'clock in the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening;
- half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening;
- seven o'clock in the morning and half past eight o'clock in the evening.

52. In computing the hours referred to in section 23, clause (c), section 24, clause (b), section 28 and section 32, any interval by which work is interrupted for half an hour or more shall be excluded.

*Computation of hours of employment.*

53. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by special order in writing direct with respect to any factory or class of factories, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be treated as if they were separate factories.

*Power to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories.*

54. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown.

*Application to Crown factories.*

55. In case of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as it thinks fit.

*Powers to exempt from Act.*

56. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon the Local Government.

*Exercise of powers by Governor General in Council.*

57. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

*Protection to persons acting under Act.*

58. The Indian Factories Act, 1881, and the Indian Factories Act, 1891, are hereby repealed;

*Repeal and savings.*

Provided that all appointments made and all certificates given under the said Acts shall be deemed to have been made or given under this Act.



**SCHEDULE I.**

(See sections 21, 22, 30.)

**PART A.**

[See sections 21 (2), (3) ; 22 (3), 30.]

**WORK OF AN URGENT NATURE OR SUCH AS IN THE INTERESTS OF EFFICIENCY IS COMMONLY PERFORMED WHILE THE MAIN MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF THE FACTORY IS DISCONTINUED.**

- (a) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers,
- (b) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler-house, the engine-room or power-house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps,
- (c) work on the cleaning of humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room, flues or line-shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories,
- (d) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory.

*Explanation.*—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."

- (e) work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

**PART B.**

[ See section 21 (2), (3). ]

**WORK NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES, NAMELY :—**

*Tanneries,*  
*Sugar refineries,*  
*Breweries,*  
*Distilleries,*  
*Mineral oil refineries,*  
*Oil mills,*  
*Cement works,*  
*Cloth-printing works,*  
*Bleaching and dyeing works,*  
*Carbonic acid gas works,*  
*Chemical works,*  
*Glass works,*  
*Paper mills,*  
*Shellac factories,*  
*Potteries,*  
*Blast furnaces, ore smelting works or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.*

## PART C.

[See section 21 (2), (3).]

FACTORIES WHICH BY REASON OF THE EXIGENCIES OR THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRADE CARRIED ON THEREIN REQUIRE AN UNINTERRUPTED WORKING DAY, NAMELY:—

Flour mills,  
Rice mills,  
Letter-press printing works,  
Dairies.  
Bakeries.  
Ice factories,  
The mints,  
Gas works,  
Air-compressor stations,  
Water works or water supply pumping stations.

## SCHEDULE II.

[See section 22.]

## PART A.

[See section 22 (3), (4).]

WORKS NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES, NAMELY:—

Tanneries,  
Sugar refineries,  
Breweries,  
Distilleries,  
Mineral oil refineries,  
Cement works,  
Carbonic acid gas works,  
Chemical works,  
Glass works,  
Shellac factories,  
Potteries,  
Blast furnaces, ore smelting works or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

## PART B.

[See section 22 (3), (4).]

FACTORIES WHICH SUPPLY THE PUBLIC WITH ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY WHICH MUST BE MADE OR SUPPLIED EVERY DAY, NAMELY:—

Ice factories,  
Dairies,  
Bakeries,  
Gas works,  
Air-compressor stations,  
Water works or water supply pumping stations.

No. 44 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 7th March 1911.THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,—The Committee of this Association have had before them a copy of a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, as amended by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council and presented to that Council last month with the Select Committee's report.

The Committee at the out-set beg to emphasize the strong protest they entered in their letter of the 21st October 1909 against the proposed restriction of adult male labour in Textile factories, and they feel that there is no reason for the adoption of such a drastic course.

With reference to the provisions of the draft bill as amended by the Select Committee the Committee of the Association beg to offer the following further suggestions:—

## CHAPTER I.

*Clause 2, Section 9.*—At the end of the proviso the Committee recommend the addition of the following words: "Whether they be separate works or situated in the compound of a Textile Factory."

## CHAPTER II.

*Clause 4.*—The Committee in its previous representation agreeing with the recommendation of the Factory Commission approved the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Factories in order to co-ordinate the rules and the enforcement of the Act in all Presidencies. As Government have not seen their way to adopt this course, the Committee strongly recommend that all rules made under section 37 of the Act be uniform, except so far as local conditions warrant any alteration, and that the Governor General in Council should see that this policy is carried out by Local Governments,

## CHAPTER V.

The Committee feel that clauses 28 and 31 should be entirely omitted from the Act. Clause 29 to be reworded as follows:—

*Clause 29 (1).*—No work in any Textile factory shall commence before six o'clock in the morning or shall continue after seven o'clock in the evening; provided that in the case of any factory in which the periodical stoppage of work under section 21 is not less than one hour and a half, the work therein may commence at half past five o'clock.

*Clause 29 (2).*—Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

- (a) Any work which is performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the Inspector;
- (b) The work of calendering, sewing or tailoring;
- (c) The work of cloth printing, bleaching or dyeing;
- (d) Any works specified in Part "A" of Schedule I.

*Clause 29 (3).*—Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that any work not specified in Part "A" of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the

factory is discontinued, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose."

Section 30 will in such case not be necessary, it being included in section 29 and should therefore be omitted from the Act.

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## CHAPTER VII.

*Clause 37 (F) (G).*—The Committee feel that no rules should be made under these sections without an exhaustive inquiry first being made through a special expert commission, as has lately been done in England.

In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that the amendment they have suggested for Chapter V will fully achieve the objects the Government of India have in view without the introduction in the Legislature of the novel principle of restricting adult labour, which does not exist within the limits of the British Empire.

My Committee trust that these recommendations will be duly forwarded to the Government of India to be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council for consideration and adoption before the Act is finally passed.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,

Secretary.

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## Appendix F.

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### Draft Rules under the Factory Act.

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No. 5720 of 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th September 1911.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for information and for any remarks which the Association may have to offer, a copy of Government Notification No. 5580, dated 19th instant, containing the draft rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.—I have, etc.,

L. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1911.

No. 5580.—The following rules and orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, in supersession of all rules framed under Act XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, are published for the information of all persons interested; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1912, and that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to Government in the General Department before that date will be considered by the Governor in Council:—

*Draft Rules proposed under Section 37 of Act XII of 1911 for the Bombay Presidency.*

[GENERAL.]

1. These rules and orders may be cited as "The Bombay Factories Rules, 1912."
2. In these rules and orders—
  - (a) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, have the same meaning as in the said Act;
  - (b) "the Act" means the said Act;
  - (c) "inspector" means an inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act;

*Proviso (1).*—When in any area the Local Government has, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, under sub-section (5) of section 4, declared that the District Magistrate or an additional inspector shall exercise all the powers of an inspector under the Act, the word "inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or additional inspector.

*Proviso (2).*—When in any area the Local Government has declared, as aforesaid, that a District Magistrate or additional inspector shall exercise certain powers of an inspector, the word "inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or additional inspector, only in so far as any one or more of these rules are specified in the notification.

- (d) "District Magistrate" includes the Collector of Bombay, who shall be considered, for the purpose of these rules and orders, to be District Magistrate for the Island of Bombay.

[SECTION 37 (1) AND 37 (2) (A) AND (B).]

3. The inspector shall keep a register of factories in Form A attached to these rules and shall furnish a copy thereof to the District Magistrate on the 1st February of each year. He shall also intimate to the District Magistrate at the time they are made all changes in the register which are made in accordance with the two next following rules.

4. (1) When the inspector receives notice under section 33 of the Act of a factory being occupied, he shall, if he has not already done so, include such factory in his register.

(2) When the inspector has reason to believe that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already registered as a factory, ought to be included in his register, he shall send to the occupier of the premises a notice intimating his intention of placing such premises on his register of factories.

(3) Any person served with a notice under clause (2) above may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections, after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories accordingly.

5. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories. The inspector may without such notice of his own motion at any time remove any factory from his register if satisfied that it is no longer used as such.

Provided that seasonal factories shall not be removed from the register if there is a probability of their again starting work within a reasonable time.

6. The inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which he is appointed. He shall inspect every factory, other than a seasonal factory, within that area at least four times yearly and every seasonal factory within that area at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to be necessary to him, or to the authority to whom he is subordinate, in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and of these rules are duly observed.

7. (1) The inspector shall at each inspection of a factory satisfy himself that the provision made in the Act and rules to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed: that the children employed in the factory have been duly certified and the register of children properly maintained: that the hours of employment of women and children and of persons working in shifts are properly recorded: that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act are granted, and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded; and that the abstract and notice prescribed by section 36 of the Act are duly maintained and affixed. He shall further enquire into the cause of all serious accidents which have taken place since the last inspection. In the case of fatal accidents he shall visit the factory concerned as soon as possible after the receipt of the report of the accident for the purpose of holding a special inquiry. Finally, he shall note how far defects pointed out at previous inspections have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. Any defects which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders passed by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from such record containing the orders of the inspector and such remarks on defects found to exist as the inspector may wish to bring to the Manager's notice shall be sent to the Manager, and a copy of the said extract shall be sent to the District Magistrate.

*Proviso.*—When in any area the District Magistrate or an additional inspector exercises all or certain of the powers of an inspector, a copy of the orders and remarks aforesaid shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act.

8. The inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspections arranged in monthly bundles and shall submit to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purposes of this Act, on the tenth day of each month, a diary in Form B attached to these rules, showing the work done in the preceding month. A copy of the said diary shall be retained by the inspector.

[SECTION 37 (2) (c).]

9. (1) The duties of a certifying Surgeon as such, and of a person authorized under section 8 of the Act to exercise his functions, are confined to the examination of persons desirous of being employed in a factory and the grant to them of certificates of age and of physical fitness. No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.

(2) The certifying surgeon or person authorised as aforesaid shall fix such place and such times as may be proper for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall be given to the Managers of factories within the local limits for which he is appointed.

\* 10. (1) Every certifying surgeon shall keep a bound book containing forms in foil and counterfoil as in Form C attached to these rules. The forms shall be numbered consecutively, and shall be printed on cloth-backed paper.

(2) Every certificate granted under section 7 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil, on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

(3) The certifying Surgeon shall, when satisfied as to the correctness of entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfoil, and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under section 7 of the Act.

(4) If the certifying surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the certifying Surgeon otherwise gives permission in writing at the time of refusing to grant the certificate.

11. Every person authorized under section 8 of the Act to exercise provisionally the functions of a certifying surgeon shall grant certificates in the manner provided for in the last foregoing rule. The word "provisional" shall however be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

Grant of provisional certificate under section 8. 12. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under section 7 of the Act has been granted, loses such certificate, he may apply to the certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the certifying Surgeon, after making such inquiry as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under clause (1) of this rule, a fee of one rupee shall be charged, which shall be credited to Government. The certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form D of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No second certificate under section 7 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

13. (1) When a certifying Surgeon visits a factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, the Manager shall produce before him all children employed in the factory whether actually at work or not, who are not in possession of certificates granted under section 7 of the Act.

Provided that children employed solely in the places mentioned in section 3, subsection (2), of the Act need not be produced before him.

(2) The certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child, who is in possession of a "provisional" certificate granted under section 8 and shall, if satisfied as to the correctness of the "provisional" certificate, countersign the same and return it to its owner.

(3) If on such examination, the certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "provisional" certificate granted under section 8 is under the age of nine years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall retain the certificate, write on it the word "cancelled" and sign the same, and shall return the certificate with such remarks, if any, as he may offer to the person who issued it.

## [SECTION 37 (2) (e)].

14. (1) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases, shall be lime-washed at least once in every fifteen months, dating from the period when last lime-washed.

Sanitary provisions.

(2) The Local Government may by special order exempt any class of factories or parts thereof from the provisions of this rule, on the ground that the said provisions are not necessary to satisfy the requirements of clause (a) of section 9 of the Act as to cleanliness or are, by reason of special circumstances, inapplicable.

15. All painted or varnished beams, rafters, doors and other woodwork in every factory shall be repainted or re-varnished once in every seven years, and shall be kept in a cleanly state.

16. The Manager of every factory not exempted under clause (2) of rule 14 shall keep a register showing the dates on which the parts of the factory are lime-washed, painted or varnished.

17. (1) No Manager of a factory shall permit any rubbish or debris to be accumulated or to remain on any premises under his control of such a nature or in such a position as to cause danger or nuisance to the operatives or as to create a nuisance in such factory owing to the effluvia arising from such accumulation.

(2) All latrines and urinals shall be kept in a sanitary state.

## [SECTION 37 (2) (f)].

18. (1) There shall be provided for each person employed in any room of a factory a floor area of at least 36 superficial feet and a breathing area of at least 500 cubic feet.

Standards of space.

(2) The Manager of every factory shall maintain a register showing the measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory, the area of the floor space in each room occupied by machinery or other fixtures, and the area provided for ventilating openings as required by the next following rule.

## [SECTION 37 (2) (g)].

19. In every room of a factory ventilating openings shall be provided in the proportion of five square feet for each person employed in such room, and the openings shall be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air.

Openings for ventilation.

Provided that, subject to the control of the Local Government, the inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

## [SECTION 37 (2) (h)].

20. (1) Every factory, which has not been exempted under the provision to section 13 of the Act, shall be provided with latrine accommodation, which shall be in a place detached from the other factory buildings and on the following scale, viz. —

			Seats.
Where the number of operatives does not exceed 50	...		3
Do. do.	exceeds 50 but does not		
	exceed 150	...	4
Do. do.	exceeds 150 but does		
	not exceed 200	...	5
Do. do.	exceeds 200	...	1 seat for every 50 or fraction of 50.



(2) If females are employed, separate latrines screened from those for males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "for females only" shall be provided. Those for males shall be similarly marked "for men only."

(3) Urinals shall be provided in factories which do not provide flushing arrangement in the latrines.

(SECTION 37 (2) (i)).

21. (1) In every factory a supply of water fit for drinking consisting of at least as many gallons per diem as there are persons employed in the factory shall be provided.

Drinking water.

(2) Such supply shall be derived either from a public supply of drinking water, or from one or more wells so situated as not to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

(3) Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in drained and cleanly condition the area round the place where the water is distributed.

(4) The water shall be supplied to the operatives free of cost.

[SECTION 37 (2) (j)].

22. Every ring-throistle-frame, flyer-throistle-frame and doubling frame, the tin rollers of which revolve in the usual direction, i.e., in such a manner as to draw upwards between them any object coming into contact with them from beneath, shall be guarded in the following :—

Fencing.

(i) A guard or guards shall be permanently fixed along the whole length of each side of every such frame and not further under the frame than the outer edge of the spindle rail.

(ii) These guards shall be wooden planks so placed that the clear vertical space between the topmost plank and the spindle rail and between the lowest plank and the floor shall in no case exceed 5 inches.

(iii) Whenever under the tail-end of any such frame there is a clear space exceeding 8 inches from the floor, a like guard shall similarly be fixed across such end.

(iv) Every such frame which may hereafter be erected or re-erected in any factory shall be guarded in the above manner before being brought into use.

23. The following rules for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to machinery in motion shall be observed in every factory :—

(i) Every person who goes up to replace a belt or to oil bearings of shafts shall wear a loin cloth or tight trousers, and shall not wear any loose clothing which is liable to be caught in the machinery.

(ii) Only experienced men and those specially trained for the work shall be allowed to replace fast running belts.

(iii) All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work, and provided with hooks and spurs.

(iv) As far as possible all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers :

Provided that when the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again, until such belts have been completely adjusted.

(v) Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, spinning mules and calendering machines shall be driven from counter shafts which must be provided with fast and loose pulleys and belt shifters operated by a rack and pinion. Such machines shall in no case be driven direct from the main or second line of shafting.

(vi) In all combined openers and scutchers, scutcher lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, the covers of the beaters and doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines, shall be secured by a self-locking apparatus maintained in efficient order in such a manner as to make it impossible to open such cover or door when the machine is working. A similar device shall also be applied to the doors or casings over the jack box motion and adjacent parts of slubbing, intermediate and roving frames.

24. All belts and hoist ropes or chains shall be regularly examined to see that they are at proper tension.

25. All kiers, digesters, steam jacketed pans, air receivers and other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges.

[SECTION 37 (2) (k).]

26. (1) Notice of accidents resulting in death, or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within one hour of the occurrence to—

- (a) the inspector notified for any area as the person to whom notices are to be sent;
- (b) the District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, the sub-divisional officer.

(2) In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

(3) If the notice is sent by special messenger it shall be in Form E attached to these rules, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone it shall be confirmed by a written report in that form.

27. Notice of accidents less serious than those referred to in rule 25, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be sent by post within 24 hours of the expiry of that time to the authorities mentioned in rule 25 (a) and (b) in Form E attached to these rules.

[SECTIONS 37 (1) AND 37 (2) (l).]

28. In every factory where children are employed there shall be correctly kept up to date and written afresh from January 1st in each year a register of children in Form F attached to these rules.

29. In every factory a muster roll shall be kept, which shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day for men and women.

A subsidiary muster roll shall be kept for children employed in each factory and shall show the same information as regards the hours of employment for children.

All intervals by which work is interrupted shall be recorded in these muster rolls, and note shall also be made of the dates, whether Sundays or week days, on which the factory or any department thereof is closed.

30. In every factory where a child when at work wears, instead of his certificate, a token giving reference to the same, such token shall have the number of the child in the register of children stamped upon it. The token shall be attached round the neck of the child.

[SECTION 37 (2) (m).]

31. (1) The abstract of the Act and of these rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for textile factories in Form G attached to these rules.

(2) The abstract of the Act and rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for non-textile factories, in a form similar to Form G attached to these rules, but with the omission of paragraphs 1 and 2 and with any other necessary alterations approved in each case by the inspector.

(3) If the abstract of the Act and rules becomes illegible or defaced a fresh copy shall be affixed.

[SECTION 37 (2) (n).]

32. (1) An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the District Magistrate and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order, and bearing a Court fee stamp in accordance with article 11 of schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the inspector whose order is appealed against and shall call upon the two assessors to appear on such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

(3) An assessor appointed in accordance with the provision of clause (2) shall receive a fee of rupees twenty-five for the hearing of the appeal. The fee shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

[SECTION 37 (2) (o).]

33. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of any notice, order or extract of an inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or Manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

34. Copies of the Act and these rules and of the abstract referred to in rule 30, in English and the vernacular language of the district, can be purchased from the inspector notified under sub-section (5) of section 4 as the inspector to whom notices are to be sent.

FORM A.

Register of Factories.

Serial No. of Factory.	District.	Place.	Class of Factory.	Name of Factory.	Name of occupier or representative of occupier.	Name of Manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.	Average number of operatives employed.				Whether interval is given after six hours' work and, if so, time and length of interval, or whether factory is worked in accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from interval and, if so, under what provision of section 21.	Whether holiday is invariably given on Sundays or week days are sometimes substituted or whether Factory is exempted and, if so, under what provision of section 23.	REMARKS.
								Adults.		Children.				
								Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM C.

*Certificate.*

1. Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name \_\_\_\_\_
3. Father's name \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sex and caste or religion \_\_\_\_\_
5. Residence \_\_\_\_\_
6. Age certified \_\_\_\_\_
7. Physical fitness \_\_\_\_\_
8. Distinctive marks \_\_\_\_\_

Thumb impression.

A. B.,  
Initials of certifying Surgeon.

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that I have personally examined—  
(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>Son</sup>  
Daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ (caste, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

residing at \_\_\_\_\_ who is desirous of being  
employed in a Factory, and that <sup>if</sup>  $\frac{his}{her}$  age as nearly as can be ascertained  
from my examination is \_\_\_\_\_ years and that  $\frac{he}{she}$  is fit for employment  
in a Factory.

$\frac{His}{Her}$  descriptive marks are \_\_\_\_\_

Thumb impression.

A. B.,  
Certifying Surgeon.

Date.		Factories visited for other work done.		Remarks on defects found and directions and orders issued.
Place.		Factories visited for the purpose of the Cotton Duties Act.		

Diary Inspector.

FORM B.

FORM D.

*Register of fees paid for the issue of duplicate certificate under section 7 of the Factories Act.*

Date.	Serial No.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initial of Certifying Surgeon.

Paid into Treasury

Date

Signature of Certifying Surgeon.

FORM E.

*Report of Accident.*

Dated                      the                      191

I hereby to give notice under rule  
of the Factory Rules that an accident occurred in the factory of  
at                      o'clock on                      causing  
<sup>death</sup>  
<sup>serious injury</sup> to the person mentioned below :—  
<sup>slight injury</sup>

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature and extent of injury.

The injured person was working in the                      department, the injury was  
caused by the                      machine

The injured person is under treatment by

(Signed) A. B.,  
Manager.

FORM F.  
*Register of Children.*

•Number.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Caste or Religion.	Number of certificate.	Date of certificate.	Nature of employment.	Number of shift in which employed.	Remarks.

• *Note.*—The number given here will be the same as the number on the token, if any.

## FORM G.

*Abstract of Act and Rules for Textile Factories.**Applicable to all persons.*

1. No person shall be employed for more than twelve hours in any one day.
2. No person shall be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m., unless he is employed in a system of shifts approved by the inspector.
3. There shall be after each six hours of work a stoppage of half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued except by persons employed in a system of shifts approved by the inspector.
4. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

*Exceptions to 1, 2, 3 and 4—*

- (a) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers ;
  - (b) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps ;
  - (c) work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ; \*
  - (d) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory ;
- EXPLANATION.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."
- (e) work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

*Further exceptions to 1, 2 and 3—*

- (f) work on sizing, calendering, finishing, sewing and tailoring ;
- (g) work on cloth-printing, bleaching and dyeing.

*Applicable to women only.*

5. No woman shall work before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m. or for more than 11 hours on any one day.

*Applicable to children only.*

6. No child shall be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m., or for more than 6 hours on any one day.
7. No person shall employ or permit to be employed any child in more than one factory on any one day.
8. No child shall be employed unless he is over 9 years of age and has obtained a certificate of age and physical fitness.
9. Every child when at work must have in his possession either his certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate.
10. No child shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to another child.



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•Number.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Caste or Religion.	Number of certificate.	Date of certificate.	Nature of employment.	Number of shift in which employed.	Remarks.

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- (a) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers ;
  - (b) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps ;
  - (c) work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ;
  - (d) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory ;
- EXPLANATION.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."
- (e) work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

*Further exceptions to 1, 2 and 3—*

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7. No person shall employ or permit to be employed any child in more than one factory on any one day.
8. No child shall be employed unless he is over 9 years of age and has obtained a certificate of age and physical fitness.
9. Every child when at work must have in his possession either his certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate.
10. No child shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to another child.

11. No child shall obtain two certificates under section 7 or section 8 of the Act, but if he loses his certificate he may apply to the certifying Surgeon for a duplicate certificate, the fee for which shall be one rupee.

12. When a child goes to work in a new factory he must give up his token (if any), but must show his certificate to the Manager of the new factory.

(Signed) A. B.,  
Inspector of Factories.

Address.

\_\_\_\_\_

No. 387 of 1911.

MILLOWNEERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 13th December 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 5720, dated 26th September 1911, I am directed to submit herewith the opinions of my Committee on the Draft Rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.

*Rule 2 Proviso*, (1) The attention of Government is drawn to the fact that a District Magistrate is not supposed to be an expert and is not competent therefore to issue instructions re ventilation, guarding machinery and such kindred technical matters. In the opinion of my Committee it would be most undesirable for such a person to exercise the powers prescribed in this rule. (See Report of Select Committee on Factory Act, Chapter II, sub-clauses 4 & 5.)

*Rule 11*. The attention of Government is respectfully drawn to paragraph 75 of the Factory Commission Report. As therein recommended this Association trusts that all qualified Mill Doctors will be approved by the certifying Surgeon and allowed to examine children and grant provisional certificates.

*Rules 18 & 19*. As Government have appointed a Special Factory Ventilation Commission, it is expected that that Commission will be the right and proper authority to fix the standard of ventilation, say, so many parts of Carbonic Acid Gas in 10,000. These rules are therefore redundant. At the same time the attention of Government is drawn to the following paragraph, printed on page 3 of the first report of the Departmental Committee on the ventilation of factories and workshops:—

“The existence of a certain cubic air space per person affords no reliable guarantee of reasonably sufficient ventilation, and indeed the most highly vitiated air met with by the Committee was in rooms with an air space of about 10,000 cubic feet per person or 40 times the legal minimum.”

It is, therefore, undeniably clear that Rule 18 cannot be put into practice. Rule 19 is also open to the same objections, for, if Spinning Room and Reeling Room openings are to be provided at the rate of 5 sq. feet for each person employed in such room, it will be impossible at times to carry on the process of manufacture. It has been conclusively proved that this rule cannot be enforced neither here nor in any part of the world where spinning processes are carried out. Hence it is that the existing rule has never been enforced by the Government of

**Bombay.** It must be remembered that some factories have mechanical ventilation installations and it is therefore hoped Government will be pleased, for the reasons stated, to omit Rules 18 and 19, especially in view of the fact already pointed out that the Special Commission is the proper expert authority to deal with ventilation.

*Rule 20. (3.)* It is not specified what number of urinals are to be provided in a mill in proportion to men employed. As this may cause trouble with the Inspector, this Association recommend that where there are employed more than 100 persons, one urinal should be provided for every 100 persons in addition to latrines, if they are not on the flushing principle.

*Rule 22 (ii).* The system of fence rods as allowed under present Rule 22 (ii) has worked very well and there is no necessity to insist on wooden planks, especially as no grave accident has occurred to warrant this serious change. If wooden planks are fixed, they will seriously interfere with the cleaning of machinery when the machine is stopped. Further there will be a greater danger of fire from the fly accumulated. It is, therefore, contended that fence rods should be allowed and that the present Rule 22, which has worked satisfactorily, should remain in force.

*Rule 22 (iii).* Above remarks apply to this rule also.

*Rule 23 (v).* There is no necessity for insisting on having a countershaft for calendering machines, as there has been no accident of any serious nature on the calenders. Besides all calendering machines, when driven from shafting, are provided with a friction clutch. Moreover for big calenders it will be impossible to have suitable countershafts with fast and loose pulleys because they take at times 50/70 H. P. All belt shifters are not necessarily operated by a rack and pinion. Some of them are made with a travelling screw worm and a chain and they are quite as efficient. Therefore the words "calendering machines" and the words "operated by a rack and pinion" should be omitted from this sub-section and the word "efficient" should be added before the words "belt shifters."

*Rule 23 (vi).* Self-locking doors over the jack box motion and adjacent parts of slubbing, intermediate and roving frames do not exist in most mills, and on the old pattern frames they cannot be applied. An ordinary sheet iron guard, but not locking, can be made suitable for the old frames. There have been no accidents to speak of from this cause. This Rule may, however, be made obligatory for frames which may be in operation from the date the Act comes into force.

*Rule 29.* My Committee consider the first paragraph should be deleted as it will entail unnecessary work. The periods of employment of men and women can be posted upon the notice board of a mill in connection with notice form G., as required by section 36 (1) of the New Factory Act.

*Rule 32.* My Committee observe that, under the Act a District Magistrate is also an Inspector, as well as the appealing authority, for the District, and they therefore consider, in cases where a District Magistrate has issued orders as an Inspector and there is an appeal lodged against such orders, that the Magistrate who issued the orders should not hear the appeal. Either an independent Judicial officer or the Commissioner of the District should try the case. This recommendation applies to the Mofussil Districts only.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,  
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PARSE,  
Ag. Secretary,

## Appendix G

## Ventilation of Cotton Textile Factories.

No. 4904 of 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th August 1911.THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, a copy of Government Resolution No. 4903 of this date, regarding the appointment of a Committee to report on ventilation in cotton textile factories.—I have, etc.,

L. ROBERTSON,  
Secretary to Government.*Factories.—**Appointment of a Committee to report on  
ventilation in cotton textile factories.*

No. 4903.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th August 1911.

## RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

In paragraph 94\* of their Report, the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 observed that ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, was in general excellent but in regard to cotton textile factories they were of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation might be insisted on. They recommended that the standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air and that no attempt should be made to fix a standard of humidity. The Government of India are of opinion that the inquiry necessary to fix the standard of purity of air can best be carried out in Bombay and have requested the Bombay Government to appoint a Committee to make the inquiry.

2. The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to appoint the following Committee for the purpose:—

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman.

The Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt.

Mr. N. N. Wadia.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories.

The investigation should extend to cotton textile factories throughout the Bombay Presidency, and the Committee are requested to make recommendations both for a standard expressed in terms of volume of carbon dioxide and also for the rules necessary to enforce that standard, to be issued under section 37 (2) (g) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

L. ROBERTSON,  
Secretary to Government.

*\*Extract paragraph 94 of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission 1908.*

94. Our observations show that the ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, is in general excellent, and no provisions regarding the purity of the air are required in such cases. In cotton textile factories the conditions in this respect vary widely; speaking generally, the newer mills are admirably ventilated, while the arrangement in the older mills are such, that though ventilating contrivances exist, they are not effective in actual practice. In order to obtain a comfortable degree of warmth in the cold weather or in order to prevent threads snapping in the hot dry months, or when a dry breeze is blowing, it is the custom in most mills not fitted with modern ventilating arrangements to shut all the windows. In these circumstances the atmosphere of the work rooms soon becomes very vitiated; and it requires no demonstration that continued work in such foul air must necessarily be most injurious to the operatives. We would refer, in this connection, to our inspection notes on mills Nos. 3, 27, 28 and 29. As one witness of long practical experience stated, any man would feel exhausted even if he merely sat in a chair in some of the work rooms for eight or nine hours, the atmosphere was so foul. Others were of opinion that the vitiated air in the mills was largely responsible both for the careless habits of work of the operatives, and for their frequent absences from the work rooms. The conditions in some mills were, they considered, such as to preclude any display of energy, and to necessitate frequent absences in order to obtain a breath of pure air. Our observations have convinced us that these statements are justified by the conditions obtaining in some cotton textile mills, and we are therefore of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air, in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation may be insisted on. Unless a standard of purity be fixed, it will be impossible for the inspectors to effect any improvement in respect of this matter. The standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air; and power should be taken in the new Act authorizing the Governor General in Council to prescribe and enforce such a standard. The question of the standard actually to be fixed is one for chemical and medical experts; and we recommend that arrangement should now be made to conduct the experimental work necessary in order to arrive at a decision on this point. We do not consider that the standard adopted in England could be applied, without careful examination as to its suitability to India.

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No. 301 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 8th September 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4904 of 1911, dated 14th instant, forwarding a copy of Government Resolution No. 4903, regarding the appointment of a Committee to report on ventilation in Cotton Textile Factories.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
*Ag. Secretary*

No. 1 of 1911.

BOMBAY, 1st September 1911.

THE CHAIRMAN,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, in connection with the inquiry now being made by the recently appointed Textile Factory Ventilation Committee, samples of air are being taken at a number of Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Should you desire to send a representative to be present at the time of the test, the Factory Inspectors, i.e., Mr. Engel for Ahmedabad and Mr. Chambers for Bombay, will arrange for your representative to accompany them to the Mills, on receipt of intimation to this effect.—I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,  
Chairman, Textile Factory Ventilation Committee.

No. 300 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 8th September 1911.

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., C.J.E., I.C.S.,  
CHAIRMAN, TEXTILE FACTORY VENTILATION COMMITTEE.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1 of 1911, dated 1st instant, intimating that samples of air are now being taken at a number of Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and inviting a representative of this Association to be present at the time of the test.

I am directed to thank you for your courtesy and to state that my Committee are not desirous at this stage of appointing a member to represent the Association on the occasion referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

## Appendix H.

### Municipal Licenses for Engines.

No. 36452 of 1910-11.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 17th March 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8 of 10th January 1911 objecting to the proposal requiring Millowners to apply for a renewal of the permits granted to them under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to say that I agree with you that the section cannot be applied to Mills which were erected before the passing of the Act and no renewal of the permits can therefore be demanded from them.

2. I am however unable to agree that such renewal cannot be required in the case of Mills established subsequent to the passing of the Act. Section 479 (1) requires that the period for which the license which in the case of Mills is granted under Section 390 should be specified, and I am unable to admit your suggestion that the entry of any indefinite period can correctly amount to a specification. If it had been intended that this time limit for permits should not be applicable in the case of Mills they would have been specially exempted as they have been from the provisions of Section 394.

3. I do not think that the legislation ever intended that a mill once established, it should be beyond the power of the Commissioner to regulate it, however serious a nuisance it might become and might be to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

4. I think however that you have been unnecessarily alarmed in this matter, because the proposal to require the renewal of permits annually on the payment of a small fee has not been made with any inquisitional object, nor with an idea of raising more revenue, but simply to bring the licensing system into better order and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to take stock annually of licensed premises in the City. As I should be sorry to do anything which I consider would have a serious effect on the industry, I am willing to direct that in the case of Mills already established the annual renewal of permits will not be required. In the case however of mills established after this date, it will be necessary to prescribe the period for which licenses granted remain in effect without renewal.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 96 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 8th April 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY,

Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 36452, dated the 17th ultimo, regarding the question of permits to be granted to Mills under Section 390 of the Municipal Act; and I am to convey the thanks of the Committee for the assurances given that the proposal requiring the renewal of permits was made with no other object than to bring the licensing system into better order, and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to take stock annually of licensed premises in the City.

In conclusion I am to state that this Association accepts your concluding proposal that Mills already established will not be required to renew their permits, but that for all mills established after the 17th March 1911, it will be necessary to prescribe the period for which licenses granted will remain in effect without renewal.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.



## Appendix I.

### Assessment of Mills.

No. 36453 of 1910-11.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 17th March 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of revising the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City have requested me to address the Millowners' Association, with a view to ascertain their views on the subject. As the Association is aware, the present arrangement in regard to the assessment of Mills was arrived at in the year 1883-84. Since then there has been a very great rise in the value of properties throughout the City and the rise in the rents of other properties in the City during the last 25 years amounts to 127 per cent. The assessment of Government properties has moreover been lately revised and greatly increased. It is impossible therefore to expect that the valuation of Mill properties can be allowed longer to remain at the figure fixed before the rise in the value which has taken place in Bombay. It is calculated that if a valuation were fixed at the rates of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. in the cost of land and buildings respectively, the present assessment of Mill properties would be increased by 80 per cent., while if the assessment were based on rental value, the increase would be 110 per cent., even if buildings alone were considered. If the value of the land in the compound used for stacking coal, etc., were added, the total percentage of increase would amount to 134 per cent. You are no doubt aware that the assessment on Mills in other cities is much higher than in Bombay.

In Calcutta on mill premises, *i.e.*, buildings, which are not erected for letting purposes and are not ordinarily let the annual value is arrived at by taking 5 per cent. on the cost of the building and land including tanks as part of the same premises and a reasonable amount is deducted on account of depreciation, if any.

In Madras they are valued in the same way but 6 per cent. is taken on the cost of the building and land.

In the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, the assessment is made according to various methods which you have doubtless the means of ascertaining.

I shall therefore be glad of an early expression of your Association's views on the subject.

I have the honour at the same time to request the favour of the Association's opinion as to whether the decision that may be arrived at in regard to Spinning and Weaving Mills should also be applied to Dye Works. You are doubtless aware that two Dye Works are assessed at present on cost, while the Bleaching and Dyeing Departments that are now attached to many Spinning Mills are assessed on the same basis as is applied to the spinning portion. This is obviously inconsistent.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 101 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 10th April 1911.THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 36453, dated 17th March 1911, regarding the question of revising the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

2. My Committee have given their best attention to your remarks, and quite realize your point of view, but at the same time they cannot help seriously feeling that the present is an inopportune moment for raising so grave a question. The whole mill industry is in a very critical condition, and its future is viewed with concern. Twenty-two mills have already closed down, and more are expected to follow, while most of the remaining number are working more or less at a loss. For the above reason also the rental value of mill buildings must necessarily be very poor at the present time.

3. In these circumstances, my Committee respectfully suggest that, in consideration of the difficulties the mill industry has to contend against in these days, the question of revising the assessment might be postponed until somewhat more favourable conditions prevail. Trusting this appeal will meet with your approval.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 2292 of 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 29th April 1911.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 101 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to observe that, though there may be good reason for postponing the application of an increased assessment, it would seem desirable to consider the question of a revision of the method of assessment. I would therefore request the favour of the opinion of your Association, whether the methods prevailing as the basis of assessment in Calcutta and Madras are fair in themselves.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 128 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 18th May 1911.P. R. CADELL, Esq., I.C.S.,  
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2292, dated 29th April, I have the honour to enquire whether you will receive a small Sub-Committee of this Association in your office, for the purpose of discussing the proposed revision of the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in this City?

## Appendix I.

### Assessment of Mills.

No. 36453 of 1910-11.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 17th March 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of revising the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City have requested me to address the Millowners' Association, with a view to ascertain their views on the subject. As the Association is aware, the present arrangement in regard to the assessment of Mills was arrived at in the year 1883-84. Since then there has been a very great rise in the value of properties throughout the City and the rise in the rents of other properties in the City during the last 25 years amounts to 127 per cent. The assessment of Government properties has moreover been lately revised and greatly increased. It is impossible therefore to expect that the valuation of Mill properties can be allowed longer to remain at the figure fixed before the rise in the value which has taken place in Bombay. It is calculated that if a valuation were fixed at the rates of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. in the cost of land and buildings respectively, the present assessment of Mill properties would be increased by 80 per cent., while if the assessment were based on rental value, the increase would be 110 per cent., even if buildings alone were considered. If the value of the land in the compound used for stacking coal, etc., were added, the total percentage of increase would amount to 184 per cent. You are no doubt aware that the assessment on Mills in other cities is much higher than in Bombay.

In Calcutta on mill premises, i.e., buildings, which are not erected for letting purposes and are not ordinarily let the annual value is arrived at by taking 5 per cent. on the cost of the building and land including tanks as part of the same premises and a reasonable amount is deducted on account of depreciation, if any.

In Madras they are valued in the same way but 6 per cent. is taken on the cost of the building and land.

In the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, the assessment is made according to various methods which you have doubtless the means of ascertaining.

I shall therefore be glad of an early expression of your Association's views on the subject.

I have the honour at the same time to request the favour of the Association's opinion as to whether the decision that may be arrived at in regard to Spinning and Weaving Mills should also be applied to Dye Works. You are doubtless aware that two Dye Works are assessed at present on cost, while the Bleaching and Dyeing Departments that are now attached to many Spinning Mills are assessed on the same basis as is applied to the spinning portion. This is obviously inconsistent.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 101 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 10th April 1911.THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 36453, dated 17th March 1911, regarding the question of revising the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

2. My Committee have given their best attention to your remarks, and quite realize your point of view, but at the same time they cannot help seriously feeling that the present is an inopportune moment for raising so grave a question. The whole mill industry is in a very critical condition, and its future is viewed with concern. Twenty-two mills have already closed down, and more are expected to follow, while most of the remaining number are working more or less at a loss. For the above reason also the rental value of mill buildings must necessarily be very poor at the present time.

3. In these circumstances, my Committee respectfully suggest that, in consideration of the difficulties the mill industry has to contend against in these days, the question of revising the assessment might be postponed until somewhat more favourable conditions prevail. Trusting this appeal will meet with your approval.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 2292 of 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 29th April 1911.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 101 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to observe that, though there may be good reason for postponing the application of an increased assessment, it would seem desirable to consider the question of a revision of the method of assessment. I would therefore request the favour of the opinion of your Association, whether the methods prevailing as the basis of assessment in Calcutta and Madras are fair in themselves.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 128 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 18th May 1911.P. R. CADELL, Esq., I.C.S.,  
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2292, dated 29th April, I have the honour to enquire whether you will receive a small Sub-Committee of this Association in your office, for the purpose of discussing the proposed revision of the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in this City?

Should this suggestion not meet with your approval, I am to ask whether you could kindly attend a meeting of the full Committee in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at an early date?—I have, etc.,

**R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,**  
Ag. Secretary.

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No. 3797 of 1911-1912.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 19th May 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 128 of the 18th instant, I have the honour by direction to inform you that the Commissioner will be glad to meet a Sub-Committee of your Association at this Office. Any forenoon will suit him best.—I have, etc.,

**A. W. SHETE,**  
Assistant to Commissioner.

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No. 149 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 16th June 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3797, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Chairman of this Association and the undersigned will be pleased to meet you informally in connection with the assessment of mills on Monday next, the 19th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time).—I have, etc.

**R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,**  
Ag. Secretary.

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No. 15878 of 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 8th September 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to the interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr D. E. Wacha had with me on the 10th August 1911, I should be glad to be informed whether I may expect any communication from you on the subject of the revision of the assessment on mills, as I have to submit a report to the Corporation at an early date.—I have, etc.,

**P. R. CADELL,**  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 333 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 10th October 1911.THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 15878, dated 8th ultimo, regarding the revision of the assessment on mills, I am directed to request that you will kindly allow the matter to stand over until the return from England of the Chairman of the Association, who is due to arrive in Bombay by the incoming mail.

My Committee hope to be able to submit their views on this question, for your consideration, in the course of the next fortnight.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

No. 21595 of 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 31st October 1911.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 333 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to request the favour of being informed when I may expect to receive your Committee's views re the assessment of mills.

2. As it is desirable to get to some workable basis without further delay, I would suggest that your Association should express its preference for one of the methods of assessments prevailing in other places, which are referred to in my No. 86453 of 17th March 1911. The methods which are likely to be the most workable are (1) to charge an assessment on all buildings connected with the mills based on the original cost, making an allowance for depreciation, All land not built upon would have to be charged at the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood, allowing, if necessary, a rebate if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for mill purposes, have been easily let; (2) to charge on a rental basis, the theoretical value of similar premises, both buildings and land occupied for other purposes, which might be fixed for a locality, making where necessary, a rebate as suggested in (1) above.

3. Either method would produce inequalities between the various mills, caused either by their differing ages and situations, but it is for your Committee to judge how far these inequalities are unavoidable, and how far they are compensated for by other advantages, e.g., convenient situation in the town or improved construction which allows of better output.

4. Some arrangement must be come to very shortly, and I should therefore be obliged by an early communication from you.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 350 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 6th November 1911.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 21595 of 31st October, and in reply I am directed to inform you that as a workable basis my Committee are prepared to accept your proposal No. 1, viz., "to charge an assessment on all buildings connected with the mills based on the original cost, making an allowance for depreciation; all land not built upon to be charged at the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood allowing, if necessary, a rebate, if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for mill purposes, have been easily let." In calculating on this basis, my Committee trust that you will be pleased to fix the percentage for rental valuation at 4 per cent. on the cost of land and buildings on the basis mentioned above.

My Committee also trust that this basis will also be applied to Dye Works, as at present, so as to get a uniform basis for valuation of all manufacturing buildings.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Acting Secretary.

No. 26515 OF 1911.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 4th January 1912.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 350 of the 6th November 1911, I have the honour to inform you that the ordinary rate of assessment on large buildings not erected for letting purposes is 5 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings. I am willing to recommend that in the case of mill buildings a special rate at 4 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings should be allowed. This is the rate at which buildings belonging to Government are assessed, and no lower rate can be allowed.

2. Quarters for Managers and Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters, etc., and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis would continue to be so assessed. All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the mill in the mill compound would be assessed with the buildings. Chimneys and tanks, which are at present not assessed, would also be subject to assessment.

3. Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for mill purposes would be required to be fenced off, and would be separately valued.

4. The valuation should be subject to revision at the end of 5 or 10 years as may be agreed upon, the revision being based on the value of the land and the value of the buildings at the time of revision.

5. According to a statement which has been prepared in my office, the valuation of the land, on a basis of 4 per cent. on the value in 1910, will be Rs. 8,90,919 and Rs. 30,72,973, will represent 6 per cent. on the value of the buildings. The total of Rs. 39,63,892 represents an increase of Rs. 16,48,611 or 71 per cent. over the valuation, fixed in 1883 and still in force of Rs. 23,15,281. To this must be added the value of chimneys and tanks. The valuation of the land above shown is, however, based on its value, not on its cost.

6. As I have to bring the matter shortly before a Committee of the Corporation, I should be obliged by being informed as early as possible whether you have any remarks to offer at present.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,  
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 30 of 1912.

MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 5th February 1912.

P. R. CADELL, Esq., I.C.S.,  
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 26515, dated 4th instant, regarding the assessment of mills, and to inform you, in reply, that my Committee have carefully considered the proposals in this connection, which you contemplate recommending to the Corporation and have authorized me to accept them, although they feel the rates are still rather high.

2. My Committee assume that the suitable allowance for depreciation on all buildings as mentioned in your letter, dated 31st October 1911, and in our reply thereto, dated 6th November 1911, will still be granted.

3. I am also authorized to accept your proposals regarding the assessment of quarters for Managers, Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters and all land for storing and stacking purposes.

4. It is observed that land purchased for future extensions and not actually used for mill purposes, must be fenced off; my Committee are of opinion that this is an unnecessary restriction, and respectfully contend it should not be insisted on.

5. They also note that the valuation will be subject to revision at the end of 5 or 10 years. It is hoped the latter period will be the one finally agreed upon and that such future revisions will be on the present basis, viz., 4 per cent. on the cost of value of land and 6 per cent. on the cost of value of buildings, with a suitable allowance for depreciation.

6. I am to convey the thanks of my Committee for the very courteous manner in which you have met them in this matter.—I have, etc.,

E. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.



## Appendix J.

### Bolting down of Covers of Beaters of Cotton Openers, &c.

CIRCULAR No. F. I.—228 OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY, 25th April 1911.

The following Circular is issued in modification of the office Circular No. F. I.—549, dated August 9th, 1910.

The covers of beaters of Cotton Openers, combined openers and scutchers, 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.

Managers are desired to comply with the above instructions within six weeks from the date of the receipt of this circular.

P. B. HAIGH,  
Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Bombay.

No. 121 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 10th May 1911.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,  
Bombay.

SIR,—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to your Circular No. F. I.—228 of 1911, dated 25th April 1911, issued to all the mills in Bombay, requiring them to comply within 6 weeks with the following regulation :—

“The covers of beaters of cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, 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.”

My Committee have instructed me to inform you that this order to securely fasten the panel doors of all openers is not practically workable, nor in their opinion it is necessary, because, even with the panel doors open, there cannot be any danger to the workmen.

They also think that probably by mistake the panel doors have been referred to instead of the desk doors between the beater cover and the desk glass near the cages. I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know if this is correct.

My Committee submit that such a general Circular regarding fencing machinery, &c., should not be issued without first being published in the *Government Gazette* as required by Section 39 of the new Factory Bill, which will come into force in July 1912, or without previously consulting this Association, and they respectfully request that the Circular may be amended.—I have, etc.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 300—F. I. OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY, 17th May 1911.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 121, dated the 10th instant, and to inform you that the matter is receiving my attention:

As regards the panel doors referred to in the circular, your presumption that the instructions in the circular refer to "desk doors" is correct.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,  
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay,

No. 333—F. I. OF 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY, 2nd June 1911.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th May, I have the honour to state that the circular to which you refer had in view the panel doors or desk doors between the beater cover and the cage of cotton openers, not the panel doors of the dust chambers of the same. Accidents have occurred owing to operatives opening these panel doors whilst the machines have been working, and it is necessary that steps be taken to render such opening a matter of greater difficulty. In any cases in which millowners contend that the covers of beaters of Cotton Openers and scutchers, or the panel doors of the same or covers of beaters, etc., of waste breakers and similar machines in use in their mills are of such a type that accidents are impossible, the Factory Inspectors will consider whether any exemption from this circular should be recommended.

2. With regard to the concluding portion of your letter, I have the honour to remark that the procedure prescribed under the New Factory Act will not be adopted until the Act comes into force. If after the explanation furnished above your Committee is still of opinion that the circular referred to is unreasonable, I shall be glad to consider any objections that they may put forward.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,  
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

No. 139 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 5th June 1911.THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I.—333, dated 2nd instant, regarding the bolting down of covers of beaters of cotton openers, etc., and to convey the thanks of my Committee for the explanations contained therein.

I am to add my Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly issue amended instructions to the mills in this connection.—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

No. F.I.—345 of 1911.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY, 10th June 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 139, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I do not see that any amended instructions are necessary. If the Agent of any mill thinks that the orders in the circular are unnecessary in his case, he can apply to me, and I shall be glad to consider any objections that he may put forward. One or two Agents have already done so.—I have, etc.

E. L. SALE,  
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

## Appendix K.

### Income-tax on Mills.

Statement showing the percentage allowed in different Provinces for depreciation on machinery and buildings, in ascertaining the net profits of factories for Income-tax purposes, and the method by which the capital cost is estimated in each case.

Province.	Amount of depreciation allowed.	Method of calculating capital cost.
Madras ... ..	On machinery.—Actual appropriation of the year, subject to maximum of 10 per cent. on present value.	Present value taken from balance sheet, subject to verification.
Bengal ... ..	On block generally.—Actual appropriation of the year subject to following maxima:—  (i) Iron foundries and machine shops ... 10 per cent. (ii) Paper mills } ... 7½ " (iii) Ice factories } (iv) Jute and cotton mills } (v) Oil mills ... } 5 " (vi) Silk mills ... } (vii) Steam printing presses } (viii) Hydraulic presses } (ix) Bone-crushing mills... } 2½ " (x) Flour mills ... } (xi) Glass manufactories— (a) Buildings ... 2½ " (b) Furnace... ... 10½ "	Capital cost of block taken from printed accounts.

Province.	Amount of depreciation allowed.	Method of calculating capital cost.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	<p><i>Where accounts are audited—</i>  <i>On block generally.—5 per cent. on value of block.</i></p> <p><i>Where accounts are not audited—</i>  <i>On buildings.—One-sixth of estimated letting value.</i>  <i>On machinery.—Either actual expenses on repairs, or, occasionally, 5 per cent. on initial cost.</i></p>	Value of block taken from audited balance sheet.
United Provinces ...	<p>General rule as follows, though not variably observed :—</p> <p><i>On buildings.—Fixed deduction of 2½ per cent. on original cost.</i>  <i>On machinery.—Similar deduction of 5 per cent. on original cost.</i></p>	
Bombay (excluding Sind).	<p><i>On buildings.—Actual expenditure of the year on repairs and general upkeep. No allowance for "book" depreciation.</i></p> <p><i>On machinery.—Actual appropriation of the year's accounts, subject to maximum of 5 per cent. on present value of capital cost.</i></p>	Capital cost is taken as original cost price plus cost of repairs and renewals made from capital or depreciation account. Depreciation allowances of previous years are taken into account in the calculation.
Sind ... ..	<i>On block generally.—5 per cent. on capital cost.</i>	Capital cost taken from audited accounts.
Punjab ... ..	<i>On buildings and machinery.—Actual expenditure on replacements.</i>	
Central Provinces. Burma ... ..	} <i>On buildings and machinery.—Actual appropriation of the year.</i>	

No. 116 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 9th May 1911.THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Simla.

SIR,

The Committee of this Association has considered the printed statement issued and laid before the Viceregal Council in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt., as to the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of machinery and buildings in ascertaining the nett profits of factories for Income-tax purposes and the method by which the Capital cost is estimated in each case, and I am directed to place before you the views of my Committee on this question.

2. It is felt that the method of assessment in Bombay is not only unfair but less favourable than that adopted in other parts of India as is clearly shown in the printed statement. Up to two years ago allowance was made for depreciation to the extent of 5 per cent. on the amount of initial cost of machinery only in the audited balance sheet of each and every year, this allowance being deducted from the profits the tax was levied on the nett profits. Since then a new method has been introduced by which, in case of all those mills working over 20 years, the total amount set aside for depreciation for the whole past two decades is first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet, and 5 per cent. is then only allowed on the balance. This system of assessment is not adopted in any other part of India, though it is believed to be in force in Lancashire, where every year  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on machinery and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on buildings is allowed for depreciation on the nett value of machinery and buildings after deducting the amount of depreciation allowed in the previous year.

3. Secondly, there is no uniform method of assessment in India. In Bombay, for instance, 5 per cent. depreciation was allowed on machinery only, whilst in Bengal and other Provinces the depreciation is allowed on machinery and on buildings at 5 per cent. for both on Capital cost of block in case of Jute and Textile Mills. It is thought unfair that no allowance should be made in Bombay regarding the depreciation of buildings in which machinery is housed as the wear and tear of such buildings is evident, and is always allowed for by Millowners in their profit and loss accounts.

4. In conclusion it is felt by this Association that whatever system of assessment is ultimately adopted, it should be standardized throughout India, if not for all kinds of factories, it should at least be for all Textile Factories. It is further felt that the allowance for depreciation should be made not only on machinery but also on all Textile Buildings; and in the opinion of my Committee a uniform allowance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery on the initial cost value of each would be considered fair and would meet with the approval of all engaged in the Textile Trade of this country.

5. Hoping these suggestions will receive your favourable consideration, and that the Imperial Government will approve of the advantages of simplification and uniformity in a Tax which at present is a source of much misunderstanding and inconvenience to all concerned.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 2980-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
SIMLA, 16th May 1911.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, Esq.,  
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 116, dated the 9th May 1911, regarding the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of machinery and buildings in ascertaining the nett profits of factories for Income-tax purposes. I am to say that it will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

J. E. C. JUKES,  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 246-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
CALCUTTA, 18th January 1912.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 2980-F., dated the 16th May 1911, I am directed to say that the Government of India have carefully considered the views of your Association, as conveyed in your letter No. 116, dated the 9th May 1911, regarding the method adopted in Bombay of allowing deduction for depreciation of machinery in ascertaining the nett profits of factories for purposes of Income-tax assessment. They do not see any injustice in that method, which appears to them to be necessary in order to prevent the aggregate amount of the deductions allowed on account of depreciation from exceeding the actual cost of the machinery. They have, however, consulted the Government of Bombay regarding the proposal of your Association to allow 2½ per cent. for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery. The Local Government have no objection to this proposal, but explain that it will be necessary to define clearly the Buildings upon which this depreciation allowance will be permissible, as several Mills and other Companies in Bombay are understood to own bungalows and *chawls*, the cost of which is incorporated in the Companies' accounts.

2. As regards the request made in paragraph 4 of your letter of the 9th May 1911, I am to say that the Government of India do not think it advisable to standardize the method of Income-tax assessment in the several Provinces, in view of the varying local circumstances obtaining in each. But they have addressed the Local Governments in the matter, with a view to clear and equitable rules being framed in each Province, suitable to its special circumstances.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,

Under Secretary to the Government of India

No. 32 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 6th February 1912.THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 246-F., dated 18th ultimo, and to convey the thanks of my Committee for the concession which has been granted to the Millowners of Bombay, of an allowance of 2½ per cent. for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery.

My Committee await with interest a copy of the rules it is proposed to frame for each Province in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

No. 41 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 20th February 1912.THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Calcutta.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 32, dated 6th instant, regarding the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of machinery and buildings, in ascertaining the nett profits of factories—especially Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills—for Income-tax purposes, I am requested by the Committee to further point out that Cotton Mills, whether in the Bombay Presidency or in Bengal or the United Provinces, are similar in all respects, and it is therefore respectfully submitted that the allowance for depreciation on machinery and buildings should be the same in all Provinces.

2. Bengal, however, is allowed a 5 per cent. depreciation on buildings and machinery, while Bombay is only granted a 2½ per cent. allowance on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery.

3. Whatever system of assessment is ultimately adopted, it should, it is felt, be standardized throughout India for each particular kind of industry, and my Committee respectfully request that, as the Government of India have sanctioned depreciation on buildings, to the extent of 5 per cent. on the capital cost of block in Bengal, a similar standard should be fixed for the Bombay Presidency.

4. My Committee also contend that the new method lately adopted in Bombay for all mills working over 20 years (by which the total amount set aside for depreciation for the past two decades, is first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. then allowed on the balance), should either be in force in Bengal or cancelled in this Presidency.

5. A reconsideration of the whole matter, in the light of the above views, is requested; and I am to add that my Committee await with interest a copy of the rules it is proposed to frame for each Province in this connection.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,  
Chairman,R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

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## Appendix L.

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### Import Duty on Tallow.

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No. 265 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 8th August 1911.THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

At a recent interview which the Committee of this Association had with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence the question of the inexpediency of levying Import Duty on Tallow was discussed. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence recommended the

Committee, if they desired to make any representation in the matter to address the Imperial Government through the kind offices of the Government of Bombay. I have the honour therefore to request by direction of my Committee that Government will be pleased for the reasons below stated to add Tallow to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty when intended for use in a Weaving Mill:—

- (1) Government have already decided that a number of articles such as China-clay, etc., should be exempted from duty when imported for use by an owner of a Weaving Mill. My Committee in making the present request are not asking Government to introduce any new principle in the matter of exemption from duty but are merely suggesting that the principle already adopted by Government should be applied in the case of an article which stands on precisely the same footing as other articles, in favour of which exemption has been granted. Government have already recognised by the inclusion of velvet pulp that the list originally issued in 1896 was not final and is subject to addition and revision as circumstances may justify.
- (2) Tallow is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth. No other article can be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth.
- (3) Attempts have been made to substitute other articles, but they have all had to be discarded owing to greater expense and unsuitability for the purpose.
- (4) The precautions which Government have taken to prevent abuse of the concessions already granted in respect of other articles will be sufficient to secure from abuse the concession which it is hoped may be made in favour of Tallow.

My Committee trust that, under the circumstances, Government will be pleased to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated.—I have, etc.,

J. F. BRADBURY,

Deputy Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Ag. Secretary.

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No. 7627 OF 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th August 1911.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 265, dated 8th August 1911, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR.

For Under Secretary to Government.



No. 385 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 11th December 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,  
Calcutta.

Sir,

I have the honour to represent that the question of Import Duties generally has engaged the attention of my Committee for some time past and the inexpediency of levying this particular duty on Tallow, Cotton Rope, Resin Size, Soluble Oil and Drawing-in-Frames imported by Weaving Mills for manufacturing purposes only was discussed recently with the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.

My Committee now desire to place before you certain facts which they trust will enable the Governor General in Council to repeal this duty, so far as it applies to the goods specified above.

Tallow is an article which is indispensable in the weaving of cloth and no other articles can be substituted without impairing the quality of the cloth. Attempts had been made to substitute other articles, but all have had to be discarded owing to greater expense or unsuitability for the purpose. These remarks apply also to Resin Size and Soluble Oil.

My Committee understand that the Customs reason for not admitting Tallow free of this duty is that it can be used by mills for greasing machinery or ropes. Even if such were the case, the quantity that could be used for this purpose is so small as to be negligible when compared with the annual consumption of this commodity in weaving mills. A shed of 1,000 looms requires from 35 to 40 tons of tallow annually for sizing purposes and the cost is roughly £43 per ton (C. I. F., Bombay).

As regards cotton rope for driving machinery my Committee respectfully submit that it should be placed in the same category as belting, which is free. The expensive nature of this particular class of rope precludes the possibility of its being used for purposes other than that of driving machinery and provided a declaration to this effect is made by a mill or factory, my Committee contend it should be admitted free.

Drawing-in-Frames, imported by weaving mills and used for drawing in warp through healds and reeds, might also be admitted free. Although not driven by mechanical power these frames are essential for weaving purposes and cannot possibly be used for any other purpose.

As already explained to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, weaving mills have to pay the 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on all cloth manufactured by them, and my Committee are, therefore, of opinion that in all fairness the mills should not be called upon to pay this Import Duty on the stores mentioned above, which are required in the manufacture of the cloth which is taxed as aforesaid.

My Committee trust that this question of Import Duty, so far as it affects the articles abovementioned, will receive favourable consideration, and that Government will be pleased to accede to their wishes in the direction indicated, as has been done in the case of China Clay and other weaving stores, imported for manufacturing purposes by weaving mills, when the invoices are made out in the names of such mills. (See Government of India Notification No. 768 S. R., dated 14th February 1896).—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,  
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

No. 9138-106.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

CALCUTTA, 15th December 1911.

THE CHAIRMAN,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 385, dated the 11th December 1911, regarding the exemption from the payment of customs duty on tallow, cotton rope and certain other articles imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes, I am to say that your letter will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

A. C. McWATTERS,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

### Appendix M.

#### Covering of Yarn Bales.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,  
SHETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,

BOMBAY, 3rd March 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed by the Managing Committee of this Association to call your Committee's kind attention to the accompanying notice, dated 25th January 1911, published by the G. I. P. Railway Co., in connection with the covering of country-made piece goods, and to enquire whether they are going to take any action in that behalf.

We are respectfully to submit that the order contained in the notice is detrimental in various ways to the trades concerned, and to request that your Committee may be good enough to protest against its enforcement.—We are, etc.,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,  
MADHAVJI JESANG,  
Hon. Joint Secretaries,

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

##### NOTICE.

The public are reminded that consignments of Piece-Goods, Yarn and Twist are only accepted at Railway Risk when packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of excluding water or oil. If this rule is not complied with, such consignments will be accepted by this Railway at Owner's Risk only.

A. C. RUMBOLL,  
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 25th January 1911.

No. 105 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 13th April 1911.THE AGENT,  
G. I. P. RAILWAY,  
Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been called to a recent notice issued by the General Traffic Manager to the effect that consignments of Piece-Goods, Yarns and Twist would only be accepted at Railway Risk when packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin, or other covering capable of excluding water or oil, otherwise they would be despatched by the G. I. P. Railway at Owner's Risk.

Hitherto such conditions have not been insisted on, and my Committee feel that this order will bear harshly on the Mill Industry in this country, as it will involve an additional expense of about 12 annas per bale to the Mills, besides the payment of a much higher Railway freight when goods are despatched at Railway Risk. Greater care in the examination of consignments before despatch would, it is believed, preclude unfair damages being claimed from the Railway.

If however some protection is deemed necessary, it is suggested that the order should only apply during the monsoon months, that is, from June to September, as for the remaining eight months of the year the climate is uniformly dry and in noway likely to cause injury to consignments from water.

It is trusted that the wishes of the trade in this matter will be favourably considered and that no additional expense will be insisted on at a time when the Mill Industry is in a critical condition and carried on more or less at a loss.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 108 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 13th April 1911.THE HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,  
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,  
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3 of the 3rd ultimo with reference to the notice issued by the G. I. P. Railway in connection with the covering of country-made Piece-Goods, and to forward, for your information, a copy of a letter that has been addressed to the Railway regarding the enforcement of the order in question.—I am, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 4.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,  
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,  
BOMBAY, 20th April 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 108, dated the 13th instant, giving cover to a copy of the letter addressed by your Committee to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and thank you for the same. Please favour us with a copy of a reply when received by you.—Yours faithfully,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,  
MADHAVJI JAISING,  
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

No. 7.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,  
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,  
BOMBAY, 3rd May 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of our letter No. 3, dated the 3rd March 1911, and your reply thereto dated the 8th March 1911, we enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from the G. I. P. Railway, for your information.—Yours faithfully,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,  
MADHAVJI JAISING,  
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,  
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 25th April 1911.

No. G. G. 445.

THE BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,  
SETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 5 of the 21st April, I beg to invite your attention to the fact that the regulation complained of only applies to these commodities when tendered for despatch in *bundles* at Bombay, and since the Mills only deal in Bales, they will not be affected by the regulations this Railway has been obliged to circulate to protect its interests.—Yours truly,

Dy. Traffic Manager, Commercial.

No. 88-c-3.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,  
AGENT'S OFFICE,  
VICTORIA TERMINUS,  
BOMBAY, 17th May 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 105, dated 13th April 1911, regarding the recent notice issued by this Railway to the effect that consignments of Piece-Goods, Yarn and Twist will be accepted at Railway Risk only when packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of excluding water or oil, otherwise they will be despatched at Owner's Risk, I quote below the instructions which are in force in the matter:—

"(a) Piece-Goods, thread, yarn and twist, cotton, woollen, flax, hemp, silk or mixed with silk tendered for despatch in bundles at Bombay, and in bundles or bales at other stations on the G. L. P. Railway System, when not packed in waterproof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of keeping out water or oil will only be carried at Owner's Risk under Risk Note, Form A. Senders should in all cases be required to sign this Risk Note, unless they prove the packages are packed as prescribed."

2. It will be observed that these instructions apply only to consignments tendered for despatch in bundles at Bombay and will therefore scarcely affect the Mills who deal in bales. As, therefore, your Association is mainly concerned in traffic from the Bombay Mills and as the condition objected to has been withdrawn so far as traffic from Bombay is concerned, it is hoped that the action already taken will meet what is required.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK CLARK,  
Acting Secretary.

### Appendix N.

#### Quantity of Yarn consumed in the production of cloth,

No. 1739.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,  
CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY.

SIR,

It appears from the Reports of the Bombay Millowners' Association for 1904-05 and subsequent years that it has been assumed that the same quantity of Indian yarn was consumed in the production of cloth woven in the Indian Mills in the respective years as will be seen from the appended figures:—

	Yarn lbs.	Cloth lbs.
1904-05	158,746,555	158,746,555
1905-06	163,880,194	163,880,194
1906-07	165,767,858	165,767,858
1907-08	189,051,679	189,051,679
1908-09	192,864,597	192,864,597

This assumption does not seem to be correct, as no allowance has been made for wastage in manufacture or for sizing; and it appears that the consumption of imported yarn in the mills has been neglected.

I shall be indebted if you will be so good as to let me know if possible,—

- (1) How much imported yarn and how much Indian yarn was used in the Indian Mills in the manufacture of cotton goods in each of the last five years;
- (2) whether in the Association's estimate of the quantity of yarn used in Weaving Mills any allowance is made for size or for wastage, and
- (3) what may be taken as the probable average percentages of size in the cloth produced.—I have, etc.,

F. NOEL-PATON,  
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 120 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 19th May 1911.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1733 of the 23rd March 1911, regarding the question of the quantity of Indian yarn consumed in the production of cloth woven in the Indian Mills.

In reply, I am to explain that the proportion of imported yarn used in Indian Mills is not exactly determinable as the quantity utilized is variable and small in extent and no reliable statistics are available.

In the reports issued by the Association no allowance was made for size or wastage. It is difficult to estimate the exact quantity of size and waste as it more or less differs in each mill according as coarser or finer goods are produced and varies from 10 to 18 per cent. But my Committee consider that, as an average, about 12 per cent. of size may be taken as carried through in weaving, and therefore every 100 lbs. of yarn would produce 112 lbs. of cloth.

It is proposed to calculate the statistics you refer to in our Annual Report on the above basis in future.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

## Appendix O.

### Lapsed Wages of Millhands.

No. 3371 of 1911.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th June 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the enclosed extract from the proceedings of the House of Commons, dated 9th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favour Government, if possible, with a statement showing the total amount of lapsed wages for the last three years of the operatives employed in the factories in Bombay and the number of weeks' labour which such lapses represent.—I have, etc.,

L. ROBERTSON,  
Secretary to Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
9th May 1911.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES (INDIA).

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether it is the custom for employers to retain two months' wages in hand from the workers; whether in case of bankruptcy the workers have the legal right to claim one month's pay only from the defaulting employer; and if so, whether it is proposed to alter the law relating to the payment of wages to prevent the victimisation of the working population?

The Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu):—Such enquires as the Secretary of State has been able to make go to show that in factories, as in other kinds of employment in India, wages are generally paid by the month. Where this is the case, payment is made about the middle of the month following that for which the wage is due. The Secretary of State is not aware that as much as two months' wages is ever kept in hand by employers. In some factories fortnightly payments have been introduced, and in others a portion of the staff is on weekly wages. In these cases the amount of pay kept in hand is small. Under the Indian Insolvency law, the employé has a priority claim in respect of four months' wages up to a maximum amount of Rs. 100 in the Presidency towns and of Rs. 20 elsewhere. No amendment of the law is at present contemplated.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he can secure from the Millowners' Association of Bombay returns showing the total amount of lapsed wages of their operatives for the last three years, and the number of weeks' labour such lapses represent in the current coin?

Mr. Montagu:—The Secretary of State will ask the Bombay Government to ascertain from the Millowners' Association of Bombay whether they can supply the return mentioned in the question.

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No. 199 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, 3rd July 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 3371, dated 5th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, by direction of my Committee, that reliable statistics regarding the total amount of lapsed wages for the past three years of the mill operatives in Bombay, are not available.

I am to express my Committee's regrets at their inability to furnish Government with the information asked for.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

## Appendix P.

## Indian Stamp Act.

No. 9741 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th October 1911.THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sir,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 29th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

- Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1911.
- Amendment of Act II, 1899, Schedule I, as amended by Act VI, 1910. 2. In article No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, as amended by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

	If drawn singly.		If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.		If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—						
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed... .. 200	0	3 0	0	2 0	0	1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed 400	0	6 0	0	3 0	0	2 0
Ditto 400 ditto 600	0	9 0	0	5 0	0	3 0
Ditto 600 ditto 1,000	0	15 0	0	8 0	0	5 0
Ditto 1,000 ditto 1,200	1	2 0	0	9 0	0	6 0
Ditto 1,200 ditto 1,600	1	8 0	0	12 0	0	8 0
Ditto 1,600 ditto 2,500	2	4 0	1	2 0	0	12 0
Ditto 2,500 ditto 5,000	4	8 0	2	4 0	1	8 0
Ditto 5,000 ditto 7,500	6	12 0	3	6 0	2	4 0
Ditto 7,500 ditto 10,000	9	0 0	4	8 0	3	0 0
Ditto 10,000 ditto 15,000	13	8 0	6	12 0	4	8 0
Ditto 15,000 ditto 20,000	18	0 0	9	0 0	6	0 0
Ditto 20,000 ditto 25,000	22	8 0	11	4 0	7	8 0
Ditto 25,000 ditto 30,000	27	0 0	13	8 0	9	0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.	9	0 0	4	8 0	3	0 0

- Amendment of Act II, 1899, section 23A. 3. In section 23A, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words and figure "Article No. 5 (b)", the words and figure "Article No. 5 (e)" shall be substituted.



## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VI of 1910), the rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange were raised very considerably in the case of bills exceeding Rs. 1,000. In the case of bills from Rs. 600 to 1,000, the increase was much smaller; while the old rates of duty were retained on bills not exceeding Rs. 600, in order to exempt petty transactions from the enhancement of duty. This concession has, however, produced unexpected results, advantage having been taken of it, in the case of big transactions, to escape the higher rates of duty by drawing a number of small bills instead of a single instrument. There can be no question that considerable revenue has thus been lost which it was intended to secure for Government by the amending Act of 1910. Inconvenience has also been caused, by a quite unnecessary increase of work, to the banks and private firms which have large dealings in bills of exchange. The Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce favour the withdrawal of the concession. The Bill accordingly proposes to raise the duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in the case of bills for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the amending Act of 1910.

2. Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to rectify a verbal error by substituting a reference to Article 5 (c) for the reference to Article 5 (b) in Section 23 A (1) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as the sub-article 5 (b) of Schedule I of the Act has become sub-article 5 (c) through the passing of the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

20th September 1911.

No. 351 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 6th November 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9744, dated 16th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that my Committee fully approve of the said Bill and otherwise have no remarks to offer thereon.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix Q.

Life Assurance Companies Bill.

No. 9606 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th October 1911

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 5th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,  
Under Secretary to Government.

[MARGINAL REFERENCES, WHERE NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ARE TO THE  
ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, c. 49)].

*A Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of life assurance companies: It is hereby enacted as follows:

*Preliminary.*

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1911.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (1) "actuary" means an actuary possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council; [29.]
- (2) "chairman" means the person for the time being presiding over the board of directors or other governing body of a life assurance company; [29.]
- (3) "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; [S. 3, Act VI of 1882.]
- (4) "financial year" means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the life assurance company is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year; [29.]
- (5) "life assurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life; [1(a).]
- (6) "life assurance company" means a company to which this Act applies;
- (7) "policy of assurance on human life" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life; [30(a).]
- (8) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the life assurance company; [29.]
- (9) where a company grants annuities upon human life, "policy" includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity, and "policy-holder" includes annuitant; and [30(b).]
- (10) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. [29.]

- [1] 3. Save as hereafter expressly provided, this Act shall apply to all persons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act and whether established within or without British India, who carry on life assurance business within British India.
- Companies to which Act applies.

VI of 1882

*Explanation.*—A company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which carries on life assurance business in any part of the world shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a company carrying on such business within British India.

*Exception.*—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any society to which the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 191 applies, or to any Fund which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of this Act.

#### *Deposits.*

- [2] 4. (1) Every life assurance company shall, if established before the commencement of this Act, within one year from such commencement, or, if established after such commencement, before it commences to carry on the business of life assurance, deposit and keep deposited with the Comptroller General, for and on behalf of the Governor General in Council, Government securities as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1886, of the face value of one hundred thousand rupees.
- Deposits.
- XIII of 1886.

(2) The interest accruing due on the securities deposited under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the company.

(3) The deposit may be made by the subscribers of the memorandum of association of the company, or any of them, in the name of the proposed company, and, upon the incorporation of the company, shall be deemed to have been made by, and to be part of the assets of the company and the registrar shall not issue a certificate of incorporation of the company until the deposit has been made.

(4) The deposit shall be deemed to form part of the life assurance fund of the company.

#### *Accounts and Documents.*

- [3 (1)] 5. In the case of a life assurance company transacting other business besides that of life assurance, a separate account shall be kept of all receipts in respect of the life assurance business, and the said receipts shall be carried to and form a separate fund to be called the life assurance fund.
- Separation of funds.

*Explanation.*—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the investments of any life assurance fund to be kept separate from the investments of any other fund.

- [30 (f)] *Exception.*—Nothing in this section shall apply to a life assurance company established before the commencement of this Act, by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business carried on by the company are paid exclusively to the life policy-holders, and on the face of whose life policies the liability of the life assurance fund in respect of the other business distinctly appears.

- [3 (g)] 6. The life assurance fund shall be as absolutely the security of the life policy-holders as though it belonged to a company carrying on no other business than life assurance business, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the company for which it would not have been liable had the business of the company been only that of life assurance, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of life assurance.
- Appropriation of life assurance fund.

*Exception.*—Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the life assurance fund in the case of a company established before the commencement of this Act, for contracts entered into by the company before such commencement. [30 (e)]

Accounts and balance-sheet.

7. Every life assurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare— [4.]

- (a) a revenue account for the year in the form or forms set forth in the First Schedule and applicable to the class or classes of assurance business carried on by the company ;
- (b) a profit and loss account in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, except where the company carries on life assurance business only and no other business ;
- (c) a balance-sheet in the form set forth in the Third Schedule.

Actuarial report and abstract.

8. (1) Every life assurance company shall once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the instrument constituting the company, or by its regulations or byelaws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition, including a valuation of its liabilities, by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule. [5.]

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) regarding the making of an abstract shall also apply whenever at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of a life assurance company is made with a view to the distribution of profits, or the results of which are made public.

9. In the case of a mutual life assurance company whose profits are allocated to members wholly or mainly by annual abatements of premium, the abstract of the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the company, prepared in accordance with the Fourth Schedule, may, notwithstanding anything in section 8, be made and returned at intervals not exceeding five years ; provided that, where such return is not made annually, it shall include particulars as to the rates of abatement of premiums applicable to different classes or series of assurances allowed in each year during the period which has elapsed since the previous return under the Fourth Schedule. [30 (2)]

Actuarial abstract in case of mutual company.

10. Every life assurance company shall, within two years from the commencement of this Act, and thereafter at the date to which the accounts of the company are made up for the purposes of the investigation prescribed by section 8, prepare a statement of its assurance business in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule : Provided that, if the investigation is made annually by any company, the company may prepare such a statement at any time, so that it be made at least once in every five years. [6.]

Statement of life assurance business.

11. (1) Every account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement hereinbefore required to be made shall be printed and four copies thereof, one of which shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the company, and by the principal officer of the company and, if the company has a managing director, by the managing director, shall be deposited with the Governor General in Council within one year after the close of the period to which the account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement relates : Provided that, if in any case it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the circumstances are such that a longer period than one year should be allowed, he may extend that period by such period as he may think fit. [7 (1).]

Deposit of accounts, &c., with Governor General in Council.

(2) The Governor General in Council shall consider any document deposited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), and, if any such document appears to the Governor [7 (2).]

General in Council to be inaccurate or defective in any respect the Governor General in Council may call upon the company to furnish a further statement correcting any such inaccuracies or supplying any such deficiencies.

[7 (3).] 12. There shall be deposited with every revenue-account and balance-sheet of a life insurance company any report on the affairs of the company submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders of the company in respect of the financial year to which the account and balance-sheet relates.

[7 (4).]  
VI of 1882. 13. Where a life assurance company registered under Indian Companies Act, 1882, in any year deposits its accounts and balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of section 11, the company may, at the same time, send to the Registrar a copy of such accounts and balance-sheet; and, where such copy is so sent, it shall not be necessary for the company to file a balance-sheet with the registrar, as required by section 74 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the copy of the accounts and balance-sheet so sent shall be dealt with in all respects as if it were a balance sheet filed in accordance with that section.

[8.] 14. A printed copy of the last deposited accounts, balance-sheet, abstract or statement shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, be forwarded to him by the company by post or otherwise.

[9.]  
VI of 1882. 15. Where the accounts of a life assurance company are not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, relating to audit, the accounts of the Company shall be audited annually in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

[10.]  
VI of 1882. 16. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall keep a list of members in accordance with the provisions of section 48 of the said Act, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such list on payment of a sum not exceeding two annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

[11.]  
VI of 1882. 17. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the company to be printed, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such deed of settlement or other instrument on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

[12.] 18. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a life assurance company contains a statement of the authorized capital of the company, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

[13.] 19. (J) Every life assurance company, whether incorporated or not, constituted outside British India which establishes a place of business within British India shall within three months from the establishment of the place of business file with the Registrar—

(a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of

the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language a certified translation thereof ;

(b) a list of the directors of the company ;

(c) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorized to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notice required to be served on the company ;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the directors' or in the names and addresses of such persons as aforesaid, the company shall, within such time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, file with the Registrar a notice of the alteration

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) There shall be paid to the Registrar for registering any document, required by this section to be filed, a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

*Amalgamation or Transfer.*

20 (1) Where it is intended to amalgamate two or more life assurance companies, or to transfer the life assurance business of one company to another, the directors of any one or more of such companies may apply to the Court, by petition, to sanction the proposed arrangement. [18.]

Amalgamation or transfer.

(2) Before any such application is made to the Court—

(a) notice of the intention to make the application shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and the local official Gazette ;

(b) a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, together with an abstract containing the material facts embodied in the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is proposed to be effected, and copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which the agreement or deed is founded, including a report by an independent actuary shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be transmitted to each policyholder of each company ; and

(c) the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected shall be open for the inspection of the policyholders and shareholders at the offices of the companies for a period of fifteen days after the last publication of the notice in the Gazettes.

(3) The Court, after hearing the directors and other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard upon the petition, may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

(4) The Court shall not sanction the amalgamation or transfer in any case in which it appears to the Court that the life policy-holders representing one-tenth or more of the total amount assured in any company which it is proposed to amalgamate, or in any company the business of which it is proposed to transfer, dissent from the amalgamation or transfer. [30 (D)]

(5) No life assurance company shall amalgamate with another, or transfer its business to another, unless the amalgamation or transfer is sanctioned by the Court in accordance with this section.

[14.]

21. Where an amalgamation takes place between any life assurance companies, or where any life assurance business of one such company is transferred to another company, the combined company or the purchasing company as the case may be, shall, within one month from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, deposit with the Governor General in Council—

- (a) certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer, together with a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer ; and
- (b) a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected ; and
- (c) certified copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which that agreement or deed is founded ; and
- (d) a declaration under the hand of the chairman of each company, and the principal officer of each company, that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the amalgamation or transfer is therein fully set forth, and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the amalgamation or transfer.

#### *Winding up.*

VI of 1882.

[15.]

22. The Court may order the winding up of a life assurance company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly, subject, however, to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up—

- (a) on the petition of ten or more policy-holders :

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by the leave of the Court, and leave shall not be granted until a *prima facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given ; or

- (b) on application made on behalf of the Governor General in Council, showing that from a consideration of the documents deposited with him under the provisions of this Act it appears to him that the company is insolvent.

[16.]

23. (1) Where the life assurance business or any part of the life assurance business of a life assurance company has been transferred to another company under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-mentioned company (in this section called the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which such transfer was made (in this section called the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

(2) The commencement of winding up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary company.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the Court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the company against its being wound up, the Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding up of the company in conjunction with the principal company is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(6) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other company, or where there are several companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the Court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this section.

24. Where a life assurance company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily, the value of a policy or of a liability under a policy requiring to be valued in such winding up shall be estimated in manner applicable to policies and liabilities provided by the Sixth Schedule. [17. (1).]

25. The rules in the Sixth Schedule shall be of the same force, and may be repealed, altered or amended, as if they were rules made in pursuance of section 254 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and rules may be made under that section for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the winding up of life assurance companies. [17. (2). VI of 1882.]

26. The Court, in the case of a life assurance company which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks just, in place of making a winding up order. [18.]

*Special Provisions relating to Accounts and Documents.* [20.]

27. The Governor General in Council may direct any documents deposited with him under this Act, or certified copies thereof, to be kept by the Registrar or by any other officer appointed in this behalf, and any such documents and copies shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may direct. [Custody and inspection of documents deposited with Governor General in Council.]

28. The Governor General in Council shall publish annually in the *Gazette of India* the accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents under this Act, or purporting to be under this Act, deposited with him during the preceding year, except reports on the affairs of life assurance companies submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders thereof, and may append to such accounts balance-sheets, abstracts, statements or other documents any note of the Governor General in Council thereon, and any correspondence in relation thereto. [27.]



- [21 (1)] 29. Every document deposited under this Act with the Governor General in Council, and certified by the registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council to be a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a document so deposited.
- [21 (2)] 30. Every document purporting to be certified by the Registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, to be a copy of a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a copy of that document, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document, unless some variation between it and the original document be proved.
- [22.] 31. The Governor General in Council may, on the application or with the consent of a life assurance company, alter the forms contained in the Schedules to this Act as respects that company, for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that company.

*Companies carrying on business in United Kingdom.*

9. Edw. VII, cap. 49. 32. (1) An assurance company which carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, may, if carrying on life assurance business in British India before the commencement of this Act, within three months of such commencement, or, in any other case, before it commences to carry on life assurance business in British India, apply to the Governor General in Council for a declaration that it so carries on such business in the United Kingdom.
- Certain companies may apply to be declared companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.
- (2) A company applying under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall furnish, at the time of its application or at such further time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such evidence as he may direct of the facts alleged in its application.
- (3) Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that a life assurance company applying as aforesaid is a life assurance company which carries on business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, he shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect.

9. Edw. VII, cap. 49.

33. Where the Governor General in Council has notified a declaration in accordance with the provisions of section 32 in respect of a life assurance company, nothing in section 4, section 5, sections 7 to 12, sections 15, 20, 21 or 36 shall apply to the company :
- Application of the Act to companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

Provided that—

9. Edw. VII, cap. 49.

- (1) the company shall deposit with the Governor General in Council, in the manner prescribed in section 11, copies of every account, balance-sheet, abstract statement or other document which the company is required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade ;

9. Edw. VII, cap. 49.

- (2) if, at any time, a company, in respect of which a declaration has been notified under section 32, ceases to carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Assurance Companies Act 1909, it shall, if it continues to carry on life assurance business in British India, be subject to all the provisions of this Act from the date it ceased to carry on such business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the said Act.

*Penalties.*

34. Any life assurance company which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues and if default continues for a period of three months after notice of default by the Governor General in Council (which notice shall be published in one or more newspapers as the Governor General in Council may upon the application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders, direct), the default shall be a ground on which the Court may order the winding up of the company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. [23.]

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

VI of 1882

35. If any account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. [24.]

Penalty for falsifying statements, etc.

*Miscellaneous.*

36. (1) The Governor General in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to examine into the affairs of any life assurance company and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct—

Appointment of Inspectors.

(i) in the case of a life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the list of members kept in accordance with the provisions of section 16;

VI of 1882.

(ii) in any case where a life assurance company has failed to furnish a further statement when required to do so under the provisions of section 11, sub-section (2), or where the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any such further statement is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

(2) On an appointment being made under sub-section (1), the provisions of section 84 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to the examination made by such inspectors. [25.]

VI of 1882.

37. Any notice or other document which is by this Act required to be sent to any policy-holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom notices respecting such policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed and taken to be notice to the holder of such policy: [26.]

Service of notices.

Provided that where any person claiming to be interested in a policy has given to the company notice in writing of his interest, any notice which is by this Act required to be sent to policy-holders shall also be sent to such person at the address specified by him in his notice.

38. In section 131 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the words from "In the case of a life assurance company" to "unable to pay its debts" are hereby repealed. [27.]

Amendment of Act VI, 1882, section 131.

VI of 1882.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Section 7.)

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE \_\_\_\_\_ FOR THE YEAR ENDING \_\_\_\_\_

(A)—LIFE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Business within British India.	Business out of British India.	Total.		Business within British India.	Business out of British India.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year.				Claims under policies paid and outstanding—			
Premiums				By death ... ..			
Consideration for annuities granted				By maturity ... ..			
Interests, dividends and rents				Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus.			
Less income-tax thereon.				Annuities ... ..			
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...				Bonuses in cash ... ..			
				Bonuses in reduction of premiums ...			
				Commission ... ..			
				Expenses of management ... ..			
				Other payments (accounts to be specified.)			
				Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule.			
	Rs.						Rs.

NOTE 1.—Companies having separate accounts for annuities to return the particulars of their annuity business in a separate statement.

NOTE 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-assurances of the Company's risks.

~~NOTE 3.—If any sum has been deducted from the expense account, and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.~~

NOTE 4.—Particulars of the new life assurances effected during the year of account, to be appended to the above account, showing separately, as respects business within and business out of British India, the number of policies, the total sums assured, the amount received by way of single premiums and the amount of the yearly renewal premium income, the items to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-assurances of the Company's risks.

NOTE 5.—The columns headed "Business out of British India" in the case of companies having their head office in British India, apply only to business secured through Branch Offices or Agencies out of British India.

(B)—FIRE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of fire insurance fund at the beginning of the year —			Claims under policies paid and outstanding ... ..	
Reserve for unexpired risks ... ..			Commission- ... ..	
Additional reserve (if any) ... ..			Expenses of management ... ..	
Premiums ... ..			Contributions to fire brigades ... ..	
			Other payments (accounts to be specified) ... ..	
	Rs.		Amount of fire insurance fund at the end of the year as per Third Schedule :—	Rs.
Interests, dividends and rents ... ..			Reserve for unexpired risks being per cent. of premium income for the year.	
Less income-tax thereon... ..			Additional reserve (if any) ... ..	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...				
	Rs.			Rs.

NOTE 1.—Items in this Account to be the net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-insurances of the Company's risks.

NOTE 2.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

NOTE 3.—When marine or any other branch of business is carried on, the income and expenditure thereof to be in like manner stated in a separate account.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

					Rs.						Rs.
Balance of last year's account...	...	...	...	...		Dividends and bonuses to shareholders	...	...	...	...	
						Expenses not charged to other accounts	...	...	...	...	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.						Loss realised (accounts to be specified)	...	...	...	...	
Less income-tax thereon	...					Other payments (accounts to be specified)	...	...	...	...	
						Balance as per Third Schedule	...	...	...	...	
Profit realised (accounts to be specified)	...	...	...	...							
Other receipts (accounts to be specified)	...	...	...	...							
					Rs. ...						Rs. ...

OFF B.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE

ON THE

19

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Bs.	Rs.		Rs.
Shareholders' capital paid up (if any)...		Mortgages on property within British India ...	
Life assurance fund* ...		Do. do. out of British India ...	
Annuity fund* ...		Loans on parochial and other public rates...	
Fire insurance fund ...		Do. life interests ...	
Marine insurance fund ...		Do. reversions ...	
Profit and loss account ...		Do. stocks and shares ...	
Other funds (if any) to be specified ...		Do. company policies within their surrender values ...	
		Do. personal security ...	
Claims admitted or intimated† but not paid ...		Investments—	
Life assurance ...		Deposit with the Comptroller General (securities to be specified) ...	
Fire insurance ...		British Government securities ...	
		Municipal and County securities, United Kingdom ...	
Annuities due and unpaid† ...		Indian and Colonial Government securities ...	
Other sums owing by the company† (to be stated separately under each class of business).		Ditto Provincial securities ...	
		Ditto Municipal do. ...	
		Foreign Government securities ...	
		Do. Provincial securities ...	
		Do. Municipal do. ...	
		Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks—Indian and foreign ...	
		Railway and other preference and guaranteed stocks ...	
		Do. ordinary stocks... ...	
		Bent charges ...	
		Freehold ground rents ...	
		Leasehold do. ...	
		House property ...	
		Life interests ...	
		Agents' balances ...	
		Outstanding premiums† ...	
		Do. interests, dividends and rents† ...	
		Interest accrued but not payable† ...	
		Bills receivable... ...	
		Cash :—	
		On deposit ...	
		In hand and on current account ...	
		Other assets (to be specified) ...	
Bs.	Rs.		Rs.

143

\* Life companies having separate annuity fund to show amount thereof separately.  
 † These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

NOTE 1.—When part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited, under local laws, in various places out of British India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, each such place and the amount compulsorily lodged therein must be specified.

NOTE 2.—A balance-sheet in the above form must be rendered in respect of each separate fund for which separate investments are made.

NOTE 3.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the Stock Exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasions when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance-sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.

NOTE 4.—In the case of a company required to keep separate funds under section 5 of this Act, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet, and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any such fund has been applied, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

## THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 8 and 9.)

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE VALUATION OF THE LIABILITIES UNDER LIFE POLICIES AND ANNUITIES OF THE \_\_\_\_\_, TO BE MADE AND SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions.)

1. The date up to which the valuation is made.
2. The general principles adopted in the valuation, and the method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances, including a statement of the method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise; together with a statement of the manner in which policies on under average lives are dealt with.
3. The table or tables of mortality used in the valuation. In cases where the tables employed are not published, specimen policy values are to be given, at the rate of interest employed in the valuation, in respect of whole-life assurance policies effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of five years, respectively; with similar specimen policy values in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy and duration.
4. The rate or rates of interest assumed in the calculations.
5. The actual proportion of the annual premium income (if any) reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits, separately specified in respect of assurances with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits. (If none, state how this provision is made.)
6. The consolidated revenue account since the last valuation, or, in case of a company which has made no valuation, since the commencement of the business. (This return should be made in the form annexed. No return under this heading will be required where a statement under this schedule is deposited annually.)
7. The liabilities of the company under life policies and annuities at the date of the valuation, showing the number of policies, the amount assured and the amount of premiums payable annually under each class of policies, both with and without participation in profits; and also the net liabilities and assets of the company with the amount of surplus or deficiency. (These returns to be made in the forms annexed.)
8. The principles upon which the distribution of profits among the shareholders and policy-holders is made, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise, and the number of years' premiums to be paid before a bonus (a) is allotted, and (b) vests.
9. The results of the valuation, showing—
  - (1) the total amount of profit made by the company, allocated as follows—
    - (a) among the policy-holders with immediate participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
    - (b) among policy-holders with deferred participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
    - (c) among the shareholders;
    - (d) to reserve funds, or other accounts;
    - (e) carried forward unappropriated;
  - (2) specimens of bonuses allotted to whole-life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of 5 years respectively, together with the amounts apportioned under the various modes in which the bonus might be received; with similar specimen bonuses and particulars, in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy, and duration.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING No. 6 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Consolidated Revenue Account of the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ years commencing \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the period ...		Claims under policies paid and outstanding :—	
Premiums ... ..		Rs.	
Consideration for annuities granted ... ..		By death ... ..	
Rs.		By maturity ... ..	
Interest, dividends and rents ... ..		Surrenders ... ..	
Less income-tax thereon ... ..		Annuities ... ..	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ... ..		Bonuses in cash ... ..	
		"    "    reduction of premiums ... ..	
		Commission ... ..	
		Expenses of management ... ..	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified) ... ..	
		Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the period as per	
		Third Schedule ... ..	
Rs. ...		Rs. ...	

Norm.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above statement.



(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING NO. 7 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Summary and valuation of the policies of the \_\_\_\_\_ as at \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

	PARTICULARS OF THE POLICIES FOR VALUATION.				VALUATION.			
	Number of Policies.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Value by the Table, interest			per cent.
					Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Net liability.
<b>ASSURANCES.</b>								
<b>I.—With immediate participation in profits.</b>								
For whole term of life ... ..								
Other classes (to be specified) ... ..								
Extra premiums payable ... ..								
<b>II.—With deferred participation in profits.</b>								
For whole term of life ... ..								
Other classes (to be specified) ... ..								
Extra premiums payable ... ..								
Total assurances with profits ... ..								
<b>III.—Without participation in profits.</b>								
For whole term of life ... ..								
Other classes (to be specified) ... ..								
Extra premiums ... ..								
Total assurances without profits ... ..								
Total assurances ... ..								
Deduct re-assurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement) ... ..								
Net amount of assurances ... ..								
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified),								
<b>ANNUITIES ON LIVES.</b>								
Immediate... ..								
Other classes (to be specified) ... ..								
Total of the results ... ..								

NOTE 1.—The term "extra premium" in this Act shall be taken to mean the charge for any risk not provided for in the minimum contract premium. If policies are issued in or for any country at rates of premium deduced from tables other than the European mortality tables adopted by the company, separate schedules similar in form to the above must be furnished.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results must be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest, also for business at other than European rates.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under local laws in places outside British India, a summary statement must be furnished in respect of the business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums and the total net liability on the bases as to mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases respectively.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING No. 7 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Valuation Balance-Sheet of \_\_\_\_\_ as at \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Dt.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per summary statement provided in Fourth Schedule).		By life assurance and annuity funds (as per Balance-sheet under Third Schedule) ... ..	
To surplus, if any ... ..		By deficiency, if any ... ..	
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	<hr/>		<hr/>

## THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 10.)

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS OF THE  
ON THE 19 , TO BE SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions. Statements of re-assurances corresponding to the statements in respect of assurances are to be given throughout). Separate statements are to be furnished in the replies to all the headings under this Schedule for business at other than European rates.

1. The published table or tables of premiums for assurances for the whole term of life and for endowment assurances which are in use at the date abovementioned.

2. The total amount assured on lives for the whole term of life which are in existence at the date abovementioned, distinguishing the portions assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and with reversionary profits, stating separately the total reversionary bonuses and specifying the sums assured for each year of life from the youngest to the oldest ages, the basis of division as to immediate and deferred profits being stated.

3. The amount of premiums receivable annually for each year of life, after deducting the abatements made by the application of bonuses in respect of the respective assurances mentioned under heading No. 2, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums. A separate statement is to be given of premiums payable for a limited number of years, classified according to the number of years' payment remaining to be made.

4. The total amount assured under endowment assurances, specifying sums assured and office premiums separately in respect of each year in which such assurances will mature for payment. The reversionary bonuses must also be separately specified, and the sums assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits separately returned.

5. The total amount assured under classes of assurance business, other than assurances dealt with under questions 2 and 4, distinguishing the sums assured under each class and stating separately the amount assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, and the total amount of reversionary bonuses.

6. The amount of premiums receivable annually in respect of each such special class of assurances mentioned under Heading No. 5, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums.

7. The total amount of premiums which has been received from the commencement upon pure endowment policies which are in force at the date abovementioned.

8. The total amount of immediate annuities on lives, distinguishing the amounts for each year of life, and distinguishing male and female lives.

9. The amount of all annuities on lives other than those specified under Heading No. 8, distinguishing the amount of annuities payable under each class, and the amount of premiums annually receivable.

10. The average rate of interest yielded by the assets, whether invested or uninvested, constituting the life assurance fund of the company, calculated upon the mean fund of each year during the period since the last investigation, without deduction of income-tax.

It must be stated whether or not the mean fund upon which the average rate of interest is calculated includes reversionary investments.

11. A table of minimum values, if any, allowed for the surrender of policies for the whole term of life and for endowments and endowment assurances, or a statement of the method pursued in calculating such surrender values, with instances of the application of such method to policies of different standing and taken out at various interval ages from the youngest to the oldest.

## THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

*(See sections 24 and 25.)*

## RULES FOR VALUING ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES AND LIABILITIES.

*Rule for valuing an annuity.*

An annuity shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such annuity at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

*Rule for valuing a policy.*

The value of the policy is to be the difference between the present value of the reversion in the sum assured according to the contingency upon which it is payable, including any bonus or addition thereto made before the commencement of the winding up, and the present value of the future annual premiums.

In calculating such present values interest is to be assumed at such rate, and the rate of mortality according to such tables, as the Court may direct.

The premium to be calculated is to be such premium as according to said rate of interest and rate of mortality is sufficient to provide for the risk incurred by the office in issuing the policy, exclusive of any addition thereto for office expenses and other charges.

*Rule for valuing a liability.*

The liquidator, in the case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such company, is to ascertain the value of the liability of the company to each such person, and give notice of such value to such persons in such manner as the Court may direct, and any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value in manner and within a time to be prescribed by a rule or order of the Court.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Life Assurance Companies in India. Hitherto the operations of such Companies have been regulated by the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882).

It is considered that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act are insufficient for the proper control of Life Assurance Companies in view of the growth of life assurance business in this country and that it is desirable to undertake legislation on the lines of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Law.

The draft Bill applies to all Life Assurance Companies operating in British India, whether established within or without British India, with the exception that Companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, are, on their obtaining a declaration from the Governor General in Council to this effect and on condition of their depositing with the Governor General in Council copies of the documents which they are required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade, exempted from the special provisions of this Bill relating to deposit, the furnishing of accounts and statements, the audit of accounts, amalgamation and transfer, and inspection.

The provisions of the Bill follow as closely as possible those of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c.49), the only important deviations from the latter being—

- (1) that no provision has been made for the regulation of insurance companies other than those undertaking life assurance, as it is considered that the conditions of insurance in India do not as yet call for such further legislation; and

(b) that the Governor General in Council has been empowered (1) to take the initiative in applying to the Court to order the winding up of a Company which appears to be insolvent, and (2) to appoint inspectors in certain circumstances to examine into the affairs of a Life Assurance Company. In the United Kingdom, it rests with the public and the members of the Company to apply for the winding up of a company or the appointment of inspectors, but it is considered that more active measures on the part of Government are required for the protection of the less instructed public in India.

W. H. CLARK.

SIMLA :  
The 11th September 1911.

No. 348 OF 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay, 6th November 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9606, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, with the statement of objects and reasons, I have the honour to submit herewith the opinion of my Committee on the provisions of the said Bill.

*Section 4.*—It is considered that a fair percentage of Life Assurance Funds should be invested in Indian Securities and that Policyholders should have a lien on such funds. My Committee are also of opinion that investment of such funds should be restricted to such securities as are allowed by the Indian Trust Act.

With these exceptions my Committee approve of the Bill as it stands.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

### Appendix R.

### Provident Insurance Societies Bill.

No. 9608 OF 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE,  
11th October 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies, with the statement of objects and reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 5th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,  
Under Secretary to Government.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies ;  
It is hereby enacted as follows :—

*Preliminary.*

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 191 ; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Provident Insurance Society" means a society, company or institution, whether consisting of one or more persons, which receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the birth, marriage or death of any person ; and

(2) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 191 , have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Application of Act.

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life assurance business which has a nominal share capital exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees, or which pays or undertakes to pay on any life assurance policy an annuity exceeding one hundred rupees or a gross sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution for life assurance any sum exceeding five hundred rupees where the said premium or contribution are payable for one year or a limited number of years, or fifty rupees in any one year where the contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event.

*General.*

Insurable interest.

4. A Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution for insuring money to be paid on the death of any person other than the person paying such premium or contribution, or the wife, husband, child, parent, brother or sister of such person,

Provision to be made by rules.

5. Every Provident Insurance Society shall by its rules—

(a) specify the object, name and registered office of the society ;

(b) provide that not less than a proportion specified in the rules of the amount annually received by the society in premiums or contributions shall be paid in benefits to the members of the society ;

(c) provide for any other matters which the Local Government may prescribe ; and

(d) in the case of a Provident Insurance Society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide, before any such division takes place—

(i) for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division and

(ii) for the payment to every policy-holder or contributor of the society whose claim matures within the period for which division is made of a sum not less than the total amount of the premiums or contributions received by it from such policy-holder or contributor, during such period.

Registration of Provident Insurance Societies.

6. (1) Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within three months from the commencement of this Act, or if established after the commencement of this Act, before it receives any premium or contribution, apply to the Registrar for registration under this Act, and shall, deliver to him a copy of the rules of the society.

(b) that the Governor General in Council has been empowered (1) to take the initiative in applying to the Court to order the winding up of a Company which appears to be insolvent, and (2) to appoint inspectors in certain circumstances to examine into the affairs of a Life Assurance Company. In the United Kingdom, it rests with the public and the members of the Company to apply for the winding up of a company or the appointment of inspectors, but it is considered that more active measures on the part of Government are required for the protection of the less instructed public in India.

W. H. CLARK.

SIMLA :

The 11th September 1911.

No. 348 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay, 6th November 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9606, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies, with the statement of objects and reasons, I have the honour to submit herewith the opinion of my Committee on the provisions of the said Bill.

Section 4.—It is considered that a fair percentage of Life Assurance Funds should be invested in Indian Securities and that Policyholders should have a lien on such funds. My Committee are also of opinion that investment of such funds should be restricted to such securities as are allowed by the Indian Trust Act.

With these exceptions my Committee approve of the Bill as it stands.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

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### Provident Insurance Societies Bill.

No. 9608 of 1911.

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BOMBAY CASTLE,  
11th October 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
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I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies, with the statement of objects and reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 5th November 1911 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,  
Under Secretary to Government.

**A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.**

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies ;  
It is hereby enacted as follows :—

*Preliminary.*

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1911 ; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Provident Insurance Society" means a society, company or institution, whether consisting of one or more persons, which receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the birth, marriage or death of any person ; and

(2) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1911, have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Application of Act.

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life assurance business which has a nominal share capital exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees, or which pays or undertakes to pay on any life assurance policy an annuity exceeding one hundred rupees or a gross sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution for life assurance any sum exceeding five hundred rupees where the said premium or contribution are payable for one year or a limited number of years, or fifty rupees in any one year where the contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event.

*General.*

Insurable interest.

4. A Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution for insuring money to be paid on the death of any person other than the person paying such premium or contribution, or the wife, husband, child, parent, brother or sister of such person,

Provision to be made by rates.

5. Every Provident Insurance Society shall by its rules—

(a) specify the object, name and registered office of the society ;

(b) provide that not less than a proportion specified in the rules of the amount annually received by the society in premiums or contributions shall be paid in benefits to the members of the society ;

(c) provide for any other matters which the Local Government may prescribe ; and

(d) in the case of a Provident Insurance Society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide, before any such division takes place—

(i) for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division and

(ii) for the payment to every policy-holder or contributor of the society whose claim matures within the period for which division is made of a sum not less than the total amount of the premiums or contributions received by it from such policy-holder or contributor, during such period.

Registration of Provident Insurance Societies.

6. (1) Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within three months from the commencement of this Act, or if established after the commencement of this Act, before it receives any premium or contribution, apply to the Registrar for registration under this Act, and shall, deliver to him a copy of the rules of the society.



(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that such rules comply with the provisions of this Act, acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society.

(3) If the Registrar is not satisfied that the rules or any of them comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall send to the Provident Insurance Society a notice by post stating in what respect such rule or rules is or are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and calling upon such society to deliver to him an amended rule or rules within 60 days.

(4) On receipt of a notice under sub-section (3) the Provident Insurance Society shall within sixty days deliver to the Registrar an amended rule or rules in conformity with this Act, and the Registrar shall thereupon acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society as hereinbefore provided.

7. (1) No Provident Insurance Society established before the commencement of this Act shall receive any premium or contribution after the expiration of the following periods, namely :—

Failure to register.

(a) if the society has failed to apply for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 6, sub-section (1), after the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Act ;

(b) if the society, having applied for registration as aforesaid, has failed to deliver to the Registrar amended rules in accordance with a notice under section 6, sub-section (3), after the expiration of sixty days from the receipt of such notice.

(2) No Provident Insurance Society established after the commencement of this Act shall receive any premium or contribution until it is duly registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

8. (1) No amendment of any rule of a Provident Insurance Society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amended rule shall be sent to the Registrar.

Amendment of rules.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that any amendment of a rule is not contrary to the provisions of this Act, issue to the society an acknowledgment of the registration of the same.

9. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, on demand, deliver free of cost to any member of the society a copy of the rules of the society, and to any person other than a member a copy of such rules on the payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

Right to supply of copies of rules.

10. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause to be kept a register of its members and policy-holders, in which the particulars specified in section 47 of the said Act shall be entered.

Register of members and policy-holders.

11. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall have an office to which all communications and notices may be addressed, and shall give notice to the Registrar of the situation of such office and of any change therein.

Office.

12. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare a revenue-account and balance-sheet in such forms and verified in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall cause them to be audited by an auditor who shall possess such qualifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

Revenue-account and balance-sheet.

13. Every Provident Insurance Society shall within six months of the expiration of each financial year, deliver to the Registrar the revenue account and balance-sheet prescribed by section 12, and shall publish them in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Delivery and publication of revenue-account, etc.

14. The books of every Provident Insurance Society shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the Registrar or by any person appointed by him in this behalf or by any member of the society.

Inspection of accounts.

15. (1) If the Registrar is of opinion that there is ground for an inquiry—

Power to enquire into solvency, etc., of society.

(a) whether any Provident Insurance Society is solvent; or

(b) whether the business of any such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof,

he may direct an inquiry to be held by an actuary, appointed by him in this behalf, as to the solvency of such society or as to the manner in which the business of such society is conducted.

(2) An actuary appointed under sub-section (1) shall have access to all the books, deeds, documents and accounts of the society and shall have power to call upon the society to furnish such statements as to its business and such other information as he may direct.

(3) The result of any such inquiry shall be reported to the Registrar.

(4) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, direct that the whole or any part of the expenses of and incidental to any such inquiry by an actuary shall be defrayed out of the funds of the society or by the members or officers of the society in such proportion as he may determine.

16. Where the Registrar, after considering the report of an actuary appointed under section 15, is of opinion that any Provident Insurance Society, taking into account its prospective liabilities, is insolvent or that the business of such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof, he may direct that the society shall be dissolved.

Power to dissolve.

17. (1) Where a society is dissolved in accordance with the provisions of section 16, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator for the society.

Liquidators.

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power to institute or defend any legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office and shall also have power—

(a) to sue for and recover any sums of money due to the society at the date of its dissolution;

(b) to determine the contribution to be made by members of the society, respectively to the assets of the society;

(c) to investigate all claims against the society and to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(3) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel

the production of documents by the same means and as far as may be in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

(4) Orders made under this section shall be final and conclusive and may be enforced by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree.

#### *Penalties.*

18. Any Provident Insurance Society which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the society, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

19. If any register, account, balance-sheet or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for falsifying documents.

#### *Rules.*

Rules.

20. (1). The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2). In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society shall make rules ;
- (b) prescribe the form of any account or return required by this Act, and the manner in which any such account or return shall be verified ;
- (c) prescribe the qualifications of auditors under this Act ;
- (d) prescribe the manner in which any documents required to be published by this Act shall be published ; and
- (e) prescribe the procedure to be followed by liquidators under this Act.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted therein.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Provident Insurance Societies, that is, societies, not being Life Assurance Companies proper, which undertake insurances on births, marriages or deaths.

The attention of the Government of India has, from time to time, been drawn to the existence of large numbers of such societies in different parts of India, and to the unsound business methods employed by them. In 1898, the advisability of undertaking special legislation, with reference to the societies then existing in considerable numbers in Bengal and Bombay, was taken into consideration ; but, after consultation with the Local Governments concerned, it was decided to defer legislation until the true nature of the movement had declared itself more clearly and until the effect of a more strict enforcement of the provisions of the India Companies Act could be determined. The number of societies in Bengal and Bombay has since then greatly decreased ; but a large number have in more recent years come into

existence in Madras, and the Government of Madras have made a representation on the subject which establishes clearly the fact that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act are insufficient to control the undesirable tendencies of the movement. It has accordingly been decided that legislation to control these societies should now be undertaken, and this Bill has been framed accordingly.

The main provisions of the present Bill are designed to secure (1) that all societies of the nature of those defined in the Bill shall be registered; (2) that full publicity shall be given to the proceedings of the societies; and (3) that Local Governments and Administrations shall be empowered to deal effectively with societies which are demonstrably fraudulent or insolvent. These measures, while controlling the operation of societies working on unsound principles, will not, it is believed, interfere with the development of Provident Societies of a useful character.

W. H. CLARK.

*The 15th September 1911.*

No. 349 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay, 6th November 1911.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 9608, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I have the honour to inform you that my Committee approve of the Bill and have no remarks to offer thereon.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,  
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix S.

Faculty of Commerce.

77-79, APOLLO STREET,  
Bombay, 16th February 1911.

THE REGISTRAR,  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,  
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour by direction of the Committee of this Chamber to make the following representation to the Senate on the desirability of the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce by the University of Bombay which it is to be hoped will meet with the favourable consideration of that learned body.

It is superfluous at this time of the day to expatiate on the importance in which Commerce is held all over the civilised world, and the vast influence which it exercises on the material and moral prosperity of a people. Modern economists have highly emphasised that importance and influence, and attached the greatest value to the recognition of Commercial Economics by the highest Seats of Learning. Statesmen and Scholars alike have supported the economists and have during the last few years frequently emphasised the importance of the recognition of the scientific study of Commerce by Universities. It will be enough to quote in this place the following observations from a speech of the Right Hon. Mr. Bryce, a distinguished Scholar and Statesman and now the Ambassador in the United States, where Commercial education of the highest quality is sedulously cultivated with the most beneficial results, not only to the people of their country but to the world at large. "I have felt for many years and I have taken many occasions of urging that modern Commerce, whether it may be regarded as an exchange of commodities or be studied from the side of production or the side of finance, has now become a subject which ought to receive full University recognition. It is a subject which is quite worthy of being treated in a philosophical and scientific way and of having a place in the curriculum of our Universities."

Coming nearer home it may be useful to recall here the words of one of the late Governors of Bombay. In his address as Chancellor of our local University Lord Northcote pointed out that Commerce should be as thoroughly taught, and honoured a study as any of those other branches of Learning which an Indian University delights to honour, and the high literary reputation of the University of Bombay would in no way be diminished by increased recognition on its part of proficiency in scientific, agricultural and commercial studies.

The principle underlying these valued observations is realised in practice in almost every Western country. Faculties of Commerce with courses of studies leading to a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree in Commerce have already been instituted in the Universities of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and elsewhere. Even the orthodox Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have, though late in the day, seen the utility and importance of Commercial Education, and have made provision accordingly. If these older but most conservative Universities have made a provision for Commercial Education there can be no reason for India, specially such a Commercial Presidency as that of Bombay, to lag behind.

There is the greater reason for the introduction of a Commercial course in Indian Universities, seeing how the modern commercial and industrial spirit has been active in this country during the last few years, practical instance of which is to be noticed in the many new commercial and industrial enterprises that have been launched. In order that these ventures may properly succeed and some of our young men may turn their attention from the somewhat overcrowded literary professions to commerce and business it is essential that commercial education of the highest quality should be introduced in the curriculum of our Universities.

That there is a genuine desire among such men to pursue commercial studies may be seen from the large number of commercial schools that have sprung up in Bombay and elsewhere and the number of students attending them. To the knowledge of the Chamber, there are no less than 20 such classes in Bombay alone, and the number of students attending is about 400. But after all, these commercial classes only teach up to a standard, far below that which a University alone can teach. The high scientific standard is wanting. This want can be met only by the University.

Under the circumstances, the Committee of the Chamber earnestly pray that the Senate of the Bombay University will be pleased to consider this representation and see its way at an early date to take all practical steps for the systematic instruction in the Science of Commerce by establishing a Faculty of Commerce.

It will, in the opinion of the Committee, be a great step towards placing Commercial Education on a truly scientific basis, and encouraging the study of an important branch of Learning which is certain, in years to come, to shed its far-reaching influence on the prosperity of this Presidency and its people alike.—I am, etc.,

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI,  
Chairman.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS,  
Vice Chairman.

JAISUKHLAL KRISHNALAL MEHTA,  
Secretary.

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No. 50 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay, 9th March 1911.

THE REGISTRAR,  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,  
Bombay.

SIR,

This Association has been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, representing the desirability of establishing a Faculty of Commerce by the University of Bombay.

My Committee fully concur with the views expressed by the Chamber, and they trust that the suggestion of establishing such a Faculty of Commerce in this city will meet with the approval of the Senate.—I have, etc.,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,  
Secretary.

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### Appendix T.

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#### Cotton Improvement in the Bombay Presidency.

No. A/ 1790 of 1911.

POONA, 10th March 1911.

THE SECRETARY,  
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith 6 copies of a note regarding cotton Improvement in the Bombay Presidency. The note fully explains our position. I have sent copies of the note to the Chambers of Commerce and Associations representing the Mill Industry and the Cotton trade in the Bombay Presidency and also to the Secretary to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, and the Secretary of the British Cotton Growing Association, Manchester.

2. If your Association can see its way to take the matter up I shall be glad to do all in my power to assist.—I have, etc.,

G. KEATINGE,  
Director of Agriculture.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

*Note on Improved and Exotic Cottons in the Bombay Presidency.*

The Bombay Agricultural Department has for some years past been working at the improvement of cotton. The primary object of the experiments made is to obtain a variety of cotton which will give the cultivators of any particular tract a larger net-profit than they obtain from the cotton which they already grow. This may be done by improving either the quantity or the quality. In some tracts success has been indicated rather in the direction of improving the yield than in improving the quality. This has been so notably in Khandesh and to some extent in the Southern Maratha Country, where the introduction of Broach Cotton has been successful and has added to the cultivators' profit by increasing the yield (both the gross yield of seed cotton and the ginning percentage of lint). It was believed however that in the more favoured parts of the Presidency there was a good field for profitable improvement in quality; and with this object experiments have been made with exotic cottons, and by cross fertilization and continued selection of the best indigenous cottons. The work in this connection has now got beyond the experimental stage, and it only remains to be seen whether the belief that there would be a good demand for long stapled cotton will be justified. The following results have been obtained.

*Egyptian cotton.*—Of the various kinds of Egyptian cotton tried Mit-affi is the only one that has given really good results. During recent years samples of Abassi and Mit-affi grown in Sind have been forwarded to three leading Alexandria brokers, who have been unanimous each year in stating that while the Sind-grown Abassi will not grade as Abassi, the Sind-grown Mit-affi is of a strong useful quality and will grade as "fully good fair" Egyptian brown. In order that it may grade as "fully good fair" Egyptian brown, it must, of course, be properly cleaned and ginned in a gin intended for Egyptian cotton and not in one intended for Indian cotton. During the past two seasons it has been impossible to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind, since the Jamrao Canal—the only perennial canal in Sind—has been closed for alterations during the months of March and April when it is necessary to sow Egyptian cotton. In two years' time, however, when the Jamrao Canal has been remodelled the question of recommending the cultivators to grow Egyptian cotton will again arise. It will not be possible to advise the cultivators to grow Egyptian cotton, unless a fair market price for the produce can be guaranteed. Egyptian cotton requires a longer growing season than Sindhi cotton, needs better cultivation, and gives a somewhat lower yield, probably about 2 maunds less than Sindhi cotton (1 maund=82 lbs. seed cotton). It is therefore necessary that the price obtained should cover this. When Egyptian cotton was first grown in Sind good prices were obtained, though they probably bore little relation to the true value of the lots sold. The buyers were of two classes:—

- (1) Millowners from Ahmedabad and Bombay.
- (2) Exporters from Karachi and Bombay.

The millowners, several of whom use imported Egyptian cotton, soon stopped coming. They stated that when they bought Egyptian cotton in Alexandria or Liverpool they got a certain grade which was uniform and could be depended on to produce certain counts; whereas for Sind-grown Egyptian they had to send their agents to Sind at an unhealthy time of the year and the latter not knowing the Sindhi language were at a great disadvantage. To buy any quantity they had to bid for a number of small lots, some dirty, some stained and some good. These they had much difficulty in getting ginned, as the local gins, which are suited only for short-staple cotton, had plenty of work of their own. In fact, a cotton broker is an essential link between the cultivator and the manufacturer. Indian brokers have no knowledge of Egyptian cotton, and a sample of "fully good fair" Mit-affi submitted to a leading Bombay exporter was stated to be "a foreign variety of a bad colour." The exporter always fought shy of Mit-affi; and the Indian manufacturers apparently do not want it on account of its colour.

*American cotton in Sind.*—Various kinds of American Upland cotton have been successfully grown on a fairly large scale in many different parts of Sind. The ordinary cultivation given to Sindhi cotton will suffice for them, and the growing season is shorter than that of Sindhi cotton. American cotton can therefore be grown, on ordinary inundation canals wherever Sindhi cotton can be grown and in addition it can be grown in Upper Sind where at present practically no cotton is grown, and in parts of Lower Sind where the autumn mists are prejudicial to the later maturing Sindhi cotton. It is hardy, but easily affected by *Kalar* (alkali soil). During the past year it produced in many cases as much seed cotton as neighbouring plots of Sindhi cotton; but it would be safe to take it as yielding on the average about 1 maund (82 lbs.) less seed cotton per acre than Sindhi cotton. As regards quality the following report on samples of American cotton grown in Sind was made by the Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association to whom they were submitted.

"I now have very much pleasure in enclosing reports on the different samples of cotton, which are most satisfactory. Cotton of any of these types, if produced in commercial quantities, could be readily sold at satisfactory prices in Lancashire and in any quantity. You will notice that the lowest in price, namely Boyd's Prolific, is worth twenty points more than 'middling' American and over  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  more than 'Fine Broach.' Quotations for 'middling' American and Fine Broach are given at the bottom of the valuation. As is pointed out by Messrs. Wolstenholme and Holland, these are just the quality of cotton required by Lancashire."

\* \* \* \* \*

LIVERPOOL, 14th February 1910.

"We enclose valuation of samples of cotton grown from American seed in Sind, Mirpurkhas, India, on Government Farm:—

"We are pleased to say that the quality is excellent, and very suitable for the English market. As the cotton is ginned, you will know the percentage of outturn if they have gone through your own gin. This is just the cotton required by Lancashire.

(Sd.) WOLSTENHOLME & HOLLAND.

*Black Rattler.*—"Strict good middling in grade good colour, staple  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, little irregular, fairly strong, value 9'25d. Yield of lint 23'37 per cent."

*Peperkin.*—"Fully good middling, staple  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, fairly strong, value 8'50d. Yield of lint 33'30 per cent."

*Griffin Variety.*—"Fully good middling, staple  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, inclined to be tender, value 11'00 at 11'50d. Lint 30'0 per cent."

*Boyd's Prolific.*—"Strict good middling, staple  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, fairly strong, value 8'40d. Yield of lint 31'23 per cent."

*Triumph.*—"Fully good middling, staple full  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, rather soft, value 8'60d. Yield of lint 35'71 per cent."

*Toddle Variety.*—"Fully good middling, staple  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, fairly strong, value 8'60d. Yield of lint 33'33 per cent."

*Allen's Improved Long Staple.*—"Fully good middling, good colour, staple fine, rather irregular, inclined to be soft, value  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 11d. Lint 30'56 per cent."

*Texas Big Boll.*—"Fully good middling, good colour, staple  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, strong, value 8'60 to 8'70d. Yield of lint 31'25 per cent."

(Sd.) WOLSTENHOLME & HOLLAND.



"Middling American."—Value 8·20/100d.

"Fine Broach" 7·9/16.

Local buyers in Sind do not care to deal in American cotton; and in some cases the growers mixed their American cotton with Sindhi, and so it is as such. In other cases where it was with difficulty sold as American the price given for it was only Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund (82lbs. seed cotton) more than the price paid for the very short stapled Sindhi cotton.

#### Improved Cottons in Gujarat.

For some years past the work of developing an improved variety of indigenous cotton at Surat has been in progress, and we can now claim to have evolved several fixed varieties of hybrid cottons with a staple considerably longer than that of the local cotton.

The work of substituting these cottons for the local cotton has now reached a critical stage. In the season 1909-10, 500 acres were sown by cultivators with the Government seed. The crops resulting from this seed yielded very well, and the lint was of a superior quality. The Agricultural Department arranged with a mill-owner to take over the whole produce of the 500 acres at a rate of 5% in excess of the prevailing rate, and to resell the seed to the Agricultural Department for redistribution for sowing.

During the current year about 5,000 acres have been sown with our seed; and we are endeavouring to make arrangements for its sale at a higher price than the local cotton; but this is rendered difficult owing to a combination of the local buyers, who have combined to keep down the price of seed cotton, and who will purchase seed cotton only at a general rate settled amongst themselves. Two difficulties now occur.

(a) We cannot go on indefinitely extending our operations of this nature, which are already putting a strain on the Department which has much other work to do.

(b) We believe that we are not obtaining for the cultivators the full value for their crop; which is necessary if they are to be induced to take up the new seed keenly.

As regards the question of value the following table will show the valuations made of two of our improved cottons last year:—

Register No. of cotton.	Valuation in Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.	Percentage increase in money value.	Report on the spinning properties by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.	Percentage increase in spinning value.
Hybrid 1027 A. L. & F.	340	3%	Creamy white good for spinning 30s to 32s.	72%
Ordinary Local Surat cotton (for comparison).	330	.....	Very dull in colour good for spinning 16s to 20s.	.....

Similarly samples from a sub-farm located near Navsari were also sent for valuation with the following results:—

Register No. of cotton.	Valuation in Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.	Percentage increase in money value.	Report on the spinning properties by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.	Percentage increase in spinning value.
Hybrid 1018 P/G	355	4½%	White and soft good for spinning up to 36s.	20%
Ordinary local Navsari cotton (for comparison).	340	.....	Good for spinning 30s.	.....

In the case of Surat grown cottons we see that although the spinning values of these cottons stood as:—

172 : 100

and the money valuations stood as—

103 : 100

while in the case of Navsari grown cottons the spinning values stood as—

120 : 100

and the money valuations as—

104½ : 100

From the remarks in the Millowners' report it will be seen that the money values were not reduced because of some other defect, such as bad colour or weakness.

Five bales of cotton were last year sent to Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association. They were valued for him by Messrs. Hoyle and Jackson, Ltd. (of Oldham) and bought by them.

Copy of letter, dated 29th November 1910, from Messrs. Hoyle and Jackson, Ltd. (of Oldham) to Mr. Arno Schmidt.

"Attached we give you full particulars of the 5 bales you sold us on October 25th together with the valuation. Of course an off lot like this is not as valuable as the same cotton in quantity and we think it will be fair on both sides if you make the invoice out as follows:—

Marks G. G. & Co.	Gross	Tare	Nett	Nos. on Valuation letter Oct. 26th.	Valuation pence.	Quality.
431	421	18	403	5	7½	Surat good staple.
432	396	17	379	1	7½	Dharwar.
433	422	13	409	2	7½	Broach.
434	415	11	404	3	7½	Broach.
435	415	13	402	4	7½	Broach.

Middling American quotation on 26th October. 7.88

October futures on October 26th. 7.70

Fine Broach on October 26th. 7½d.

Another English firm to whom they were submitted made the following remarks about them:—

Bale mark.

435 would spin up to 20/24.

If mixed with American cotton could be spun up to 30s.

434 Beautiful staple. Could easily be spun up to 20s twist, 26s weft.

432 Very clean; about as good as "Good Middling American," perhaps equal to staple Texas.

433 Fully good to fine Broach.

431 Badly ginned. Probably ginned before the cotton was matured.

It may be mentioned that Bale No. 431 was Kumpta cotton grown at Dharwar. Bale No. 432 was Cambodia cotton grown at Gadag (Dharwar District) and the remaining three bales were of cotton grown by cultivators near Surat from seed supplied from the Surat Government Farm and were fair samples of the whole.

The remark about bale 432 will be noted ; and it will also be seen that bale No. 433 was valued at 7½ when middling American was quoted at 7-88.

Bale No. 433 was valued at ½d. more than Fine Broach, *i. e.*, 3½ per cent. more ; and Fine Broach (*i. e.*, Navsari cotton,) is usually valued at 5 per cent. more than cotton grown round Surat. Our cotton grown near Surat should therefore be worth at least 8 per cent. more than ordinary cotton grown near Surat. It is with great difficulty however that we can obtain for it in the local market 5 per cent. or even 3 per cent. more.

In addition to the Gujarat cottons, the work of this Department in the Southern Maratha Country shows that long stapled cotton can be grown in the east of the Dharwar District.—Bale No. 432 mentioned above comes from that tract and cotton grown from newly imported American seed has done well there.

Mr. Arno Schmidt adds to his report the following remark :—“I may say that those to whom I have shown your samples are delighted with what can be produced in India.”

The object of the foregoing statement is to show what the Agricultural Department has demonstrated can be grown in the Bombay Presidency in the way of long stapled cottons ; not on a small experimental scale, but on a large scale by cultivators in their own fields.

We have several large farms which produce seed, and we have hitherto taken steps in many cases to recover the seed of the produce grown from our seed ; but we cannot extend these operations indefinitely ; and have now about reached our limit in making arrangements for marketing the produce. Good seed can now be made available in large quantities but if the cultivators are to be induced to keep it pure and to grow it over large tracts to the exclusion, of inferior varieties *it is necessary that they shall obtain the real value of their produce, and shall obtain it without more difficulty than they now have in obtaining the real value of their inferior produce.* To secure this what is required is a buying agency able to state and ready to pay the fair value of the produce, and to arrange its proper ginning, and the retention of the best seed for sowing. \* This Department will, of course, be glad to assist so far as it can, will always have some seed for distribution, and will arrange to maintain on its farms the standard reached ; and confidently hopes to improve on that standard.

Unless, however, the trade find it worth their while to establish such buying agencies for good cotton it will be useless for us to continue on our present lines, and we had better drop our efforts at improving quality and devote ourselves to the question of quantity only. The cultivators of many tracts have in the past deliberately substituted a short stapled cotton for a long stapled one because it gave more lint, and they found that the buyers cared only for quantity and not for quality ; and this process is still going on. It must not be supposed from the above remarks that the cotton trade has been unfriendly to our efforts. On several occasions Bombay merchants and others have done their best to help us ; and on many occasions merchants and millowners have offered to give a good price, or even a fancy price, for the produce of our seed, provided that we would arrange to buy, gin and press it, and send it to them. It is however impossible for the Agricultural Department to undertake these operations on a large scale ; and it would not advance matters if we were to do so once and away on a small scale. The matter requires to be put on a permanent business footing.

In conclusion it may be stated that on our farms the average yield of seed cotton with ordinary good cultivation is as follows :—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Mitaffi cotton in Sind                           | 400 lbs. per acre.<br>ginning percentage 31 to 32. |
| 2. American cotton in Sind                          | 500 lbs. per acre.<br>ginning percentage 32 to 33. |
| 3. American cotton in the Southern Maratha Country. | 400 lbs. per acre.<br>ginning percentage 30 to 31. |

Cambodia cotton in the Southern Maratha Country.	400 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 36 to 42.
Improved cottons in Gujarat.	500 lbs. per acre. ginning percentage 32 to 38.

Good cultivators obtain about the same yield per acre ; and large areas are available for cotton in Sind, Gujarat and the Southern Maratha Country.

POONA, 1st March 1911.

G. KEATINGE,  
Director of Agriculture.

No. 4539 of 1911.

POONA, 30th August 1911.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq.,  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the understanding come to at the Committee meeting consisting of members representing—

- The Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
- The Cotton Trade Association, and
- The Millowners' Association,

held in Bombay on the 15th May last at which the officers of the Agricultural Department attended, have the honour to submit the following brief progress report:—

16,718 lbs. of improved cotton seed were distributed among the following groups of villages:—

- I Athwa group,
- II Bhestan "
- III Rander "
- IV Sayan "
- V Bardoli "

in the neighbourhood of Surat and it is estimated that 10,866 acres have been sown with this cotton of which 10,366 acres have been checked by this Department.

The crop everywhere is now very well established and is making good progress, although the total rainfall up to date is only about half the average. In fact the moderate rainfall has been favourable to cotton because there has been practically no necessity for resowings which is such a common feature of cotton cultivation in these parts.—I have, etc.,

T. F. MAIN,  
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

No. 14 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
BOMBAY, 12th January 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of this Association to submit the following representation, in connection with the proposed scheme for the establishing of buying agencies for long stapled cotton, in Sind, and the improved cultivation of cotton generally.

2. During the past year, the question of cotton cultivation engaged the attention of a Special Committee composed of members of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Trade Association and this Association. This Joint Committee arranged with the Director of Agriculture for the sowing of 10,000 acres with specially selected seed obtained from Government farms. It was estimated that 2,000 bales of Cotton would be forthcoming from this area and a Syndicate was formed, consisting of The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoj Currimbhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohundas Ramji and Mr. N. N. Wadia, to arrange the business details and to make any advances that might be necessary to the cultivators.

3. It will be seen from the foregoing that the trade in Bombay is prepared to help Government in encouraging the cultivation of better class cottons and where required, is prepared to establish buying agencies to help the cultivators to dispose of it.

4. This has been done by the trade without any special grant from Government because it is fully realised that the growth of longer stapled cotton would materially assist local industries, as well as the farmers and that by increasing the growth of cotton, generally, not only would so much more be available for the spinning trade but it would appreciably assist in the regulation of prices all over the world.

5. My Committee also realised that the spinning trade of the world looks to India, as the second largest producer of cotton, to afford the necessary relief in time of short American Crops. They are, therefore, desirous of co-operating with Government and will assist, in any way that may be deemed advisable, to encourage the growth of longer stapled cotton.

6. In view of the fact that the Bombay Millowners responded to the appeal made by the Director of Agriculture, in connection with the 2,000 bales above referred to and that Messrs. Tata and Sons rendered special assistance in purchasing cotton in the Sind Valley, my Committee were surprised to learn that the British Growing Association had applied for a grant, to assist in the establishing of buying agencies in the Sind Valley and that Government were seriously contemplating meeting the wishes of that Association in this connection.

7. I am, therefore, respectfully to submit by Committee's humble and emphatic protest against any such grant being authorised. The Millowners in Bombay, and the trade generally, are prepared to establish buying agencies with sufficient capital as well as ginneries, Saw Gins or Macarthy Gins, according to Government requirements, in Sind; and my Committee feel that if the Government are inclined to render any financial assistance or support, to attain their object, they might, in the first instance, do so to the local trade in preference to the British Cotton Growing Association, especially as Great Britain in recent years has only purchased about 3 per cent. of the total Indian Crop, viz. :—

1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08
3.22%	2.84%	1.34%	1.60%

while during the same period the mill consumption in India has been equal to over 40 per cent. of the Crop.

8. My Committee are glad to learn that the Government of Bombay have decided to abandon the growing of Egyptian Cotton in the Sind Valley, (owing to the uncertainty of the water supply in the Jamrao Canal, and to substitute American Cotton, and that 30 tons of American Seed had been ordered for shipment to Karachi, for that purpose. Cotton grown from this American Seed will be as suitable for the Indian as for the Lancashire Mills, and my Committee feel that the local trade and the mills in India should have a chance of buying such cotton on equal terms with the Lancashire Spinners and Agents of the British Cotton Growing Association. If that Association is allowed to establish a buying agency in Sind, the cotton certainly will not be available to the Indian spinners, and this is another reason my Committee consider why Government should not give any exclusive buying agency to an Association outside India, but should assist the local trade.

My Committee are desirous of assuring Government that they are willing to help  
 or and if it is thought necessary they will send a small deputation to wait on  
 , to fully explain their views.—I have, etc.,

Meltons (cotton)

Mercerised clo

Merinos (cotton)

Merins.

Mexicana.

Moleskins (cotton)

Molleton cloth.

Morias.

Moreens (cotton)

Mulls, all kinds

Muslins (cotton)

Nainsooks.

Net (cotton).

Nun's veiling (cotton)

Oatmeal cloth

Penelope can

Pillow calico.

Piques.

Plushette.

Pompadour inviting your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 317,  
 dated the 5th December 1910, I have the honour to state that there is now under consideration  
 the revision of the List of Cotton Piece-goods prescribed in the Resolution of the Government  
 of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 321-9327-139, dated the 22nd  
 December 1910. The Collectors of Customs have no amendments or additions to suggest.  
 If you should have any suggestion to offer with a view to revise the list, I should be obliged  
 if you would favour me with your proposals, at an early date, so as to enable me to send up  
 my recommendations to the Government of India by the 2nd week of December. Should any  
 of the proposals recommend additions to the list, I would particularly request that samples and  
 full particulars might be simultaneously furnished.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,

Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Ag. Secretary.

## Appendix U.

### List of Cotton Piece-Goods.

No. 6898-7.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1911.

SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

E. SEQUEIRA,

Assistant Director of Statistics,

for Dir.-Genl. of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 9321-9327—139.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and  
 Industry, Nos. 5443—5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906, the Governor General in Council  
 is pleased to prescribe the following revised "List of cotton piece-goods" in supersession of  
 the list appended to the Resolution of that Department, Nos. 10714—10720-122, dated the  
 19th December 1907.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government, Madras, Coloures

Bombay, Revenue Department,  
 Madras, Revenue Department,  
 Bengal, Financial Department,  
 Burma, Revenue Department,  
 Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department,

for information and communication to the Authorities and the Commercial Associations concerned.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Commerce, Madras, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the India, for general information.

B. ROBERTSON

Secretary to the Government of

*List of Cotton Piece-goods.*

			Madras.
			Lbs.
			539 1,503,000
			537 2,068,994
			107 1,946,584
			10 2,107,969
			7 1,923,999
			3 2,370,741
			0 4,086,325
			5 5,741,441
			17 5,656,930
			16 3,694,985
			36 1,675,235
			131 3,702,565
			99 3,447,635
			9 2,232,945
			7 4,629,980
			9 4,684,635
			3 6,873,391
			9 7,773,630
			5 8,649,595
			6,876,84
			616,044
			18,84
			3
Alhambras.	Grapes (cotton).	Gauze (cotton).	
Angolas (cotton).	Crash (cotton).	Ghagras (cotton).	
Apron cloth (cotton).	Crepons (cotton).	Ginghams (cotton).	
Batistes (cotton).	Oretonnes.	Glass cloths (white	
Beaverteens (cotton).	Grimps (cotton).	the warp) (cotton)	
Blackuts (cotton).	Damaak, cotton, table.	Grenadines (cotton).	
Holland and blind cloth (cotton).	Dawanies.	Gumchas.	
Book-binding cloth.	Delaines (cotton).	Hair-cords.	
Brillianta.	Delametti.	Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).	
Brocades (cotton).	Denims.	Harvards.	
Broché.	Dhotis.	Hollands (cotton).	
Buckram (cotton).	Diagonals (cotton).	Italians (cotton).	
Calicoes.	Diapers (cotton).	Jaconets, plain or	ordered.
Cambria, plain, dyed, or printed.	Dimity.	Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.	
Cantoons.	Domestics.	Lace curtain cloth.	
Canvas (cotton).	Domettes (cotton).	Lace stripes.	
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).	Dosooti.	Lappets.	
Casement cloth (cotton).	Dupettas.	Lastings.	
Cashmeres (cotton).	Dorias.	Lawns.	
Cellular cloth.	Dress, plain or printed (cotton).	Lenos.	
Checks, spots and stripes.	Drills, plain striped or checked.	Linnette (cotton).	
Chiffons (cotton).	Duck.	Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.	
Chinese dyed cloths.	Dungari.	Longcloths.	
Chintz, glazed or unglazed.	Dusters (when joined by the warp).	Lungis.	
Choonria.	Embroidered allover.	Lustres (cotton).	
Chadars.	Embroidered flounces.	Madapollama.	
Chadar-pattas.	Fents (cotton).	Madras cloth.	
Coatings (cotton).	Fivaduras.	Marcella.	
Uerduroy and corded cloth (cotton).	Fianzelette (cotton flannel).	Matte shirtings.	
Cotton flakes.	Galateas.	Matting (cotton).	
Cousterpanes.	Gambroons.	Mattress cloth.	

## List of Cotton Piece-goods—concl'd.

in this mat  
Government

Putsoes.	Tapestries (cotton).
Quiltings (cotton).	Tarlatans.
Quilts.	T cloths.
Radium cloth.	Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Regattas.	Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
Rep cloth (cotton).	Trouserings (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).	Tulle (cotton).
Saris.	Turbans (cotton).
Saronga.	Turkey red cloth.
Sateens, plain, dyed, or printed.	Tussore cloth (cotton) and Tus-sorette.
Satinette.	Tweeds (cotton).
Satin stripes (cotton).	Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or printed.
Scaryes (cotton).	Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Serges (cotton).	Valencias.
Shawls (cotton).	Velvets (cotton).
Sheetings.	Velveteen (cotton).
Shirtings.	Venetian cloth (cotton).
Silecia.	Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).
Silkette, plain or striped.	Voiles (cotton).
Spanish stripes (cotton).	Wadding.
Suraline.	Zephyrs.
Sussu cloth.	
Suitings (cotton).	
Swanedown calico.	
Tambours.	
Tameins (unfinished).	
Tanjibs.	

No. 384 of 1911.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 11th December 1911.

F. NOEL TON, Esq.,

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,

Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6898-7, dated 22nd ultimo, regarding the revision of the List of Cotton Piece-goods and to inform you that my Committee have no suggestions to offer in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Ag. Secretary.



## STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufactures (Grey, Bleached and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay and Madras, from the years 1852 to 1911, both inclusive.

YEAR.	PIECE-GOODS.			YARNS.		Total
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1852.....	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,000	
1853.....	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,000	
1854.....	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,000	
1855.....	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,000	
1856.....	130,459,858	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,000	
1857.....	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,338,644	10,691,000	
1858.....	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,000	
1859.....	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,048,000	
1860.....	267,448,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,000	
1861.....	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,000	
1862.....	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,000	
1863.....	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,000	
1864.....	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,000	
1865.....	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,078,811	6,981,000	
1866.....	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,803	6,877,968	10,795,000	
1867.....	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,000	
1868.....	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,000	
1869.....	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,000	
1870.....	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,000	
1871.....	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,000	
1872.....	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,000	
1873.....	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,623,809	8,667,090	11,192,000	8,000
1874.....	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,000	10,510,000
1875.....	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,000	10,104,000
1876.....	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,000	9,664,609
1877.....	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,000	8,683,595
1878.....	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,000	8,373,916
1879.....	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,000	9,581,363
1880.....	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,000	12,108,002
1881.....	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,000	11,099,762
1882.....	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,000	13,069,871
1883.....	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,000	11,033,824
1884.....	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,800	13,114,875
1885.....	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,000	99,597,197
1886.....	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,170,000	13,937,810
1887.....	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,000,000	13,432,638
1888.....	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,700,000	14,570,258
1889.....	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,800,000	13,393,848
1890.....	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,450,000	13,284,690
1891.....	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,000	14,666,189
1892.....	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,300	10,390,439
1893.....	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,000	11,387,889
1894.....	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,700	12,547,763
1895.....	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,000	10,188,466
1896.....	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,600	15,402,931
1897.....	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,200	13,650,022
1898.....	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,000	11,673,878
1899.....	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,800	11,532,812
1900.....	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,300	9,498,085
1901.....	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,800	9,564,200
1902.....	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,600	9,438,560
1903.....	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904.....	593,531,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905.....	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906.....	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907.....	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908.....	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909.....	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910.....	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911.....	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340



DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1902.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
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**WHITE GOODS.**

28/36 in. X 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths ...	Pcs. 5,65,083	Pcs. 6,65,771	Pcs. 9,14,166	Pcs. 0,76,075	Pcs. 6,08,283	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,863	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,786
28/39 in. X 18/20 yds. Jaconets ...	" 1,79,628	" 1,24,817	" 3,24,634	" 3,26,681	" 2,29,181	" 1,80,496	" 1,94,794	" 1,77,992	" 1,77,615	" 2,45,998
40 in. & wider " do. ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26/30 in. X " Mulls and Nainsooks ...	" 37,90,090	" 46,03,488	" 50,94,414	" 49,32,495	" 51,57,818	" 42,47,247	" 34,17,183	" 37,47,456	" 45,57,329	" 36,79,590
40/45 in. X " do. do. ...	" 8,36,093	" 5,14,282	" 8,69,782	" 8,22,191	" 7,54,930	" 11,49,512	" 8,47,017	" 7,01,298	" 8,98,005	" 8,45,492
46 in. and upwards " do. do. ...	" 9,71,576	" 7,63,333	" 10,40,741	" 12,54,344	" 10,69,618	" 13,62,870	" 11,73,952	" 11,74,297	" 15,04,377	" 13,06,547
32 to 42 in. X 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics ...	" 20,466	" 8,197	" 14,372	" 15,783	" 7,266	" 18,732	" 10,598	" 12,106	" 7,990	" 12,351
Twills and Drills ...	" 48,147	" 66,496	" 88,995	" 1,27,679	" 61,574	" 71,762	" 56,531	" 45,997	" 51,237	" 1,91,580
<b>Total for 12 months ...</b>	<b>Pcs. 64,14,083</b>	<b>Pcs. 67,46,385</b>	<b>Pcs. 83,47,103</b>	<b>Pcs. 85,55,243</b>	<b>Pcs. 78,83,664</b>	<b>Pcs. 82,40,044</b>	<b>Pcs. 66,12,938</b>	<b>Pcs. 56,03,724</b>	<b>Pcs. 79,27,720</b>	<b>Pcs. 73,51,283</b>

**TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.**

24 in. X 28 yds. Cambrics ...	Pcs. 3,23,222	Pcs. 3,15,749	Pcs. 4,18,097	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,074	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,516	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430
32 in. X 24 yds. do. ...	" 5,971	" 6,462	" 3,479	" 12,587	" 9,634	" 10,281	" 2,475	" 693	"	" 130
All widths and lengths, Shirtings ...	" 2,66,151	" 2,59,747	" 2,61,788	" 3,91,524	" 3,70,310	" 2,98,028	" 3,66,659	" 3,38,123	" 3,37,604	" 4,89,333
30 in. and over X 19/20 yds. Mulls ...	" 29,209	" 18,421	" 40,278	" 37,649	" 15,410	" 62,415	" 33,660	" 13,590	" 12,363	" 14,433
Do. do. Jaconets ...	" 15,719	" 6,247	" 8,544	" 14,513	" 15,253	" 1,498	" 3,454	" 14,442	" 6,429	" 10,651
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities ...	" 17,938	" 1,706	" 29,573	" 32,490	" 25,662	" 38,707	" 34,777	" 27,296	" 33,226	" 48,342
33/39 in. X 9/12 yds. Lappets ...	"	"	" 800	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30 in. and over X 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes ...	" 1,680	"	" 800	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz ...	" 6,51,843	"	" 4,72,785	" 4,27,953	" 4,64,937	" 4,42,895	" 2,96,647	" 3,86,796	" 4,32,766	" 3,44,053
30 in. & over X 20 yds. Printed Jaconets ...	" 1,49,168	"	" 2,11,057	" 1,68,334	" 1,71,743	" 2,18,859	" 1,70,537	" 1,65,698	" 2,36,244	" 1,70,829
Scarfs and Sarrics ...	" 9,24,238	"	" 15,81,283	" 14,69,341	" 13,02,358	" 17,49,482	" 11,38,835	" 12,43,369	" 13,02,418	" 16,73,138
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	" 3,26,169	"	" 6,56,181	" 4,69,255	" 10,84,039	" 3,64,398	" 4,80,965	" 2,93,874	" 5,04,628	" 85,171
<b>Total for 12 months ...</b>	<b>Pcs. 36,11,294</b>	<b>Pcs. 36,19,799</b>	<b>Pcs. 3,15,672</b>	<b>Pcs. 39,17,744</b>	<b>Pcs. 35,84,064</b>	<b>Pcs. 27,44,133</b>	<b>Pcs. 26,17,854</b>	<b>Pcs. 32,53,188</b>	<b>Pcs. 33,15,019</b>	

**WOOLLENS.**

Army Cloths ...	Yds. 1,65,411	Yds. 2,29,514	Yds. 1,35,931	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 3,29,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1,96,411
Other Woollens ...	"	" 1,88,114	" 3,05,054	" 2,40,065	" 37,426	" 46,161	" 61,254	" 1,73,796	" 2,27,163
...	"	" 87,50,131	" 6,53,288	" 18,37,990	" 24,85,837	" 29,90,746	" 24,86,292	" 66,95,683	" 34,16,356
...	"	"	" 2,02,974	" 1,79,691	" 2,32,411	" 1,86,894	" 1,44,930	" 1,78,821	" 3,16,755
...	"	"	"	" 2,39,258	" 2,53,259	" 13,26,302	" 3,70,441	" 13,49,265	" 14,86,770
...	"	"	"	"	" 155	" 30,927	" 31,600	" 30,780	" 35,919

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1902 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
<b>FANCY GOODS.</b>										
Dyed Shirtings ...	Pcs. 2,18,124	Pcs. 2,83,778	Pcs. 2,55,166	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620
" Madapolams or Cambries ...	73,811	1,53,988	1,69,307	1,46,343	1,66,898	1,75,465	1,70,671	1,82,178	2,74,285	1,50,463
" Jaconets ...	11,748	2,774	1,889	6,831	5,098	8,470	4,338	1,214	100	100
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths ...	13,41,706	14,83,976	17,85,780	17,20,775	19,56,478	20,75,062	14,21,961	14,05,572	23,33,115	22,25,644
Printed Muslins and Jaconets, all Widths and Lengths ...	1,22,952	2,06,364	3,05,677	2,85,740	3,01,408	3,00,787	4,38,803	2,99,500	4,49,517	4,21,085
Lappets, White ...	1,19,070	1,18,640	1,37,945	1,19,900	1,25,390	1,90,566	1,49,279	1,14,968	1,69,806	1,61,137
" Coloured ...	28,358	24,659	48,865	48,764	49,681	44,964	38,122	28,388	41,384	41,795
Lappet and Lace Scarfs ...	88,184	60,543	31,982	34,762	28,378	40,052	38,197	41,708	85,318	39,038
Dhoties, Grey ...	80,16,064	16,58,986	24,71,194	28,83,374	47,40,740	29,00,056	25,40,174	25,58,366	82,18,360	85,64,636
" Bleached ...	8,32,359	3,53,352	6,41,489	9,16,170	8,83,378	9,03,567	12,30,376	5,85,816	9,00,001	14,18,073
Scarfs and Scarves, Grey ...	2,07,459	1,44,080	94,811	66,208	1,04,035	91,065	26,289	53,123	43,479	36,983
" Bleached ...	4,17,921	4,03,169	3,24,046	3,64,932	3,99,347	3,62,418	2,78,338	1,68,897	2,71,062	2,15,696
" Colored and Printed ...	11,17,182	12,46,646	16,00,954	17,42,172	25,37,289	10,05,420	18,80,099	8,66,579	14,16,544	21,32,523
Book Muslins ...	1,75,445	3,08,119	4,30,036	3,09,912	2,87,331	8,88,616	3,78,214	2,59,639	4,56,425	5,45,557
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	2,75,827	5,72,807	6,61,616	8,86,163	2,15,233	6,71,698	2,93,785	2,11,270	2,64,380	3,55,409
Doria and Mull Scarves ...	6,08,042	3,89,040	7,07,718	5,49,481	3,84,970	7,56,342	6,49,798	4,01,022	5,95,861	6,79,491
Cotton and Linen Ticks ...	3,104	6,166	4,051	5,591	3,708	2,904	4,301	3,086	2,778	5,764
Twills and Drills, Colored and Dentins ...	91,828	1,14,282	82,958	1,10,830	83,402	1,08,907	1,07,373	95,129	1,24,426	1,24,842
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Scarves ...	38,098	36,769	48,724	58,675	53,839	53,892	78,083	69,840	64,536	63,373
Embl. Muslins, Jaconets, and Scarfs (White) ...	2,10,796	1,71,105	2,43,064	1,57,437	1,15,842	2,40,640	2,34,024	2,42,850	2,84,961	2,56,957
89 in. x 19 yls. Nainsooks, Colored ...	5,639	1,947	6,786	5,254	2,021	3,932	3,274	2,859	1,715	1,712
Trouserings ...	39,784	69,869	88,065	73,159	50,352	42,792	25,710	25,162	83,806	25,635
Mered. Fusore Suitings ...	31,946	57,360	21,117	18,098	26,238	86,812	49,236	34,931	79,564	1,08,045
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c. ...	55,649	23,068	1,18,018	1,39,524	84,429	1,26,422	1,89,344	87,945	1,51,601	1,89,915
Satin ...	30,144	40,781	68,500	66,635	54,367	86,084	79,370	60,220	1,04,362	1,25,705
Coatings ...	34,583	41,702	80,518	67,951	45,802	77,623	77,036	82,950	70,460	81,631
Italians ...	79,263	94,500	1,16,603	1,51,400	1,57,417	1,84,653	2,34,140	1,83,601	2,55,442	2,48,800
Dimitics, Brocades or Brilliants ...										
<b>Total for 12 months ...</b>	<b>Pcs. 87,51,174</b>	<b>Pcs. 80,55,449</b>	<b>Pcs. 1,05,39,900</b>	<b>1,07,53,662</b>	<b>Pcs. 1,39,67,855</b>	<b>Pcs. 1,24,09,723</b>	<b>Pcs. 1,04,01,856</b>	<b>Pcs. 81,92,812</b>	<b>Pcs. 1,36,97,188</b>	<b>Pcs. 1,36,77,192</b>
<b>Flannels, cotton</b>	<b>yds. 27,09,853</b>	<b>yds. 36,72,383</b>	<b>yds. 44,26,332</b>	<b>yds. 59,44,392</b>	<b>yds. 49,48,485</b>	<b>yds. 72,04,781</b>	<b>yds. 42,37,072</b>	<b>yds. 19,55,928</b>	<b>yds. 37,01,768</b>	<b>yds. 44,52,550</b>
<b>Nets</b>	<b>Do. 14,34,050</b>	<b>Do. 22,95,218</b>	<b>Do. 15,77,333</b>	<b>Do. 21,97,762</b>	<b>Do. 13,74,368</b>	<b>Do. 14,46,732</b>	<b>Do. 16,74,243</b>	<b>Do. 11,31,720</b>	<b>Do. 15,80,801</b>	<b>Do. 16,44,734</b>
<b>Handkerchiefs, White</b>	<b>Do. 1,30,583</b>	<b>Do. 95,571</b>	<b>Do. 90,316</b>	<b>Do. 1,06,997</b>	<b>Do. 1,45,532</b>	<b>Do. 2,50,963</b>	<b>Do. 1,16,435</b>	<b>Do. 2,03,534</b>	<b>Do. 1,30,952</b>	<b>Do. 1,76,168</b>
<b>" Printed</b>	<b>Do. 2,42,087</b>	<b>Do. 2,15,479</b>	<b>Do. 4,04,468</b>	<b>Do. 5,69,854</b>	<b>Do. 8,28,910</b>	<b>Do. 6,17,243</b>	<b>Do. 8,34,529</b>	<b>Do. 2,79,769</b>	<b>Do. 6,14,161</b>	<b>Do. 10,64,009</b>

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.
<b>YARNS.</b>										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's ... ..	lbs. 620	lbs. 3,260	lbs. 50	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,628	lbs. 27,307	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137
" " 26/32's " 30's ... ..	" 7,20,761	" 97,918	" 2,03,211	" 12,72,123	" 15,84,316	" 6,77,438	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,843	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577
" " 34/42's " 40's ... ..	" 8,30,974	" 8,49,787	" 6,77,714	" 14,75,696	" 17,91,260	" 16,16,763	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,981	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918
" " 44/52's " 50's ... ..	" 8,32,799	" 3,18,985	" 8,08,656	" 5,83,463	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,78,587	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126
" " 54/80's " 60's ... ..	" 2,09,438	" 2,00,731	" 2,18,588	" 3,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,332	" 5,88,575	" 5,71,639
" " above 60's ... ..	" 2,02,568	" 1,57,066	" 2,64,787	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,55,305	" 5,61,509	" 6,93,577
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's ... ..	" 12,900	" 13,500	" 3,600	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,305	" 14,651	" 5,000	" 4,436	" 10,519
" " 26/32's " 30's ... ..	" 12,57,392	" 11,12,458	" 12,44,232	" 24,37,738	" 16,92,186	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,89,255	" 9,72,305	" 22,80,644
" " 40's ... ..	" 5,19,689	" 5,13,230	" 7,51,083	" 9,87,900	" 13,54,853	" 7,85,156	" 11,04,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268
" " above 40's ... ..	" 25,600	" 11,700	" 14,000	" 25,325	" 96,378	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000	" 79,575
<b>Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...</b>	<b>lbs. 41,62,741</b>	<b>lbs. 32,77,025</b>	<b>lbs. 37,00,926</b>	<b>lbs. 71,25,060</b>	<b>lbs. 82,03,838</b>	<b>lbs. 62,80,183</b>	<b>lbs. 67,01,114</b>	<b>lbs. 1,12,19,616</b>	<b>lbs. 44,40,946</b>	<b>lbs. 88,10,980</b>
Bleached ... .. <b>Total for 12 months ...</b>	<b>lbs. 6,65,204</b>	<b>lbs. 6,78,381</b>	<b>lbs. 8,16,168</b>	<b>lbs. 10,58,572</b>	<b>lbs. 8,52,937</b>	<b>lbs. 15,15,636</b>	<b>lbs. 9,92,470</b>	<b>lbs. 16,46,638</b>	<b>lbs. 12,25,198</b>	<b>lbs. 16,18,446</b>
Turkey Red ... ..	lbs. 8,60,386	lbs. 8,67,607	lbs. 8,97,327	lbs. 10,75,719	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 16,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 13,87,805	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs. 11,07,091
Orange and Yellow ... ..	" 8,42,601	" 8,14,790	" 8,08,285	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,356	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,667	" 7,67,408	" 5,94,650	" 6,75,273
Green ... ..	" 1,14,248	" 65,425	" 56,735	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,326	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100
Other Colours ... ..	" 30,387	" 66,812	" *1,58,479	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" *14,05,465	" *11,23,107	" *9,96,480
<b>Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...</b>	<b>lbs. 18,37,422</b>	<b>lbs. 18,04,684</b>	<b>lbs. 14,20,886</b>	<b>lbs. 21,16,594</b>	<b>lbs. 24,36,859</b>	<b>lbs. 31,92,997</b>	<b>lbs. 35,77,571</b>	<b>lbs. 33,64,004</b>	<b>lbs. 26,24,428</b>	<b>lbs. 45,58,390</b>
<b>Total all Yarns...</b>	<b>lbs. 61,63,367</b>	<b>lbs. 62,80,040</b>	<b>lbs. 59,37,980</b>	<b>lbs. 1,08,00,226</b>	<b>lbs. 1,16,43,684</b>	<b>lbs. 1,09,68,816</b>	<b>lbs. 1,12,71,155</b>	<b>lbs. 1,66,80,158</b>	<b>lbs. 81,90,567</b>	<b>lbs. 1,33,69,370</b>
<b>SUNDRY.</b>										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months ...	Tons 1,81,641	Tons 1,24,723	Tons 1,67,590	Tons 1,27,633	Tons 1,37,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,38,349	Tons 2,74,965	Tons 2,22,548	Tons 2,24,785
" ( " Japan) Do. ... ..	" 7,421	" 11,023	" 24,334	" 28,302	" 8,367	" 2,581	" .....	" 10	" 6,553	" 6,975
" ( " other Foreign Ports) Do. ... ..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" 645	" 3,963	" 58,611	" 84,324	" 15,161	" 18,362
" ( " Calcutta) Do. ... ..	" 4,63,973	" 6,60,654	" 5,93,484	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,49,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,368	" 6,33,237
Coke ( " Europe) Do. ... ..	" 2,018	" 2,325	" 5,464	" 2,604	" 6,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,347	" 1,000	" 2,341
" ( " Calcutta) Do. ... ..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364	" 629
Cl ( " Europe) By State Ry. ... ..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" 3,602	" 3,770	" 1,709	" 471	" 1,640
" ( " Europe and Australia) Do. ... ..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" 10,882	" 16,406	" 85,587	" 10,253	" 23,027
Cashmere and Coatings ... ..	" 30,758	" 58,739	" 80,284	" 28,46,032	" 17,92,178	" 26,37,378	" 31,63,979	" 22,36,262	" 32,34,863	" 34,75,741
All other Sorts ... ..	" 14,89,174	" 22,37,212	" 30,70,420	" 32,44,299	" 22,53,461	" 25,51,727	" 17,32,044	" 22,98,171	" 48,89,441	" 30,47,783
<b>Total for 12 months ...</b>	<b>Yds. 54,66,224</b>	<b>Yds. 74,38,506</b>	<b>Yds. 1,17,12,597</b>	<b>Yds. 1,14,01,472</b>	<b>Yds. 72,18,824</b>	<b>Yds. 92,47,341</b>	<b>Yds. 96,11,653</b>	<b>Yds. 82,78,999</b>	<b>Yds. 1,28,19,904</b>	<b>Yds. 1,31,46,198</b>









## G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—continued.

TO	COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.		COUN TW
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bal
Brought forward ... ..	2,363	44	
<b>BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.</b>			
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR ... ..	17	4	
RAIPUR ... ..	8		
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR... ..	22	1	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT),			
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA ... ..	1,326	8	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA ... ..	19	2	
ARMENIAN GHAT... ..	934	16	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI ... ..	11		
KATNI AND VIA ... ..	17		
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA ITWARI ... ..	21	3	
<b>HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.</b>			
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AU- RANGABAD AND JALNA ... ..	162	16	
AURANGABAD ... ..	64	2	
JALNA ... ..	36	2	
<b>STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via</b>			
KHANDWA ... ..	62	2	
<b>TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY ... ..</b>			
<b>SOUTHERN SECTION.</b>			
<b>GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.</b>			
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA ... ..			
POONA ... ..	44		
POONA TO DHOND ... ..	160	11	
POONA TO DHOND ... ..	2		
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND BARS ROAD ... ..			
BARS ROAD ... ..	13		
BARS ROAD TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR ... ..			
SHOLAPUR ... ..	6		
HOTGI TO WADI ... ..	13		
WADI TO RAICHUR ... ..	4		
<b>STATIONS ON BARS ROAD LIGHT RAILWAY ... ..</b>			
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY VIA NERAL ... ..	8	10	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY VIA NERAL ... ..	2		
<b>NIZAM'S RAILWAY.</b>			
WADI TO BEGAMPAT ... ..			
HYDERABAD ... ..	3		
SECUNDERABAD ... ..	8	1	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL ... ..			
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA ... ..	6		
BEZVADA AND VIA ... ..			
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.) ... ..			
<b>MADRAS RAILWAY.</b>			
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL ... ..	1	8	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS ... ..	8		
MADRAS ... ..	113	27	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGA- LORE ... ..			
BANGALORE CITY... ..	142	30	
<b>SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.</b>			
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR ... ..	11		
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT ... ..	11	2	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG ... ..	66	4	
POONA TO MIRAJ ... ..	33	2	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR ... ..	46	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM ... ..			
BELGAUM ... ..	73	10	
BELGAUM TO LONDA ... ..			
LONDA TO MARMAGAO... ..			
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI ... ..			
HUBLI ... ..	48		
HUBLI TO BIRUR ... ..	52	1	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA ... ..	84	1	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA ... ..	18	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE ... ..			
BANGALORE... ..	18	2	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD ... ..	67	6	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG ... ..	84	4	
GADAG... ..	11		
GADAG TO BELLARY ... ..			
BELLARY ... ..	6		
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL ... ..			
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND ... ..			
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM ... ..	30	43	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE ... ..		2	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM ... ..			
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS BY G I. P. &amp; CONNECTED RYS. IN 1911...</b>			
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,268	266	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,377	264	
Do. do. do. 1908...	8,251	2,976	
Do. do. do. 1907...	8,822	123	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,037	197	
Do. do. do. 1905...	3,142	735	
Do. do. do. 1904...	2,768	503	
Do. do. do. 1904...	4,924	501	

**Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.**  
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	REMARKS
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
<b>B. &amp; C. I. RAILWAY.</b>				
BOMBAY TO SURAT... EXCLUDING SURAT ... ..	1,907	36	796	
SURAT TO BROACH... EXCLUDING SURAT ... ..	733	47	1,458	
BROACH TO BARODA... EXCLUDING BROACH ... ..	55	4	174	
BROACH TO BARODA... EXCLUDING BARODA ... ..	162	28	252	
BARODA TO ANAND... EXCLUDING BARODA ... ..	77	13	18	
BARODA TO ANAND... EXCLUDING BARODA ... ..	594	13	342	
ANAND TO GODHRA... EXCLUDING GODHRA ... ..	84	1	33	
BARODA TO GODHRA... EXCLUDING GODHRA ... ..	74	...	14	
GODHRA TO ANAND... EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA... ..	15	...	...	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD... EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ... ..	59	...	26	
AHMEDABAD TO WADHWAN... ..	51	...	217	
AHMEDABAD TO WADHWAN... ..	861	126	2,614	
AHMEDABAD TO WADHWAN... ..	61	...	195	
<b>BRANCH LINES.</b>				
TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY ... ..	...	30	305	
RAJPIPLA STATION RAILWAY ... ..	...	...	10	
GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY ... ..	...	25	782	
PETLAD-CAMPHAR RAILWAY ... ..	...	...	206	
AHMEDABAD-PETLAD RAILWAY ... ..	...	...	93	
AHMEDABAD-DUDHATRA RAILWAY ... ..	...	10	115	
JALPUR STATE RAILWAY ... ..	...	...	...	
<b>RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.</b>				
GODHRA TO RUTLAM VIA UJJAIN (U.O. RY.) ... ..	...	5	214	
RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH (U.O. RY.) ... ..	...	3	161	
VIA UJJAIN (RY.) ... ..	...	...	1,001	
VIA NAGDA (RY.) ... ..	...	5	309	
RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH (U.O. RY.) ... ..	49	...	386	
CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING ... ..	85	1	67	
AJMER TO MARWAR BY JUNCTION TO AJMER... ..	35	...	16	
MARWAR BY JUNCTION TO AJMER... ..	54	25	784	
AJMER TO PHULERA ... ..	85	38	806	
PHULERA TO CHAMAN ROAD ... ..	...	...	2	
PHULERA TO JEYPUR ... ..	...	...	1	
JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI ... ..	42	2	210	
BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA ... ..	1	...	...	
ACHNERA TO AGRA ... ..	...	...	...	
ACHNERA TO DELHI ... ..	...	...	...	
BANDIKUI TO DELHI ... ..	22	...	12	
DELHI TO REWARI (REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE) ... ..	62	29	29	
REWARI TO PHULERA ... ..	16	18	63	
REWARI TO PHULERA VIA FAZILKA SECTION AND BEYOND... ..	1,056	121	391	
VIA KALOL ... ..	4	...	98	
" MEESAN ... ..	20	1	434	
" PALANSHI ... ..	29	1	64	
" MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION... ..	267	50	1,421	
" KUCHA ... ..	...	...	141	
" SANGAL ... ..	...	...	...	
" AGRA ... ..	...	...	...	
" AGRA CANTONMENT... ..	...	...	...	
" MUTTRA ... ..	...	...	...	
" KASGAN ... ..	...	...	...	
" HATHRA ... ..	...	...	...	
" CAWNPORE ... ..	...	...	...	
" DELHI ... ..	1	...	...	
VIA WADHWAN (MORVI RY. & MORVI RY.) ... ..	98	1	36	
TOTAL ... ..	7,937	633	14,295	
o. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	
o. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
o. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
o. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
o. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
o. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	
o. do. 1904.	32,998	11,842	8,211	

## SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	REMARKS.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS ... ..	6,253	266	2	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	7,937	633	14	
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS, 1911 ...</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>17,01</b>	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. ...	16,517	1,463	10,000	
Do. ...	21,847	5,011		
	33,725	12,120		
	3,075	5,562		
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY ...	3,922	12,703		

## ANNUAL PROGRESS

## INDIA SINCE 1853

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Total Miles.
1853	20	1868	4,008	1883	10,458	22,040
1854	71	1869	4,255	1884	11,631	23,523
1855	169	1870	4,771	1885	12,283	24,752
1856	272	1871	5,074	1886	12,892	25,363
1857	287	1872	5,369	1887	14,103	25,931
1858	427	1873	5,697	1888	14,576	26,956
1859	625	1874	6,226	1889	15,887	27,565
1860	838	1875	6,541	1890	16,401	28,295
1861	1,587	1876	6,860	1891	17,308	29,097
1862	2,333	1877	7,320	1892	17,815	29,357
1863	2,507	1878	8,217	1893	18,504	30,576
1864	2,958	1879	8,494	1894	18,900	31,490
1865	3,363	1880	9,162	1895	19,547	32,099
1866	3,563	1881	9,890	1896	20,254	
1867	3,929	1882	10,149	1897	21,115	

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1902 to 1911.

YEAR.	PIECE-GOODS				YARNS				
	By Sea.		By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.		
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.
1902	1,06,160	78,924	1,84,084	6,74,450	26,66,98,999	8,850	2,07,596	6,33,300	26,96,69,526
1903	1,07,178	74,020	1,81,207	7,25,838	28,69,30,007	10,089	38,89,154	7,35,427	29,02,59,161
1904	1,28,058	50,625	1,78,683	5,80,847	22,94,80,205	10,321	39,15,520	5,91,168	28,33,95,725
1905	1,38,321	30,697	1,68,958	7,50,689	29,13,89,104	9,097	32,39,740	7,59,796	30,06,28,984
1906	1,32,220	45,245	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,83,21,702	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,58,848
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,03,980	24,10,35,783	19,378	70,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,93,621	23,14,84,640	19,851	73,43,714	6,13,472	24,18,18,354
1909	1,81,246	26,269	2,07,515	6,36,320	25,14,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,586	5,53,323	23,14,00,506
1911	1,76,601	15,639	1,91,690	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,019	73,76,779	4,20,238	16,61,53,419

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1902 to 1911.

By	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Steamers and Country Craft	Cwts. 7,18,185	Dwts. 11,51,660	Cwts. 13,77,326	Cwts. 11,14,340	Cwts. 10,41,687	Cwts. 17,52,604	Cwts. 12,30,107	Cwts. 14,12,960	Cwts. 18,57,925	Cwts. 16,40,586
B. B. & C. I. Railway	16,50,540	21,03,109	18,75,122	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749
G. I. P. Railway	48,64,101	56,38,328	47,06,184	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754	43,00,247
Total Cwts...	72,27,826	87,36,587	79,59,332	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,08,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,683	1,00,09,604	80,48,582
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	20,65,093	25,13,310	22,74,009	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,536	26,22,538	28,59,887	23,99,695

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1902 to 1911.

To	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Europe	F. P. Bales. 6,77,929	F. P. Bales. 9,58,199	F. P. Bales. 9,25,907	F. P. Bales. 6,67,323	F. P. Bales. 9,89,693	F. P. Bales. 11,24,376	F. P. Bales. 6,59,523	F. P. Bales. 6,72,247	F. P. Bales. 11,53,338	F. P. Bales. 7,76,417
China	59,931	30,812	32,450	82,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,438	13,531
Japan	4,11,753	5,23,809	2,58,946	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,00,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	6,04,554	6,10,704
Calcutta and other Ports	12,063	13,988	11,997	38,808	43,170	60,982	38,930	29,516	32,682	38,266
Total Bales...	10,51,679	15,26,808	12,09,198	13,08,619	14,98,101	18,35,267	11,61,520	(a) 14,50,184	(b) 20,70,982	(c) 14,38,718

(a) Excluding  
(b)

exported to America.

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS  
YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1910-1911. (Year ending 31st March 1911.)

Foreign Ports.....	74.99	18.75	174.10	20.57	33.33	192.55	64.37	124.27	818.49	20.47	82.82	94.1	59.10
Indian Ports .....	250.56	62.64	29.72	68.73	14.23	92.36	30.78	423.32	145.64	69.74	14.74	56.65	35.66
Interior by Rail.....	39.00	9.75	5.11	10.70	2.45	14.86	4.95	59.42	24.16	9.79	2.44	838	5.24
Total Indian...	289.56	72.39	34.83	79.43	16.67	107.22	35.73	482.74	169.80	79.53	17.18	6524	40.96
GRAND TOTAL...	364.55	91.14	208.93	100.00	100.00	300.07	100.00	607.01	988.29	100.00	100.00	1,590	100.00

\* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and vice versa.  
 † Piece-Goods only : value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 130.25 lakhs or  
 ‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 748.74 lakhs.  
 § Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.  
 (a) Piece-Goods only : value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 429.00 lakhs or  
 (b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 574.64 lakhs.

1909-1910.

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.								VALUE.					Per cent- age.	
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage.				
	[Millions of 0000's omitted.]		Goods.		Yarns.		Mil- lions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]		(000's omitted.)		Goods.		Yarns.		Lakhs of Rupees.
	Yards.	lbs.	lba.	%	%	%	%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	%	%		
Foreign Ports.....	68.68	17.17	211.86	16.77	35.38	229.03	65.67	111.87	906.42	17.23	35.87	1014	63.0		
Indian Ports .....	260.15	65.04	25.48	62.52	10.44	92.52	25.95	422.96	111.96	65.52	10.60	534	31.44		
Interior by Rail.....	20.72	20.18	9.06	19.71	3.68	29.24	8.38	410.74	37.27	17.15	3.59	148	8.70		
Total Indian...	280.87	85.22	34.54	82.23	14.02	119.76	34.33	533.70	149.23	82.67	14.19	682	40.14		
GRAND TOTAL...	409.55	102.39	246.40	100.00	100.00	348.79	100.00	645.57	1,053.65	100.00	100.00	1,744	100.00		

\* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and vice versa.  
 † Piece-Goods only : value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 116.60 lakhs or  
 ‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,023.02 lakhs of Rupees.  
 § Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.  
 (a) Piece-Goods only : value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 430.25 lakhs or  
 (b) Inclusive of Yarns 542.21 lakhs of Rupees.

1908-1909.

Foreign Ports.....	55.57	13.89	225.24	15.89	34.77	229.13	67.72	90.00	927.17	16.08	34.89	114	61.58
Indian Ports .....	315.60	53.90	30.11	61.66	11.34	84.01	23.79	358.68	123.40	64.09	11.76	48	29.49
Interior by Rail .....	78.53	19.63	10.33	22.45	3.89	29.96	8.49	110.98	86.64	19.83	3.85	14	8.98
Total Indian...	394.13	73.53	40.44	84.11	15.23	113.97	32.28	469.66	165.04	83.92	15.11	634	38.47
GRAND TOTAL...	549.70	87.42	265.68	100.00	100.00	353.10	100.00	559.66	1,092.21	100.00	100.00	1,656	100.00

\* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and vice versa.  
 † Piece-Goods only : value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 94.21 lakhs or  
 ‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,231.38 lakhs of Rupees.  
 § Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.  
 (a) Piece-Goods only : value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 367.09 lakhs or  
 (b) Inclusive of Yarns 484.29 lakhs of Rupees.

**COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF  
Y MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1904-1905.**

(Government Returns.)

(Years ending 31st March.)

No.	To	IN MILLIONS OF YARDS (0000's omitted.)						
		1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
	Mozambique* ...	2.94	3.30	2.94	2.10	1.68	1.26	1.81
	Zanzibar ...	4.32	4.87	3.95	3.51	4.24	3.42	4.45
	Aden ...	2.16	2.18	2.22	2.20	1.02	.57	.97
	China (Hongkong) ...	.....	.....	.21	.04	.03	1.37	.31
	Do. (Treaty Ports*) ...	1.57	3.01	3.26	.25	.43	5.38	3.51
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	.....	.....	.11	.13	.13	.10	.03
	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa.)	.59	.80	.74	.54	.64	.80	1.76
	Other Countries ...	13.88	11.29	8.93	6.71	5.78	4.62	4.01
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>25.96</b>	<b>25.40</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>15.48</b>	<b>13.95</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>16.75</b>
	Mozambique ...	.09	.02	.....	...	.05	.02	.03
	Zanzibar ...	.....	.04	.02	.08	.24	.46	.17
	Aden ...	.....	.02	.....	.03	.04	.02	.42
	Arabia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.34
	Other Countries ...	.08	.10	.07	.02	.10	.34	.13
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>.17</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>.43</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.11</b>
	via ...	2.62	3.44	2.23	3.34	3.46	2.83	2.17
	Other Countries ...	.01	.01	.....	.02	.11	.08	.17
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.54</b>	<b>.72</b>	<b>.73</b>	<b>.49</b>
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>2.83</b>
	Zanzibar ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Aden ...	.05	.02	.....	.03	...	.56	.01
	Other Countries ...	.03	.06	.13	.07	.05	.64	.34
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>.35</b>
	Abyssinia (Italian East Africa.)	.30	.38	.76	.45	.59	1.22	3.00
	Mozambique ...	.47	1.64	.85	1.05	2.41	3.05	1.90
	Zanzibar ...	.38	.53	.21	1.02	1.50	2.61	1.74
	Aden ...	1.78	1.69	2.32	1.56	2.79	3.06	2.81
	China (Treaty Ports*) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....
	Arabia ...	.65	.47	.12	.21	.35	.11	.36
	Persia ...	.34	.36	.26	.23	.27	.25	.23
	Straits ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.15
	Turkey in Asia ...	2.51	2.07	1.73	2.01	1.42	1.29	1.98
	Egypt ...	.42	.93	1.05	.77	1.25	.97	.54
	Other Countries ...	.98	.30	.52	.43	.55	.36	.37
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>13.12</b>
	Aden ...	.58	.45	.81	.55	1.28	1.09	.52
	Zanzibar ...	4.50	4.26	2.72	3.46	3.53	2.71	3.04
	Other Countries ...	2.10	1.90	1.74	1.52	1.42	1.77	1.30
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>4.86</b>
	Aden ...	.19	.07	.13	.11	.19	.33	.20
	Other Countries ...	.45	.33	.39	.25	.59	.77	.53
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>.64</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.52</b>	<b>.36</b>	<b>.78</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>.73</b>
	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.45</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>55.22</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>49.87</b>	<b>36.12</b>	<b>40.62</b>	<b>50.57</b>	<b>46.20</b>

\* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY FACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1903

(From Government Returns.)

(Years ending 31)

DESCRIPTION.	IN MILLIONS OF YARDS (0000's omitted).						
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-1909.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904
T-Cloths .....	25.96	25.40	22.36	15.48	13.95	17.52	16.7
Sheetings .....	.17	.18	.09	.13	.43	1.53	1.1
Domestics .....	7.72	4.87	2.83	3.90	4.29	3.64	2.8
Drills and Jeans .....	.09	.08	.13	.10	.05	1.19	
Long Cloths .....	7.83	8.37	7.82	7.73	11.13	13.06	13
Chudders .....	7.18	6.60	5.27	5.53	6.23	5.57	4
Dhooties .....	.64	.40	.52	.36	.78	1.10	
Other sorts .....	5.63	4.16	3.85	4.89	3.76	6.96	6.4
<b>Total Millions of Yards...</b>	<b>55.22</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>42.87</b>	<b>38.12</b>	<b>40.62</b>	<b>50.57</b>	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Total Lakhs of Rupees...</b>	<b>82.26</b>	<b>72.40</b>	<b>62.23</b>	<b>57.71</b>	<b>58.74</b>	<b>69.92</b>	<b>60</b>

### EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND REDUCED TO BALES OF 400-lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	To Ex by
1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14
1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14
1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14
1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9
1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6
1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5
1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4
1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3
1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250
1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615
1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942
1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147
1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850
1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139
1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388
1895.....	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,442
1896.....	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274
1897.....	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822
1898.....	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125
1899.....	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408
1900.....	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480
1901.....	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876
1902.....	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427
1903.....	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348
1904.....	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789
1905.....	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097
1906.....	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417
1907.....	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018
1908.....	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098
1909.....	510,746	.....	510,746	120,403	631,152	18,491
1910.....	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324
1911.....	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	17,019

OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE  
 FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1903-1904.

(Government Returns.)

(Years ending 31st March.)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
and under ...	84.82	104.58	120.17	111.10	118.55	139.13	118.85	114.16
to 24s ...	87.17	104.28	102.58	92.98	112.87	135.98	111.44	119.87
to 32s ...	.69	1.22	.84	1.54	.92	.43	1.07	.59
to 44s ...	.51	.68	.89	.44	.41	.80	.59	.29
Total ...	172.69	210.76	223.98	206.06	232.25	275.84	231.88	234.91
20s and under ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21s to 30s ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31s to 40s ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.41	1.10	1.81	1.78	1.57	1.98	1.69	1.28
Total Yarns ...	174.10	211.86	225.24	207.79	233.82	277.82	233.07	236.19

TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING  
 HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1903-1904.

(Government Returns.)

(Years ending 31st March.)

To	In Millions of lbs.							
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Aden ...	1.00	1.03	.95	.99	.94	.87	.69	.72
U. K. & Continent † ...	1.00	1.15	3.91	17.73	1.14	.13	.98	.67
China (Hongkong) ...	88.98	89.18	89.78	80.69	40.07	66.71	48.62	51.49
China (Treaty Ports)* ...	37.50	57.64	68.78	55.45	71.75	68.99	69.81	58.05
Other Countries ...	5.89	5.58	5.75	5.84	4.65	2.69	3.25	3.33
Total ...	84.82	104.58	120.17	111.10	118.55	139.13	118.85	114.16
Aden ...	.65	.66	.48	.55	.56	.49	.98	.63
U. K. & Continent † ...	.18	.25	.61	10.04	.11	.01	.12	.09
China (Hongkong) ...	88.88	88.31	47.14	38.07	38.96	61.88	48.85	54.65
China (Treaty Port)* ...	35.27	52.17	44.79	36.88	65.86	66.33	56.49	57.13
Straits ...	2.55	3.47	3.49	3.79	3.43	4.35	4.28	3.03
Other Countries ...	3.64	3.35	6.02	3.15	3.95	3.42	4.34	4.34
Total ...	87.17	104.23	102.58	92.98	112.87	135.98	111.44	119.87
Total ...	1.20	1.95	1.28	1.98	1.39	.78	1.69	.98
Total Mule ...	172.69	210.76	223.98	206.06	232.25	275.84	231.88	234.91
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ...	1.41	1.10	1.81	1.78	1.57	1.98	1.69	1.28
Grand Total ...	174.10	211.86	225.24	207.79	233.82	277.82	233.07	236.19
Value in Lakhs of Rs. ...	818.49	906.42	927.16	865.07	939.05	1.16	924.56	829.97

\* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

† Including Turkey in Europe.



## COTTON.

Imports, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Year ending 30th June.	Receipts.	EXPORTS TO			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	EXPORTS TO			Mill consumption.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.	
1859	.....	490	162	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1887	1,708	1,147	40	1,187	
1861	.....	885	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	898	58	951	50
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	56
1863	.....	887	3	870	Bombay Imported from		1890	2,236	1,488	71	1,559	63
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066	China.		1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	908	202	1,107	729
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	72
1867	.....	1,080	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	313
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	846	1,146	844
1870	.....	987	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	608	405	1,008	70
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,750	424	409	832	
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,038	578	520	1,098	
1873	978	917	34	951	57	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	59	1,300	1901	1,556	200	200	960	
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	849	1,270	
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,096	423	1,259	
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	884	664	1,048	1,000
1879	892	662	64	716	181	897	1906	2,603	1,017	477	1,494	1,144
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,189	747	1,916	1,114
1881	2,244	874	60	934	278	1,207	1908	2,123	781	454	1,185	1,075
1882	1,832	1,531	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	648	728	1,366	1,096
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,480	318	1,748	1910	2,152	1,054	968	2,022	92
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	345	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	90
1885	1,189	791	70	861	303	1,258						

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1911 to March 1912, compared with the corresponding period of 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun

	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<b>British India.</b>			
Ray ... ..	437,484,282	424,902,640	441,621,380
Ras ... ..	40,595,990	41,070,719	42,838,086
Sal ... ..	34,419,392	38,278,828	32,625,497
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ... ..	39,801,222	36,205,427	39,487,426
Bihar ... ..	10,936,800	8,224,423	6,630,835
Central Provinces and Berar ... ..	30,186,255	28,314,423	27,738,443
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>598,423,941</b>	<b>576,990,460</b>	<b>590,841,667</b>
<b>Foreign Territory.</b>			
Princely States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon (a), Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (b) and Pondicherry (c) ... ..	34,157,621	32,980,631	34,188,532
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>627,581,562</b>	<b>609,971,141</b>	<b>625,030,199</b>

(a) Mill closed since October 1909.

(b) Figures included since February 1911.

(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the gray and coloured piece-goods.]

		TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<b>British India.</b>				
Ray ... ..	pounds.	183,895,689	199,531,111	219,437,771
	yards.	791,253,704	860,018,057	950,404,102
	dozens.	617,978	658,602	543,108
Ras ... ..	pounds.	7,738,451	7,152,063	7,897,553
	yards.	28,926,476	22,719,255	25,538,575
	dozens.	14,566	25,984	34,628
Sal ... ..	pounds.	2,876,631	2,804,313	2,656,155
	yards.	14,169,596	15,547,850	15,077,197
	dozens.	10,798,937	9,756,033	9,481,899
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Merwara) ... ..	pounds.	40,760,650	39,240,126	39,507,288
	yards.	53,276	79,383	55,076
	doz. sp.	346,841	419,012	671,720
Bihar ... ..	pounds.	867,137	1,182,384	2,068,256
	yards.	2,112	631	1,907
	dozens.	10,805,106	11,198,745	11,981,034
Central Provinces and Berar ... ..	pounds.	39,026,025	42,538,839	46,370,335
	yards.	6,232	5,620	8,623
	dozens.			
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>pounds.</b>	<b>215,461,455</b>	<b>230,861,277</b>	<b>252,126,132</b>
	<b>yards.</b>	<b>910,053,588</b>	<b>981,252,511</b>	<b>1,078,960,758</b>
	<b>dozens.</b>	<b>694,164</b>	<b>770,220</b>	<b>643,342</b>
<b>Foreign Territory.</b>				
Princely States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b) ... ..	pounds.	18,362,623	14,953,596	14,518,049
	yards.	53,805,894	61,489,142	57,190,837
	dozens.	66,936	55,001	46,838
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>pounds.</b>	<b>228,824,078</b>	<b>245,814,873</b>	<b>266,644,181</b>
	<b>yards.</b>	<b>963,864,482</b>	<b>1,042,741,653</b>	<b>1,136,151,590</b>
	<b>dozens.</b>	<b>761,100</b>	<b>825,221</b>	<b>690,180</b>

(a) from August 1910.

(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the CO (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<b>BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.</b>				<b>BOMBAY ISLAND.</b>			
1	26,653	....	....	1	26,433	....	....
2	2,433	8,805	2,758	2	2,433	8,805	2,758
3	775,326	852,362	1,133,647	3	707,404	851,939	1,133,647
4	1,982,538	1,994,052	1,677,966	4	1,606,815	1,844,252	1,677,966
5	55,020	20,209	128,309	5	24,119	20,303	128,309
6	9,165,294	8,352,452	7,921,678	6	8,594,531	7,907,806	7,921,678
7	5,761,718	6,993,224	8,091,237	7	4,980,787	6,226,725	8,091,237
8	2,033,209	2,125,084	2,459,403	8	2,606,230	2,918,725	2,459,403
9	2,734,198	2,711,645	2,376,374	9	1,854,094	1,776,137	2,376,374
10	75,133,516	61,822,064	61,886,111	10	72,812,208	69,428,091	61,886,111
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	28,630,411	28,591,425	27,572,273	TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	22,972,541	21,741,972	27,572,273
11	26,137,043	24,805,581	19,187,503	11	22,905,230	23,950,474	19,187,503
12	42,122,439	42,508,092	32,737,729	12	41,001,077	41,596,257	32,737,729
13	2,720,016	2,531,159	5,912,321	13	1,967,875	2,166,616	5,912,321
14	5,374,090	7,293,847	9,022,180	14	4,924,073	6,373,479	9,022,180
15	1,668,765	1,192,913	1,448,085	15	1,162,502	881,748	1,448,085
16	14,725,891	16,852,619	14,203,092	16	11,118,661	13,016,689	14,203,092
17	2,644,431	2,729,137	4,726,696	17	2,124,697	2,524,862	4,726,696
18	9,005,201	9,111,917	9,978,084	18	7,189,455	7,712,180	9,978,084
19	1,244,830	1,125,442	2,178,073	19	1,080,171	630,194	2,178,073
20	116,169,644	92,927,649	111,702,765	20	81,737,462	72,213,541	111,702,765
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	224,413,162	210,141,942	211,754,000	TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	176,311,222	171,218,892	211,754,000
21	18,821,345	13,131,405	17,506,229	21	8,612,433	7,904,742	17,506,229
22	30,047,137	27,245,119	37,036,326	22	17,137,766	22,019,937	37,036,326
23	1,648,804	2,092,220	4,691,349	23	176,493	242,280	4,691,349
24	22,665,760	27,139,962	20,916,910	24	18,309,117	17,927,222	20,916,910
25	897,116	839,000	1,067,316	25	362,464	22,226	1,067,316
26	7,629,266	6,537,378	7,690,341	26	4,655,026	4,614,217	7,690,341
27	844,765	811,276	1,216,348	27	506,724	329,503	1,216,348
28	5,422,704	5,978,484	6,761,323	28	5,652,068	4,300,751	6,761,323
29	646,239	521,109	230,983	29	7,066	234,206	230,983
30	12,262,626	16,211,034	14,697,985	30	4,221,202	5,470,265	14,697,985
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	96,478,749	110,496,977	121,509,710	TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	55,442,462	63,048,859	121,509,710
31	814,166	346,266	195,929	31	474,916	728,496	195,929
32	4,189,346	4,728,172	5,012,165	32	3,201,409	3,320,587	5,012,165
33	1,562,822	2,278,849	2,234,443	33	95,649	30,699	2,234,443
34	1,923,532	2,275,523	4,325,606	34	424,022	645,291	4,325,606
35	226,226	637,322	484,599	35	1,649	....	484,599
36	1,206,961	2,662,019	2,790,226	36	220,219	430,227	2,790,226
37	431	2,071	42,679	37	....	....	42,679
38	201,326	181,559	434,736	38	106,391	378	434,736
39	20,927	....	110,125	39	....	....	110,125
40	2,469,337	2,408,491	1,975,222	40	802,312	736,609	1,975,222
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	14,677,470	16,719,531	18,808,703	TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	4,322,505	4,312,991	18,808,703
Above 40	5,314,161	3,567,691	1,242,202	Above 40	972,880	689,137	1,242,202
Wastes, etc.	76,029	81,074	120,455	Wastes, etc.	54,976	82,226	120,455
TOTAL ..	487,464,322	424,902,640	441,531,280	TOTAL ..	320,079,259	320,427,129	441,531,280

NOTE—The suburb of Cooris, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bomba.

*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of FARN Spun.—continued.*

Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1908-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1908-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<b>AHMEDABAD.</b>				<b>MADRAS.</b>			
1	....	....	....	1	14,750	79,082	108,202
2	....	....	....	2	....	1,589	....
3	....	434	....	3	....	....	....
4	31	....	8,978	4	728,284	682,814	362,236
5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
6	93,364	82,087	11,009	6	981,774	755,974	265,395
7	455,604	486,843	618,889	7	72,478	5,242	11,484
8	78,887	67,788	90,376	8	702,762	682,187	631,624
9	810,616	758,674	1,062,758	9	63,526	10,187	10,983
10	245,224	601,847	592,427	10	978,116	787,387	1,004,604
Nos. 1 to 10	1,683,217	1,861,737	2,279,985	TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	3,538,770	2,975,613	2,819,772
11	655,444	688,205	682,643	11	206,027	37,428	23,415
12	402,081	187,089	164,633	12	1,789,780	1,479,887	1,677,088
13	1,244,743	1,430,886	1,707,068	13	319,730	81,468	104,713
14	412,333	285,849	745,584	14	3,586,078	2,980,512	3,011,989
15	234,269	139,765	322,308	15	1,302,470	1,390,998	1,867,176
16	1,432,579	982,818	1,402,701	16	2,921,048	2,078,867	1,986,162
17	674,817	672,448	908,409	17	1,974,671	1,362,110	1,804,775
18	321,988	278,816	464,624	18	2,038,436	2,370,088	2,923,007
19	12,437	21,318	128,048	19	2,660,930	3,000,891	3,768,346
20	17,840,700	3,243,399	5,463,231	20	11,643,812	12,711,668	14,181,189
Nos. 11 to 20	20,680,965	12,732,424	18,261,625	TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	30,107,319	29,727,205	31,008,729
21	4,351,841	3,200,022	2,332,186	21	2,611,261	2,825,745	2,707,010
22	10,122,847	12,322,482	11,192,298	22	1,114,376	1,622,166	1,726,634
23	1,346,800	2,471,029	3,324,837	23	12,546	26,472	31,261
24	2,200,928	6,040,619	7,080,536	24	516,262	1,152,675	955,647
25	838,813	702,933	855,601	25	9,861	....	....
26	1,917,099	1,048,183	1,621,746	26	1,021,467	1,312,144	1,566,228
27	212,467	371,554	679,054	27	8,800	....	....
28	1,265,436	1,485,265	1,864,922	28	62,848	122,236	404,652
29	67,332	10,054	90,787	29	....	....	....
30	5,633,254	5,808,091	4,697,111	30	1,237,268	1,048,067	1,410,483
Nos. 21 to 30	27,812,124	34,227,627	24,592,569	TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	6,880,215	8,119,499	8,822,028
31	262,086	191,578	42,017	31	28,289	....	....
32	2,676,736	2,077,975	2,134,395	32	....	42	60,997
33	1,484,705	2,253,073	2,700,206	33	....	....	....
34	1,339,113	2,439,418	2,169,069	34	....	....	....
35	232,869	636,113	464,203	35	....	....	....
36	960,189	2,118,756	2,037,900	36	....	....	....
37	421	2,071	11,289	37	....	....	....
38	83,503	121,193	424,306	38	....	....	....
39	20,087	....	107,880	39	....	....	....
40	1,782,279	1,444,062	892,351	40	41,465	187,556	449,638
Nos. 31 to 40	8,791,222	11,181,762	12,404,849	TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	69,594	197,637	620,540
Above 40	2,204,619	808,061	1,914,041	Above 40	....	40,972	187,949
Wastes, etc.	1,623	7,286	4,856	TOTAL ..	40,866,900	41,070,719	42,828,044
TOTAL..	41,215,936	60,218,608	67,685,924				

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the CO (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	
<b>BENGAL.</b>				<b>UNITED PROVINCES OF AG OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWA</b>			
1	....	6,509	534	1	....	....	
2	182,734	137,388	306,318	2	45,855	48,029	
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	
4	35,029	31,404	....	4	968,952	831,087	
5	1,155	23,627	...	5	124,594	51,835	
6	540,783	247,838	687,955	6	511,093	609,991	
7	691,365	917,643	272,451	7	588,577	518,547	
8	370,051	270,362	362,960	8	728,372	685,680	
9	313,375	288,443	532,880	9	33,087	124,392	
10	5,376,508	4,377,822	3,798,877	10	6,766,429	6,538,642	
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	7,733,999	6,300,343	5,941,585	TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	9,683,658	2,428,111	
11	1,238,358	8,287,133	2,346,849	11	6,338,738	2,367,965	
12	3,186,959	3,041,537	2,832,328	12	2,154,521	2,049,245	
13	1,474,063	2,834,617	1,868,820	13	2,146,888	2,532,988	
14	2,324,885	2,286,723	2,137,873	14	4,864,417	4,540,200	
15	183,809	517,076	747,620	15	2,352,986	2,725,458	
16	5,667,186	5,091,869	5,268,662	16	6,643,761	5,304,382	
17	2,065,568	1,075,920	1,921,804	17	1,715,766	1,447,823	
18	1,107,678	1,442,675	1,194,565	18	1,245,333	1,775,497	
19	937,259	1,428,936	722,439	19	1,460,116	924,949	
20	2,317,245	8,176,712	2,348,708	20	1,122,821	1,082,248	
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	22,652,130	26,636,207	22,306,973	TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	28,792,644	25,266,435	
21	892,731	1,215,100	813,882	21	18,614	176,664	
22	1,349,418	1,515,941	1,336,875	22	311,093	312,044	
23	....	100,823	168,766	23	....	....	
24	1,002,120	1,088,194	625,424	24	168,710	146,779	
25	186,916	300,428	18,697	25	6,068	15,772	
26	63,438	427,892	44,144	26	6,413	....	
27	216,680	487,116	852,007	27	....	....	
28	....	91,012	106,300	28	228,249	72,377	
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	
30	75,616	83,351	143,238	30	7,982	1,858	
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	3,689,966	5,046,167	4,166,533	TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	1,244,020	1,226,784	
31	....	....	....	31	....	803	
32	167,551	146,929	186,492	32	5,578	315	
33	....	11,979	10,367	33	....	....	
34	23	....	....	34	....	....	
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	
36	78,989	4,286	....	36	61,485	16,795	
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	
38	168	....	....	38	1,079	1,643	
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	
40	1,362	....	69,274	40	3,791	461	
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	228,033	160,896	206,233	TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	73,732	22,097	
Above 40	165,264	134,223	4,173	Above 40	266	2,133	
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	....	267,567	
TOTAL	34,419,392	38,276,928	32,625,497	TOTAL	39,301,322	36,203,427	

**-DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.**

or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<b>PUNJAB.</b>				<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.</b>			
1	....	2,520	12,875	1	....	1,492	106,555
2	....	4,570	222	2	....	6,523	78,120
3	....	....	2,121	3	....	....	121
4	....	57,112	26,590	4	60,626	49,208	108,439
5	....	2,170	....	5	....	....	....
6	152,024	84,742	5,044	6	750,288	624,212	592,202
7	126,629	212,727	105,707	7	529,172	742,699	780,612
8	127,421	52,029	22,029	8	101,212	121,222	22,222
9	222,672	122,112	52,222	9	1,227,002	922,992	210,222
10	277,422	142,202	212,272	10	4,222,172	2,212,112	2,222,222
Nos. 1 to 10	1,522,221	711,170	222,022	TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	7,722,122	5,272,222	5,222,271
11	2,122,220	1,222,224	1,222,022	11	2,222,002	1,222,120	1,222,222
12	222,222	111,222	222,222	12	5,171,220	4,271,117	4,221,270
13	2,072,221	1,022,224	222,222	13	1,027,222	272,222	272,222
14	1,222,222	1,222,270	1,022,222	14	1,722,121	2,222,222	2,122,222
15	712,272	222,222	222,222	15	22,222	22,222	222,222
16	1,222,122	1,222,222	222,222	16	2,712,222	2,212,222	2,221,222
17	212,222	222,222	272,222	17	222,222	212,271	222,222
18	12,122	122,222	22,222	18	227,222	222,222	222,222
19	22,222	112,224	172,222	19	27,222	2,222	222
20	222,222	112,224	122,222	20	2,012,220	2,722,222	2,172,222
21 to 20	2,222,270	7,222,122	2,222,222	TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	17,222,022	17,222,222	17,222,222
21	....	11,222	222	21	1,222,222	222,222	222,222
22	....	121	2,221	22	222,122	221,222	222,121
23	....	....	....	23	1,222	....	....
24	....	....	....	24	1,722,122	2,222,222	2,222,222
25	....	....	....	25	222	....	....
26	....	....	....	26	222,222	222,222	222,222
27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....	28	122,222	112,222	122,222
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	....	....	1,221	30	122,720	222,221	122,222
21 to 30	112	11,221	2,221	TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	4,222,222	4,222,222	4,222,222
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	222,122	222,222	222,222
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	121,272	112,272	122,222
35	2,222	....	....	35	22	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	....	36	22,122	17,221	2,222
40	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
35, 31 to 40	2,222	....	....	38	2,222	....	....
Above 40	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	22,224	42,121	40	122,222	22,222	22,222
TOTAL ..	12,222,220	2,222,222	2,222,222	TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	211,122	272,222	222,222
				Above 40	22,222	22,222	22,222
				TOTAL	22,222,222	22,222,222	22,222,222

\* Details of count or number are not given.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the CO  
 (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.  
 TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-
1	41,808	89,364	234,7
2	238,023	238,871	391,6
3	778,326	853,353	1,157,5
4	3,674,389	3,648,677	3,172,24
5	163,775	103,832	152,05
6	12,082,815	10,696,115	10,864,97
7	7,817,899	9,396,981	9,771,22
8	5,120,708	5,043,591	5,168,96
9	4,723,864	4,270,291	4,991,65
10	94,300,165	76,855,331	76,701,73
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10 ...			
	128,941,261	111,185,356	112,107,63
11	35,987,647	33,840,060	26,473,55
12	55,719,051	55,060,831	45,175,0
13	10,805,354	11,212,101	11,816,7
14	21,016,584	22,942,585	23,067,9
15	7,371,050	7,145,564	7,951,1
16	34,297,889	32,542,741	31,934,2
17	10,411,191	9,720,445	11,227,7
18	16,271,095	15,899,790	17,167,1
19	7,478,912	7,267,378	7,817,1
20	156,542,356	121,481,011	132,802,7
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20 ...			
	832,751,080	316,912,506	31
21	18,589,420	17,938,287	
22	34,273,213	42,060,572	
23	1,659,679	2,219,615	
24	24,961,040	31,595,426	
25	888,813	955,200	
26	8,915,967	8,498,780	
27	1,063,745	1,298,823	
28	5,850,405	6,824,003	
29	546,333	521,109	
30	14,773,497	16,595,400	16
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30 ...			
	112,522,012	126,991,684	14
31	842,395	847,859	
32	5,661,161	5,242,595	
33	1,568,036	2,237,328	
34	2,075,533	3,386,502	
35	286,331	587,882	
36	1,869,558	2,593,382	3
37	431	2,071	
38	305,739	183,202	
39	20,367	.....	
40	3,595,358	3,092,338	2
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40 ...			
	15,575,493	17,674,459	15,3
Above 40 ...			
	3,564,066	1,837,750	2,1
Wastes, etc. ...			
	70,023	894,705	
TOTAL ...			
	593,423,941	578,990,460	590,

\* See foot note at page 189.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
2	8,078	21,926	12,840
3	162,146	158,679	149,682
4	32,956	39,379	66,042
5	846	2,217	929
6	744,888	588,421	742,676
7	1,324,144	871,574	1,036,876
8	454,121	387,776	507,241
9	519,085	809,884	291,658
10	5,198,974	2,187,731	1,264,508
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	6,489,688	4,566,937	4,071,857
11	2,994,851	1,948,169	1,671,183
12	1,812,607	1,108,597	1,146,271
13	609,510	756,462	822,309
14	2,145,064	2,313,045	3,081,182
15	49,977	268,660	635,834
16	2,293,121	2,627,551	2,390,588
17	664,599	354,263	544,756
18	2,402,921	2,482,998	2,579,091
19	420,621	848,607	338,096
20	8,426,740	7,977,824	7,642,654
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	20,719,511	19,526,088	20,896,916
21	988,776	1,845,028	1,557,285
22	1,931,225	2,907,875	3,140,899
23	795,758	780,593	709,597
24	665,127	866,826	1,043,835
25	32,480	53,077	117,577
26	415,869	796,298	770,746
27	259,654	431,864	504,856
28	730,885	415,262	474,201
29	5,924	10,549	21,283
30	628,411	819,656	732,312
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	6,664,211	8,474,332	8,879,391
31	241	16,487	12,859
32	94,792	103,271	188,958
33	13,628	110,649	44,401
34	185,549	55,991	66,973
35	1,532	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	4,427
37	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	2,162	279
39	.....	.....	.....
40	3,661	72,019	22,928
TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	249,408	360,529	340,825
Above 40	34,308	2,737	43
TOTAL	84,157,621	32,930,681	34,188,632

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. 1.



No. 5.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNT (or numbers) of YARN Spun.*

**GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native State.)**

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1	41,303	89,864	234,100
2	241,700	260,797	404,100
3	940,472	1,010,932	1,307,100
4	3,757,345	5,888,056	8,288,200
5	164,121	106,049	153,000
6	12,827,653	11,284,586	11,107,000
7	9,142,043	10,268,505	10,808,000
8	5,574,824	5,431,867	5,676,100
9	5,242,949	4,579,625	5,283,800
10	97,498,589	79,043,062	77,966,500
<b>TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10</b>	<b>155,430,949</b>	<b>115,762,398</b>	<b>116,179,400</b>
11	38,381,998	35,588,229	28,144,700
12	57,031,658	56,169,423	46,321,000
13	11,414,864	11,948,563	12,639,000
14	23,161,598	26,265,680	26,149,100
15	7,321,027	7,414,224	8,637,000
16	36,590,510	34,570,802	34,327,000
17	11,075,790	10,034,708	11,777,000
18	17,874,017	18,882,788	19,744,000
19	7,899,593	7,615,885	8,156,000
20	142,969,596	122,458,885	140,446,000
<b>TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20</b>	<b>358,470,591</b>	<b>356,438,592</b>	<b>336,330,000</b>
21	19,578,198	19,268,315	22,292,000
22	36,204,538	45,028,447	45,201,000
23	2,456,437	4,000,103	5,591,000
24	26,846,167	32,482,354	35,658,000
25	921,293	1,008,272	1,244,000
26	9,331,836	9,295,078	10,559,000
27	1,323,399	1,729,756	2,572,000
28	6,571,290	6,737,265	7,955,000
29	552,157	681,458	954,000
30	15,401,308	17,413,058	17,403,000
<b>TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30</b>	<b>119,186,238</b>	<b>137,166,016</b>	<b>149,332,000</b>
31	842,636	864,296	914,000
32	5,755,953	5,346,866	5,787,000
33	1,581,664	2,308,477	2,294,000
34	2,311,082	3,442,398	4,529,000
35	337,863	537,882	484,000
36	1,969,558	2,598,352	3,849,000
37	481	2,071	42,000
38	305,783	185,964	443,000
39	20,957	.....	110,000
40	3,593,019	3,164,357	2,586,000
<b>TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40</b>	<b>15,824,896</b>	<b>18,034,383</b>	<b>20,280,000</b>
<b>Above 40</b>	<b>3,696,874</b>	<b>1,840,547</b>	<b>2,195,000</b>
<b>Wastes, etc.</b>	<b>70,029</b>	<b>394,705</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>627,581,562</b>	<b>609,927,141</b>	<b>625,030,000</b>

\* See foot note at page 189.

—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent  
in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
<i>and bleached piece-goods—</i>				
sars ... ..	pounds	16,665,428	16,994,299	19,398,908
	yards	45,545,099	50,506,146	61,380,345
tis ... ..	pounds	33,428,774	41,104,357	46,227,504
	yards	101,324,040	204,389,961	220,416,821
ills and jeans ... ..	pounds	3,095,913	3,803,895	4,057,969
	yards	11,397,825	13,480,886	15,575,339
abrics and lawns ... ..	pounds	555,823	500,840	909,144
	yards	3,970,426	3,963,982	6,095,560
inters ... ..	pounds	6,145,584	6,104,414	4,547,356
	yards	27,798,935	28,341,963	21,401,237
irtings and longcloths ... ..	pounds	50,584,671	56,916,581	65,512,720
	yards	214,878,800	254,256,576	286,497,910
cloths, domestic and sheetings ... ..	pounds	23,917,678	23,217,021	22,005,592
	yards	112,756,420	108,204,655	106,162,511
ent cloth ... ..	pounds	913,599	733,038	865,070
	yards	1,859,046	1,536,357	1,810,827
ther sorts ... ..	pounds	3,248,945	3,702,332	3,866,925
	yards	13,487,515	15,945,477	16,984,126
TOTAL ... ..	pounds	148,856,607	155,082,827	168,510,568
	yards	638,912,606	680,918,953	736,274,666
oured piece-goods ... ..	pounds	38,146,695	42,684,355	49,328,170
	yards	158,241,098	179,099,104	214,129,496
and coloured goods other than piece-goods ... ..	pounds	1,448,579	1,281,230	1,225,006
	dozens	351,000	372,717	314,619
ery ... ..	pounds	437,938	464,209	362,971
	dozens (a)	266,978	283,885	228,489
anzoni ... ..	pounds	11,970	18,512	11,096
	dozens	188,895,689	199,681,111	219,437,771
TOTAL BOMBAY ... ..	yards	791,259,704	860,018,057	950,404,109
	dozens	617,973	652,603	643,108

**BOMBAY ISLAND.**

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
<i>and bleached piece-goods—</i>				
sars ... ..	pounds	11,925,407	11,603,224	13,049,598
	yards	34,777,365	33,640,491	39,831,415
ntis ... ..	pounds	11,290,950	10,697,133	11,574,179
	yards	56,699,757	52,384,964	54,207,016
ills and jeans ... ..	pounds	2,834,519	3,413,005	3,651,675
	yards	10,469,408	12,555,621	14,108,993
ambrics and lawns ... ..	pounds	374,779	356,864	681,572
	yards	2,503,337	2,478,760	4,251,625
rinters ... ..	pounds	56,413	80,692	16,841
	yards	310,383	157,491	78,429
hirtings and longclothe ... ..	pounds	89,100,094	48,469,415	47,973,331
	yards	173,567,444	195,808,974	219,009,065
cloths, domestic and sheetings ... ..	pounds	21,721,497	21,063,521	20,108,125
	yards	102,004,141	98,544,882	96,056,602
ent cloth ... ..	pounds	740,844	642,749	796,588
	yards	1,519,539	1,343,000	1,630,915
ther sorts ... ..	pounds	1,041,656	1,290,855	1,638,321
	yards	4,859,282	5,752,024	7,472,162
TOTAL ... ..	pounds	89,086,159	52,567,458	59,440,230
	yards	386,735,706	402,676,157	436,646,222
oured piece-goods ... ..	pounds	35,278,742	38,565,039	43,150,021
	yards	145,489,049	160,548,756	185,805,050
y and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,428,941	1,252,084	1,189,226
	dozens	344,474	366,061	307,800
ery ... ..	pounds	417,111	399,685	304,684
	dozens (a)	257,065	247,560	191,095
ellaneous ... ..	pounds	11,970	18,511	11,036
	dozens	126,217,923	132,802,777	144,025,137
TOTAL BOMBAY ISLAND... ..	yards	582,224,755	563,224,913	622,451,272
	dozens	601,539	613,621	498,895

The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(a) The production of these articles is not reported by weight.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalents in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

## AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
<i>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</i>				
Chadars ... ..	pounds	8,218,786	4,640,577	6,144,200
	yards	9,288,058	14,321,567	19,074,501
Dhutis ... ..	pounds	23,630,020	26,022,774	29,239,800
	yards	124,217,852	132,928,361	142,850,500
Drills and jeans ... ..	pounds	161,736	172,620	193,010
	yards	624,175	651,779	829,060
Cambrics and lawns ... ..	pounds	172,630	142,529	271,980
	yards	1,413,126	1,438,204	1,813,670
Printers ... ..	pounds	4,209,625	4,333,594	2,943,380
	yards	19,141,324	20,345,497	14,496,840
Shirtings and longcloths ... ..	pounds	5,173,762	9,086,929	10,435,000
	yards	22,189,832	37,322,186	43,914,640
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds	1,747,699	1,801,050	2,096,910
	yards	8,486,336	7,915,918	8,709,820
Tent cloth ... ..	pounds	45,226	25,577	18,490
	yards	87,470	55,840	40,620
Other sorts ... ..	pounds	1,045,386	1,499,549	1,472,540
	yards	5,076,789	7,109,451	6,898,540
TOTAL ... ..	pounds	39,399,770	47,675,199	52,815,450
	yards	190,524,957	222,088,798	238,624,000
<i>Coloured piece-goods ... ..</i>	pounds	1,255,027	1,636,504	2,229,000
	yards	6,261,197	8,652,929	12,030,000
<i>Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.</i>	pounds	15,209	20,248	80,000
	dozens	5,436	4,581	5,000
<i>Hosiery ... ..</i>	pounds	20,797	21,525	58,000
	dozens	9,912	38,324	37,000
<i>Miscellaneous goods ... ..</i>	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	40,690,788	49,396,471	55,184,100
TOTAL, AHMEDABAD ... ..	yards	196,809,154	230,741,227	250,655,000
	dozens	15,348	42,905	43,000

## MADRAS.

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
<i>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</i>				
Chadars ... ..	pounds	404,985	300,335	262,500
	yards	813,767	431,116	561,600
Dhutis ... ..	pounds	180,862	159,629	200,500
	yards	556,012	638,127	749,000
Drills and jeans ... ..	pounds	1,268,810	1,420,317	1,536,200
	yards	4,309,298	4,731,931	5,098,200
Cambrics and lawns ... ..	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers ... ..	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths ... ..	pounds	.....	.....	2,600
	yards	.....	.....	11,800
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds	324,638	324,283	830,500
	yards	8,206,090	1,082,408	1,179,700
Tent cloth ... ..	pounds	16,943	22,299	23,000
	yards	27,410	32,715	36,000
Other sorts ... ..	pounds	410,489	343,308	418,000
	yards	1,481,993	1,320,894	1,388,000
TOTAL ... ..	pounds	8,156,537	2,474,371	2,762,000
	yards	10,244,560	8,127,191	9,026,000
<i>Coloured piece-goods ... ..</i>	pounds	4,523,362	4,593,624	4,978,000
	yards	13,681,916	14,592,064	16,512,000
<i>Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ... ..</i>	pounds	58,223	83,882	151,000
	dozens	14,566	25,984	3,000
<i>Hosiery ... ..</i>	pounds	.....	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous goods ... ..</i>	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	339	186	.....
TOTAL, MADRAS ... ..	yards	7,783,451	7,152,063	7,890,000
	dozens	28,926,476	22,719,255	25,531,000
	dozens	14,566	25,984	3,000

—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalents in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>and bleached piece-goods—</i>			
adars ... ..	pounds 159,574	129,820	203,527
	yards 486,583	465,951	923,854
cutis ... ..	pounds 893,653	720,442	987,323
	yards 4,553,442	3,971,903	6,401,170
trills and jeans ... ..	pounds 178,854	207,218	72,489
	yards 738,050	877,270	289,567
fabrics and lawns ... ..	pounds .....	.....	.....
	yards .....	.....	.....
rinters ... ..	pounds 27,266	.....	1,008
	yards 96,283	.....	7,000
hirts and longcloths ... ..	pounds 780,482	451,416	523,700
	yards 3,649,831	2,635,038	2,684,787
cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds 680,689	1,128,545	787,259
	yards 3,877,541	6,808,931	4,313,169
ent cloth ... ..	pounds 16,776	1,261	.....
	yards 95,120	3,831	.....
ther sorts... ..	pounds 59,914	86,067	35,299
	yards 313,706	474,445	146,108
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	pounds 2,733,158	2,727,899	2,570,505
	yards 13,790,506	15,934,569	14,765,465
<i>piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 53,273	55,419	53,998
	yards 379,090	313,381	311,742
<i>coloured goods other than piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds .....	.....	.....
	dozens .....	.....	.....
... ..	pounds .....	.....	.....
... ..	yards 60,200	20,995	31,553
<b>TOTAL, BENGAL</b> ... ..	yards 2,876,651	2,804,313	2,656,156
	14,169,596	15,947,860	15,077,197

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>and bleached piece-goods—</i>			
adars ... ..	pounds 877,023	213,485	274,700
	yards 876,801	407,784	957,874
cutis ... ..	pounds 3,935,698	3,325,767	2,847,913
	yards 18,468,089	16,883,456	15,584,017
trills and jeans ... ..	pounds 361,983	391,003	311,792
	yards 1,067,582	1,025,626	853,820
fabrics and lawns ... ..	pounds 437	240	305
	yards 2,862	1,566	1,993
rinters ... ..	pounds 55,798	85,311	61,139
	yards 270,598	286,192	472,535
hirts and longcloths ... ..	pounds 2,711,493	2,290,254	1,489,556
	yards 9,848,050	10,195,699	7,569,221
cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds 1,647,928	1,449,892	2,016,793
	yards 5,696,260	5,015,327	9,178,567
it cloths... ..	pounds 1,167,765	1,414,105	1,384,416
	yards 3,375,748	3,937,113	3,798,759
ther sorts ... ..	pounds 284,316	355,579	216,196
	yards 924,553	1,222,544	737,752
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	pounds 10,542,344	9,476,236	9,204,498
	yards 40,610,541	38,969,255	39,145,183
<i>piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 58,352	57,160	63,711
	yards 250,109	276,871	362,105
<i>coloured goods other than piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 165,241	200,088	182,985
	dozens 53,278	79,983	55,076
... ..	pounds .....	.....	1,950
... ..	dozens .....	.....	.....
... ..	pounds 53,000	22,549	26,804
<b>TOTAL, U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA)</b> ... ..	yards 10,798,937	9,756,033	9,481,999
	40,760,650	39,246,126	39,507,238
	53,278	79,383	55,076

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.*

PUNJAB.

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL to MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911.
<i>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</i>			
Chadars ... ..	pounds 11,612	25,610	146
	yards 30,337	56,128	321
Dhutis ... ..	pounds 124,358	183,999	109
	yards 348,044	572,657	323
Drills and jeans ... ..	pounds 129	1,640	7
	yards 307	4,697	20
Cambrics and lawns ... ..	pounds 84	30	
	yards 425	150	1
Printers ... ..	pounds .....	.....	.....
	yards .....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloths... ..	pounds 4,438	13,891	42,2
	yards 9,583	28,998	101,8
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds 77,939	104,736	228,2
	yards 229,938	333,772	1,052,9
Tent cloth... ..	pounds 1,198	2,015	13,7
	yards 10,108	4,502	33,4
Other sorts ... ..	pounds 94,665	31,206	50,7
	yards 182,112	50,513	103,7
TOTAL... ..	pounds 313,418	363,127	598,
	yards 811,903	1,058,312	1,960,
<i>Coloured piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 21,894	45,128	56,
	yards 55,334	123,572	102,
<i>Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 4,941	2,408	
	dozens 2,111	631	
<i>Hosiery</i> ... ..	pounds 41	.....	.....
	dozens 1	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..	pounds 6,332	8,048	
TOTAL, PUNJAB... ..	pounds 346,641	419,012	6
	yards 867,137	1,183,384	2,0
	dozens 2,112	631	

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL to MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911.
<i>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</i>			
Chadars ... ..	pounds 535,593	893,324	85
	yards 1,559,513	2,318,497	2,31
Dhutis ... ..	pounds 2,480,335	2,743,971	3,06
	yards 9,997,357	11,327,375	12,33
Drills and jeans ... ..	pounds 1,318,911	1,447,989	1,52
	yards 4,619,044	4,867,568	5,14
Cambrics and lawns ... ..	pounds 8,516	35,632	6
	yards 37,929	118,044	21
Printers ... ..	pounds 389,911	540,368	61
	yards 1,785,094	2,561,598	2,97
Shirtings and longcloths... ..	pounds 1,175,118	1,779,859	1,87
	yards 4,558,753	7,361,935	7,7
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds 606,673	618,805	2
	yards 2,782,142	2,975,783	3,6
Tent cloth ... ..	pounds 163,661	214,374	2
	yards 369,778	441,879	4
Other sorts ... ..	pounds 651,733	534,371	4
	yards 2,048,448	1,662,648	1,44
TOTAL... ..	pounds 7,340,356	8,809,944	9,3
	yards 27,758,056	33,635,217	36,5
<i>Coloured piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 3,044,650	2,366,918	2,
	yards 11,327,469	8,909,622	9,
<i>Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods</i> ... ..	pounds 19,552	20,807	
	dozens 6,282	5,620	
<i>Hosiery</i> ... ..	pounds .....	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..	pounds 448	1,076	
TOTAL, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR ... ..	pounds 10,305,106	11,198,745	11,
	yards 39,086,035	43,538,839	46
	dozens 6,282	5,620	

*-DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—conold.*

**TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.**

DESCRIPTION.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL to MARCH.		
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>bleached piece-goods—</i>			
yards ... .. { pounds ...	17,145,223	18,458,773	21,781,029
yards ... .. { yards ...	49,312,589	54,267,972	66,417,451
yards ... .. { pounds ...	46,993,580	48,138,165	53,439,511
yards ... .. { yards ...	235,216,984	237,738,880	255,828,588
yards ... .. { pounds ...	6,123,800	7,272,510	7,198,092
yards ... .. { yards ...	22,022,106	25,385,978	27,283,475
yards ... .. { pounds ...	564,659	542,742	979,577
yards ... .. { yards ...	4,031,642	4,083,691	6,324,926
yards ... .. { pounds ...	6,613,559	6,679,993	5,226,932
yards ... .. { yards ...	29,950,860	31,038,753	24,839,451
yards ... .. { pounds ...	55,006,142	63,454,833	69,447,175
yards ... .. { yards ...	232,939,515	274,477,631	304,620,662
yards ... .. { pounds ...	27,854,638	26,943,383	27,156,897
yards ... .. { yards ...	128,528,441	124,418,876	125,542,943
yards ... .. { pounds ...	2,279,942	2,387,092	2,468,671
yards ... .. { yards ...	5,737,208	5,946,196	6,041,812
yards ... .. { pounds ...	4,759,862	5,057,413	4,979,283
yards ... .. { yards ...	18,388,827	20,585,520	20,822,112
<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. { pounds ...	167,341,405	178,934,904	192,977,167
<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. { yards ...	726,128,172	777,943,997	837,721,420
<i>coloured piece-goods</i> ... .. { pounds ...	45,878,226	49,802,883	57,104,668
<i>coloured piece-goods</i> ... .. { yards ...	183,935,416	203,308,514	241,239,333
<i>grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.</i> { pounds ...	1,691,636	1,587,915	1,593,727
<i>grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.</i> { dozens ...	427,185	484,335	414,853
<i>hosiery</i> ... .. { pounds ...	437,879	464,209	364,921
<i>hosiery</i> ... .. { dozens ...	266,979	285,585	228,489
<i>miscellaneous goods</i> ... .. pounds ...	112,309	71,366	85,649
<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. { pounds ...	215,461,455	230,861,277	252,126,132
<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. { yards ...	910,063,588	981,252,511	1,078,960,753
<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. { dozens ...	694,164	770,220	643,342

No. 1.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalents in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced,*

**NATIVE STATES.—(a)**

DESCRIPTION.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911.	
<i>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</i>				
Chadars ... ..	pounds ...	655,398	651,646	746
	yards ...	1,728,039	1,821,279	1,759
Dhutis ... ..	pounds ...	3,117,656	3,328,067	2,837
	yards ...	14,856,672	15,507,602	12,631
Drills and jeans ... ..	pounds ...	19,294	68,149	89
	yards ...	61,419	217,117	287
Cambrics and lawns ... ..	pounds ...	6,184	10,293	
	yards ...	86,225	86,863	
Printers ... ..	pounds ...	696,675	537,849	330
	yards ...	3,051,978	2,429,829	1,552
Shirtings and longcloth ... ..	pounds ...	2,841,847	3,102,934	2,145
	yards ...	11,956,530	13,090,494	10,222
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ... ..	pounds ...	3,162,889	4,053,913	3,215
	yards ...	12,064,144	15,018,743	16,563
Tent cloth... ..	pounds ...	18,687	8,330	6
	yards ...	42,696	21,828	20
Other sorts ... ..	pounds ...	742,009	1,040,058	1,347,93
	yards ...	2,071,277	3,059,055	4,407,31
TOTAL ... ..	pounds ...	11,260,589	12,800,739	11,923,97
	yards ...	45,388,980	51,252,810	45,659,17
<i>Coloured piece-goods ... ..</i>				
...	pounds ...	1,759,947	1,983,611	2,449,1
	yards ...	8,416,914	10,236,332	11,531,6
<i>Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods... ..</i>				
...	pounds ...	12,891	9,725	12,4
	dozens ...	1,595	1,241	1,8
<i>Hosiery ... ..</i>				
...	pounds ...	186,213	159,520	132
	dozens ...	62,341	53,760	44
<i>Miscellaneous goods ... ..</i>				
TOTAL ... ..	pounds ...	13,862,623	14,953,596	14,518
	yards ...	53,805,894	61,489,142	57,190
	dozens ...	63,936	55,001	46

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States.)

DESCRIPTION.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
<i>bleached piece-goods—</i>				
adars ... ..	{ pounds ...	17,800,621	19,110,419	22,527,170
	{ yards ...	51,040,628	56,089,251	68,177,862
... ..	{ pounds ...	50,111,236	51,466,282	56,276,936
	{ yards ...	249,573,656	258,245,982	268,460,405
... ..	{ pounds ...	6,143,094	7,340,659	7,587,954
	{ yards ...	22,083,525	25,604,095	27,567,206
... ..	{ pounds ...	570,793	553,035	979,636
	{ yards ...	4,087,867	4,170,554	6,325,523
... ..	{ pounds ...	7,310,234	7,217,312	5,557,551
	{ yards ...	33,002,838	33,468,582	26,338,782
... ..	{ pounds ...	57,847,989	66,557,767	71,593,089
	{ yards ...	244,896,045	287,568,125	313,053,387
... ..	{ pounds ...	31,017,527	30,997,296	31,576,130
	{ yards ...	140,592,585	139,437,619	142,106,557
... ..	{ pounds ...	2,298,629	2,395,422	2,475,401
	{ yards ...	5,779,904	5,968,024	6,062,011
... ..	{ pounds ...	5,501,871	6,097,471	6,327,216
	{ yards ...	20,460,104	23,644,575	25,229,428
TOTAL ... ..	{ pounds ...	178,601,994	191,735,643	204,901,143
	{ yards ...	771,517,152	829,196,307	883,380,610
... ..	{ pounds ..	47,678,173	51,786,494	59,554,157
	{ yards ...	192,352,330	213,544,346	252,770,980
... ..	{ pounds ...	1,704,527	1,597,640	1,606,191
	{ dozens ...	428,780	485,576	416,702
... ..	{ pounds ...	624,092	623,729	497,006
	{ dozens ...	332,320	339,645	273,478
... ..	pounds ...	255,292	71,367	85,684
TOTAL ... ..	{ pounds ...	228,824,078	245,814,873	266,644,181
	{ yards ...	963,669,482	1,042,741,653	1,136,151,530
	{ dozens ...	761,100	823,221	690,180



No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised on goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1884

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12. (a)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>British India.</b>			
Bombay ... ..	33,88,658	36,78,555	42,11,000
Madras ... ..	1,45,333	1,48,136	1,65,000
Bengal ... ..	55,822	56,859	48,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	1,92,552	1,82,083	1,80,000
Punjab ... ..	6,611	7,300	10,000
Central Provinces and Berar ... ..	2,17,217	2,07,818	2,52,000
<b>TOTAL, GROSS DUTY ... ..</b>	<b>40,06,193</b>	<b>42,80,251</b>	<b>48,79,000</b>
<b>TOTAL NET DUTY ... ..</b>	<b>39,61,020</b>	<b>42,28,575</b>	<b>48,00,000</b>
<b>Foreign Territory.</b>			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY ... ..	1,37,699	1,75,878	1,82,000
NET DUTY ... ..	1,37,699	1,75,132	1,82,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY ... ..</b>	<b>41,43,892</b>	<b>44,56,129</b>	<b>50,61,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL NET DUTY ... ..</b>	<b>40,98,719</b>	<b>44,01,707</b>	<b>50,14,000</b>

(a) Provisional.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

*Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the  
28th April 1910.*

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.
2. The objects of the Association are—
  - (a) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.
  - (b) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.
  - (c) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.
3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.
4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter laid down.
5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for each mill which shall be—
  - (a) owned by such member ;
  - (b) subscribed for according to the rules of the Association by such member ; and
  - (c) worked by motive power separate and distinct from the motive power by which any other mill is worked.
6. If two or more mills shall be owned by any one member but shall be worked by one power, the said member shall be entitled to one vote only in respect of the said two and then only if he shall have subscribed for the said two mills or either of them according to the rules of the Association.
7. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall as hereinafter mentioned be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to employ, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been authorized to sign his name per procuracy, to act and vote on his behalf.
8. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuracy, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.
9. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuracy, to act and vote on behalf of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company; either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per pro-  
 tion, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of  
 Company.

10. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of  
 member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person,  
 be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by  
 Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentio-  
 and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of  
 member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order  
 the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of  
 member.

11. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any or  
 more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote  
 behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which  
 person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either  
 member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or  
 holder of a power to sign per procuracy or otherwise as the case may be.

12. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and  
 behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuracy, the  
 notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per pro-  
 in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall  
 registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

13. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as  
 entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the o-  
 precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and  
 persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members  
 the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of  
 person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such  
 member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding  
 and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these  
 also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified  
 entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons  
 be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote  
 such member.

15. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Associa-  
 unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or per-  
 entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such mem-  
 ber.

16. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one  
 the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association,  
 one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members  
 persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meet-  
 ing.

17. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote  
 more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to ex-  
 the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so en-  
 titled to act and vote.

18. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and a-  
 voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section  
 hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

20. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.
20. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by a member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").
21. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.
22. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.
23. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.
24. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.
25. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.
26. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.
27. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.
28. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.
29. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.
30. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Association.
31. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, the proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.
32. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

33. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

34. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

35. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

- (a) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.
- (b) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member :

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

- (c) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, which is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 1,000 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

36. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

37. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below :—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by  $\frac{me}{us}$  and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which  $\frac{1}{we}$  are engaged  $\frac{1}{we}$  .....engaged in.....in the town of.....  
 having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that  $\frac{1}{we}$  will during  $\frac{me}{us}$  membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and  $\frac{1}{we}$  will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by  $\frac{me}{us}$  to any the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by  $\frac{me}{us}$  and  $\frac{1}{we}$  declare that all Trade Marks so applied by  $\frac{me}{us}$  whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that  $\frac{1}{we}$  will submit to arbitration any dispute in which  $\frac{1}{we}$  may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark and that  $\frac{1}{we}$  will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

48. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

49. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

- (a) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,
- (b) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,
- (c) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

50. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

51. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

52. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with the Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

53. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing on his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

54. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

55. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

56. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

57. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

58. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

59. No member of the Association shall give more than one vote for any candidate for election as a member and no member shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee, and shall not give more than one vote for such Chairman, one for such Deputy Chairman and one for each of the said eighteen members of the Committee.

60. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the greatest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

61. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

63. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

64. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

66. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

68. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

69. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

70. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener need be.

71. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to deposit the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interest of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to do all such acts in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

72. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered. Minutes shall be caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. The book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

73. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

74. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to more than seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

76. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit, do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

77. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

78. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.



79. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee, or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

80. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 78 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

81. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

82. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to be expedient to do so.

83. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by said four members respectively addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

84. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

85. All the monies and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

86. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

87. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

88. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fifth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

89. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was convened.

90. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 89 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

91. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

92. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

93. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

94. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (a), (b) and (c) that is to say—

- (a) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.
- (b) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owing at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.
- (c) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general act as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—
  - (1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.
  - (2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.
  - (3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

- (a) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one which shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."
- (b) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of ~~two-thirds~~ of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(j) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in clause (h) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on following basis :—

- (1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.
- (2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one and a half mule spindle.
- (3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

96. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

97. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that if any member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

98. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

99. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee or the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of monies appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

100. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking described under Rule 37 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

# RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the  
28th March 1912.

## Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

- (a) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.
- (b) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.
- (c) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.
- (d) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.
- (e) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'
- (f) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

## Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes:
- Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.
  - Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.
  - Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

## Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two Registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

## Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the applicant, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which such member desires to apply to the produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member; and every such application shall state whose property the trade mark in question is or is to be.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. No such application shall be entertained by the Association unless the trade mark to which it relates is or is to be the property either of the member applying to register the same or of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in goods of the class or classes to which such member desires to apply such trade mark.

## Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in the 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

## Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of the trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 20 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not will to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification

after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined in the manner hereinafter prescribed; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground—

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

(a) That such trade mark is an imitation colorable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods;

(b) That the dealer to whom the said trade mark objected to belongs or will belong does not deal in goods of the said class or classes exclusively with the member who shall have applied to register the said trade mark objected to.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

15. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Permanent Register on the representation that such trade mark was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in goods of the class or classes to which the said trade mark applied shall be removed from such Register on the ground—

Applications removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register

(a) That the dealer has never dealt exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes;

(b) That the dealer has ceased to deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes.

16. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colorable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the one or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

17. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(a) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

or,

(b) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (a) or in the case (b)

That the said trade mark is an imitation colorable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the one or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the said trade mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

18. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

19. Every application under Rules 16 and 17 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.



20. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 37 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by rules relating to arbitration.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

21. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the form of Adherence in Rule 37 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of an application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 (a) such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

~~22. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any~~

~~(a) application to register a trade mark,~~

~~(b) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,~~

~~(c) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,~~

~~all, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.~~

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

~~23. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice the other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.~~

24. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 23 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed, as sole arbitrator.

25. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

26. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

28. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

29. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make an award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

30. If,

(a) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

or

(b) Two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed,

or

(c) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail from any cause whatever, to make his award, within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

31. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

32. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee as the case may be, shall when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

33. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

34. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association members:—

- (a) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed in these rules.
- (b) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.
- (c) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.
- (d) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by a member a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made shall be refunded to him by the other member a party to the said arbitration.

35. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire or referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

36. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(a) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(b) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter arising to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

37. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a civil or a criminal Court.

38. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

39. If in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which the objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

40. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 36 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings are instituted until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

41. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(a) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which, an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register, shall have been made, is an imitation colorable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colorable or otherwise shall not be registered.

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(b) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colorable or otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee, a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark be entered therein.

42. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

43. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

44. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of the member in whose name the same is registered *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified and shall if the trade mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in goods of the class or classes so specified *prima facie* be held so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes so specified to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

45. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO  
SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF  
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.
2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.
3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the voting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.
4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.
5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.
6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.
7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the second election in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE  
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.**

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1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period shall retire but may be re-elected.
3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.
4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.
5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION  
TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE  
CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVE-  
MENT ACT, 1898.**

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.
  2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.
  3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. ~~The ballot-box shall be open from 10 am. till 6 P.M. on each day.~~
  4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.
  5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.
  6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.
  7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.
  8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.
  9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.
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