



INDIAN MINES ACT, 1923

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN INDIA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER 1926



CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLICATION BRANCH
1927

Price Rs. 2-10 or 4s. 9d.



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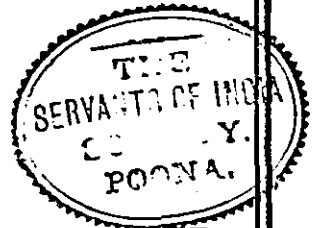
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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction—	
Relates to the administration of the Act	1
Other mining statistical publications	1
Section I.—Persons employed—	
Average figure of labour	1
Increase compared with previous year	1
Supply of labour in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa coalfields	2
" " in Assam	2
" " in other provinces	2—3
Average output of coal per person employed in India	3
" " " " " " " " in Great Britain	3
" " " " " " " " in United States of America	3
Wages paid to the Indian Coal Miner	3
Statement of hours worked and wages paid at a large representative mine in each important mining field in British India	4
Section II.—Output of Minerals—	
Coal output in various provinces	5
" " increase on previous year	5
" " opening and closing stocks	5
" " chart of monthly raisings and despatches of coal	5
" " despatches	6
" " consumption in collieries	6
" " amount used for coking	6
" " " of hard and soft coke made	6
" " stationary in Bihar and Orissa	6
" " increase in Bengal	6
" " decrease in Central Provinces	6
" " " " Baluchistan	6
" " percentage of decrease on previous year's output in the Jharia coalfield	6
Coal output percentage of increase on previous year's output in the Raniganj coalfield	6
Coal output export trade	7
" " trade in the Central Provinces	7
" " number of mines using electric power	7
" " increase in number of coal-cutting machines	7
" " number of coal-cutting machines in use in different coalfields	7
" " quantity of explosives used in mines	7
Iron Ore output, increase in	8
" " " compared with previous year	8
Manganese Ore output, increase in	8

	Page.
Section II.—Output of Minerals—<i>contd.</i>	
Manganese Ore output, fall in price	8
" " " " compared with previous year	8
Lead-silver Ore output, increase in	8
" " " " compared with previous year	8
Gold output, increase in	9
" " compared with previous year	9
Tin and wolfram Ores output, increase in	9
" " " " compared with previous year	9
Chromite Ore output, decrease in	9
" " " " compared with previous year	9
Copper Ore output	9
" " " development operations at Mosaboni in the Singhbhum District	9
Zinc Ore output, increase in	9
" " " compared with previous year	9
Gems output	10
" " Rubies	10
" " Sapphires	10
" " Spinels	10
" " increase in value of sapphires	10
Mica output, decrease in	10
" " compared with previous year	10
" " export trade	10
Rock Salt output, decrease in	10
" " compared with previous year	10
Limestone output, increase in	10
" " compared with previous year	10
Stone output	10
Clay	11
Other Minerals output	11
Section III.—Accidents—	
Accidents, decrease in	11
" " compared with previous year	11
" " " average of preceding five years	11
" " loss of lives involved, decrease on previous year	11
" " serious (non-fatal)	11
" " classified	11
" increase of, by explosions of firedamp	12
" decrease of, by falls of roof and sides	12
" " " in shafts	12
" " " by explosives	12
" increase of, by haulage	12
" by electricity	13

CONTENTS.

Section III.—Accidents—*contd.*

Death rate per thousand persons employed in India	13
" " " " " " " " " " at coal mines only	13
" " " " " " " " " " " all mines other than coal	13
" " " " " " " " " " at coal mines in Great Britain for decade 1916—1925	13
Chart showing the death rate during the period 1917—1926	13
Death rate per million tons of coal raised in India	13
" " " " " " " " " " " for preceding five years	13
Deaths, number of, at each class of mine	14
" classified	14
Accidents, serious (non-fatal), increase of	14
" (non-fatal), commented on	14
Explosions and ignitions of firedamp—	
Accident at the Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd.'s Ledo coal mine	15
" " " Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.'s Bejjah coal mine	15
Falls of roof—	
Accident at the Bengal Coal Co. Ltd.'s Chanch coal mine	16
Falls of Side—	
Accident at the Karanpura Mica Works' Bichway mica mine	17
" " Messrs. F. F. Chrestien & Co. Ltd.'s Gobardaha mica mine	17
" " S. T. Chowdhury & Co.'s Pandedih coal mine	18
In Shafts (overwinding)—	
Accident at the Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.'s Saltore coal mine	19
In Shafts (things falling down the shaft)—	
Accident at the Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.'s Bejjah coal mine	19
Suffocation by Gases—	
Accident at the Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd.'s Tikak coal mine	20—23
" " " " " " " " " " " Ledo East coal mine	23
Explosives—	
Accident at Messrs. the Mokpalin Stone Co.'s Maungdaung stone mine	23—24
Electricity—	
Accident at the Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd.'s Kustore coal mine	24
Miscellaneous on Surface—	
Accident at the Burna Corporation Ltd.'s Bawdwin lead-silver mine	25—27
Section IV.—Prosecutions and additions to the Act—	
Prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act and Indian Penal Code—	
Bhaba Taran Chowdhury and Satya Taran Chowdhury & Co.'s Pandedih collieries	27

	Page.
Section IV.—Prosecutions and additions to the Act—contd.	
Prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act and Indian Penal Code—contd.	
The Ranegunge Coal Association Ltd.'s Alkusa South colliery	27
The Jharia Fire-Bricks and Pottery Works' Fatehpur colliery	27
B. R. P. & Co.'s New Pandedih colliery	27
Srimati N. M. Dassi's South Damaguria colliery	27
Suitable Coal Co.'s Ganeshganj colliery	27
Madhoram Hardeodass' Siduli colliery	28
Karanpura Mica Works' Bichway mica mine	28
R. G. Sircar & Brothers' Hirakun colliery	28
Damaguria Coal Co.'s Damaguria colliery	28
Suresh Chandra Chatterjee's Ghusick and Muslia Srikristopur colliery	28
Dakhineswar Coal Co.'s Egarcoor colliery	28
Ashima Coal Co.'s Egarcoor Colliery and Egarcoor Coal Association's Egarcoor colliery	28
Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.'s Bejdih colliery	28
Bajnath Ramkumar Marwari's Central Kenda colliery	28
Ramrikh Das Marwari's Ghatchora colliery	29
F. F. Chrestien & Co. Ltd.'s Gobardaha mica mine	29
Kaluram Agarwalla's Konda colliery	29
Lintons Angarpathra colliery	29
Pandit Gain Chand's Gandhala colliery	29
Osman Mustikhan and Zari Khan's Taungzun stone mine	29
The owners of 3 mines for non-submission of plans of abandoned or discontinued workings	29
The owners of 30 mines for non-submission of annual and monthly returns	29
Prosecution of Employees—	
Khas Jharia Colliery Co.'s Khas Jharia colliery	30
Messrs. Steel Brothers' Mawson mine	30
Burra Dhemu Coal Co. Ltd.'s Burra Dhemu colliery	30
P. E. Guzdar & Co.'s Kajora colliery	30
East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	30
Maharaja M. C. Nandi's South East Baraboni colliery	30
Jainty West Colliery Ltd.'s Jainty West colliery	30
Aldih Coal Co. Ltd.'s Aldih colliery	30
New Baraboni Coal Concern's New Baraboni colliery	30
Standard Coal Co. Ltd.'s Benahir colliery	31
Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.'s Saltore colliery	31
Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co. Ltd.'s Balaghat manganese mine	31
Katras-Jherriah Coal Co. Ltd.'s Sibpur colliery	31
Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.'s Jatachappa colliery	31
Khengarji Trikoo & Co.'s Khas Joyrampur colliery	31
Bansdeopur Coal Co.'s Bansdeopur colliery	31
Tirody Manganese Ore Co. Ltd.'s Tirody manganese mine	31

CONTENTS.

v

	Page.
Section IV.—Prosecutions and additions to the Act—<i>contd.</i>	
Indian Mines Act, 1923—	
Notifications published by the Government of India under Section 29	31
Notifications published by the Local Government under Section 30	31
Notifications published by the Bombay and Madras Governments under Section 18	31
Notification published by the Government of India, exempting certain mines from the operation of the Act	31
Section V.—General Remarks—	
His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Jharia coalfield	32—33
Edward Medals for bravery in mines	33
Health and Sanitation—	
Asansol Mines Board of Health—	
Number of meetings	33
Epidemic diseases	33
Death rate and infantile mortality	33
Jharia Mines Board of Health—	
Number of meetings	33
Epidemic diseases	34
Death rate	34
Adulteration of food	34
Water supply to the Jharia coalfield	34
Rainfall statistics—	
Coalfields of Jharia, Raniganj and Giridih	34
Ambulance Work in the coalfields—	
Classes in First-aid	34
Number of St. John Ambulance First-aid certificates granted	34
Mining Education—	
Indian School of Mines—	
Opened by His Excellency the Viceroy	35
Number of buildings erected	35
Number of candidates admitted	35
Names of Professors	35
Report of the Principal, Bengal Engineering College	35
Annual Mining Camp	35
Courses of instruction at lecture centres at Jharia, Raniganj, Sitarampur and Sijua	35
Delivery of lectures in Hindi in the Jharia coalfield	35
" " " " Bengali in the Raniganj coalfield	35
Demonstrations in gas testing at Jharia and Sitarampur	35
Delivery of lectures in the Pench Valley coalfields	36

	Page.
Section V.—General Remarks—<i>contd.</i>	
Mining and Geological Institute of India—	
Number of members	36
Number of meetings	36
Lectures delivered at Asansol and Calcutta	36
Award of Government Prize	36
Mine Managers' Association in India—	
Subjects dealt with	36
Number of members	36
Business transacted	36—37
Mining Boards in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces—	
Subjects dealt with by the Bengal Mining Board	37
Non-official members of the Board	37
Bihar and Orissa Mining Board	37
Central Provinces Mining Board	37
Coal Dust Committee—	
Result of experiments carried out	37
Board of Examiners—	
Number of meetings	37
Number of Indian certificates granted in lieu of British	38
Examination for Managers' Certificates	38
Examination for Sirdars' Certificates	38
Official Duties—	
Personnel	38
Number of mines inspected and number of inspections	38—39
APPENDICES—	
Appendix I.—Statistics of mines and minerals—	
Table No. 1. Number of workers and output of minerals	40—83
" " 2. Analysis of figures relating to coal and coke	84—87
" " 3. Number of mines opened, closed and inspected during the year	88—105
" " 4. Fluctuation in output of various minerals during the years 1917—26	106
" " 5. Coal raised and death rates during the years 1917—1926	106
" " 6. Aggregate horse power and purpose for electric motors installed at coal mines	107
" " 7. Number of mines where electric power is used, and the aggregate horse power of electric motors installed	107
" " 8. Number and type of coal-cutting machines	108
" " 9. Number of mechanical ventilators in use at coal mines	108
" " 10. Number of safety lamps in use at coal mines	108

CONTENTS.

vii

APPENDICES—*contd.*

Page.

Appendix II.—Accident in mines—

Table No. 1. List of fatal accidents	109—147
" " 2. Statement of fatal and serious accidents	148—167
" " 3. Statement of fatal accidents classified according to cause of accident	168

Appendix III.—Statement of prosecutions under the Act, and Indian Penal Code	169—172
--	---------

Appendix IV.—Miscellaneous—

Statement No. 1. List of Inspection Circles	173
" " 2. List of certificate holders	173—175
" " 3. Government of India Notification exempting certain mines from the operation of the Act	176

FROM

R. B. SIMPSON, Esq., M.Sc.,

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN INDIA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,

SIMLA.

Dated Dhanbad, the 8th July 1927.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report upon the inspection of mines in British India for the year ending 31st December 1926.

INTRODUCTION.

The Indian Mines Act, 1923, applies to British India only and not to the Indian States. For the complete figures of production of all minerals raised from excavations of all depths in British India and the Indian States reference may be made to the statements of the "Mineral Production of India" published annually in the Records of the Geological Survey of India, and to the "Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India" published every five years by the same Department. Detailed information of the mineral industries in Mysore—where the Kolar goldfield is situated—and Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions) is given in the annual reports of the Chief Inspectors of Mines in those States.

Section I.—Persons Employed.

During the year 1926 the daily average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 260,113, as compared with 253,857 in the previous year. This is an increase of 6,256 persons or 2.46 per cent. Of these persons 118,232 worked underground, 71,139 in open workings, and 70,742 on the surface. The distribution in respect of sex was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Underground	86,349	31,889
In open workings	43,806	27,833
Surface	51,967	18,775

The distribution of the females who worked underground was:—

Province.	Mineral worked.									Total.
	Coal.	Mica.	Salt.	Mang- ar.ese.	Lime- stone.	Tin.	Gold.	Ochre	Stone.	
Assam	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38
Bengal	8,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,010
Bihar and Orissa	18,910	1,868	...	...	56	...	4	...	...	20,840
Central Provinces	1,472	...	...	215	...	...	...	3	...	1,690
Madras . . . . .	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
United Provinces . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	28,496	2,850	223	215	58	38	4	3	2	31,889 females employed under- ground.

The number of persons employed in coal mines was 170,628 which is 2,512 less than the number employed in 1925. Of these persons 41,770 were coal-cutters, 9,378 were male loaders and 35,607 were females—chiefly loaders.

In the coalfields of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa labour generally was sufficient for requirements. Wages were lower by an amount estimated to be from 10 to 15 per cent. There were epidemics of cholera and small-pox in the Raniganj coalfield. In the Asansol Mining Settlement the recorded death rate increased from 16.1 to 19.0 per thousand, whilst that in the Jharia Mining Settlement decreased from 18.77 to 17.02 per thousand.

At the collieries in Upper Assam worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, the total number of persons employed at the mines was 5,469 and during the year there were 1,616 recruitments and 1,130 repatriations. The labour force is recruited from places so far apart as the Makran coast of Baluchistan and China. Wages remained at the same level and there were no strikes or epidemics. Football grounds have been made at the collieries and are much appreciated.

In the Central Provinces mining labour was on the whole plentiful. In the Pench Valley coalfield wages were reduced in sympathy with the diminished demand for coal.

At the Burma Corporation, Limited's, lead-silver iron and limestone mines in the Northern Shan States, Burma, labour conditions showed a general improvement. There was a severe epidemic of cholera at the Corporation's railway terminus, but owing to the prompt measures

taken it did not spread to any other area in which the Corporation operates its mines and works. In August as the sequel to a record rainfall a landslip at the Bawdwin mine caused the death of 45 residents of a miners' village.

In the mica fields in Bihar and Orissa and in Madras labour conditions were normal, and there were no strikes or serious outbreaks of epidemic disease. At the mica mines in the latter province water was very scarce owing to the failure of the monsoon.

At the iron mines in the Singhbhum district labour was sufficient and worked contentedly throughout the year. Wages remained the same and there were no epidemics. Arrangements were made by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, to supply piped water to Gua town and the Bonomali Buru iron mines.

Figures showing the average output of coal per person employed are given below:—

	Tons of coal per person employed.			
	Underground and in open workings.		Above and below ground.	
	1926.	1921-25.	1926.	1921-25.
British India	174	173	118	104
Bengal and Bihar	181	180	122	108
Assam	98	139	67	84
Baluchistan	55	56	52	33
Central Provinces	110	101	76	63
Punjab	84	73	49	43

In comparing the figures in the above table with similar figures in other countries it should be remembered that both men and women are employed in Indian mines. In Great Britain in 1925 the output of coal per person employed below ground was 277 tons, and per person employed above and below ground 221 tons. In the United States of America the output of coal per person employed below ground during 1922 was 611 tons, and per person employed above and below ground 504 tons.

In the table on page 4 figures are given of hours worked and wages paid at a large representative mine in each important mining field in India. For comparative purposes the same mines have been selected as those given in last year's report. The wages alleged to be paid at mines in the same mineral field vary within such wide limits—up to 100 per cent.—that there is reason to believe the relevant entries in the returns to have in many instances been made at random. It is hoped that greater care will be exercised in future.

Hours worked and wages paid at a large representative mine in each important mining field in British India.

Mining Field.	Underground.				Open workings.				Surface.			
	Coal cutters and other miners.		Females.		Coal cutters and other miners.		Females.		Unskilled males.		Females.	
	Daily earnings.	Hours worked per week.	Daily earnings.	Hours worked per week.	Daily earnings.	Hours worked per week.	Daily earnings.	Hours worked per week.	Daily earnings.	Hours worked per week.	Daily earnings.	Hours worked per week.
Jbaria Coalfield (Bihar and Orissa).	0 15 0	37	0 7 0	48	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	50	0 7 0	54
Raniganj (Bengal)	0 9 0	54	0 5 0	48	..	...	...	...	0 7 6	54	0 4 6	54
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)	1 0 0	48	0 5 6	48	0 15 0	48	0 5 3	48	0 9 6	48	0 5 9	48
Assam	1 5 0	54	no females employed		...	...	...	...	0 12 6	54	0 8 0	54
Punjab	1 2 0	52	Do.		...	...	...	...	0 12 0	58	...	...
Baluchistan	1 0 0	35	Do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punch Valley (Central Provinces).	1 5 0	38	0 7 6	46	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	48	0 4 6	48
Bihar and Orissa mica	0 8 0	54	0 4 0	54	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	54	0 8 0	54
Madras mica	0 6 0	54	0 3 0	54	0 5 0	54	0 3 0	54	0 10 0	54	0 3 0	...
Central Provinces manganese.	0 10 3	48	0 6 0	48	0 7 9	48	0 5 0	48	0 6 0	48	0 5 3	48
Madras manganese . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0 6 3	54	0 3 0	54	0 5 9	54	0 3 3	54
Burma Ruby . . . . .	...	...	no females employed		0 12 0	54	...	...	0 18 0	54	...	...
Madras Gold	1 3 0	48	Do.		...	...	...	...	0 7 6	48	0 4 0	48
Bihar and Orissa Iron . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0 8 9	44	0 5 9	38	0 6 0	44	0 5 0	38
Burma Lead	1 13 6	52	no females employed		1 4 0	52	...	...	1 0 9	54	...	...
Burma Tin and Wolfram	2 0 0	44	Do.		...	...	...	...	0 15 0	44	...	...

Section II.—Output of Minerals.

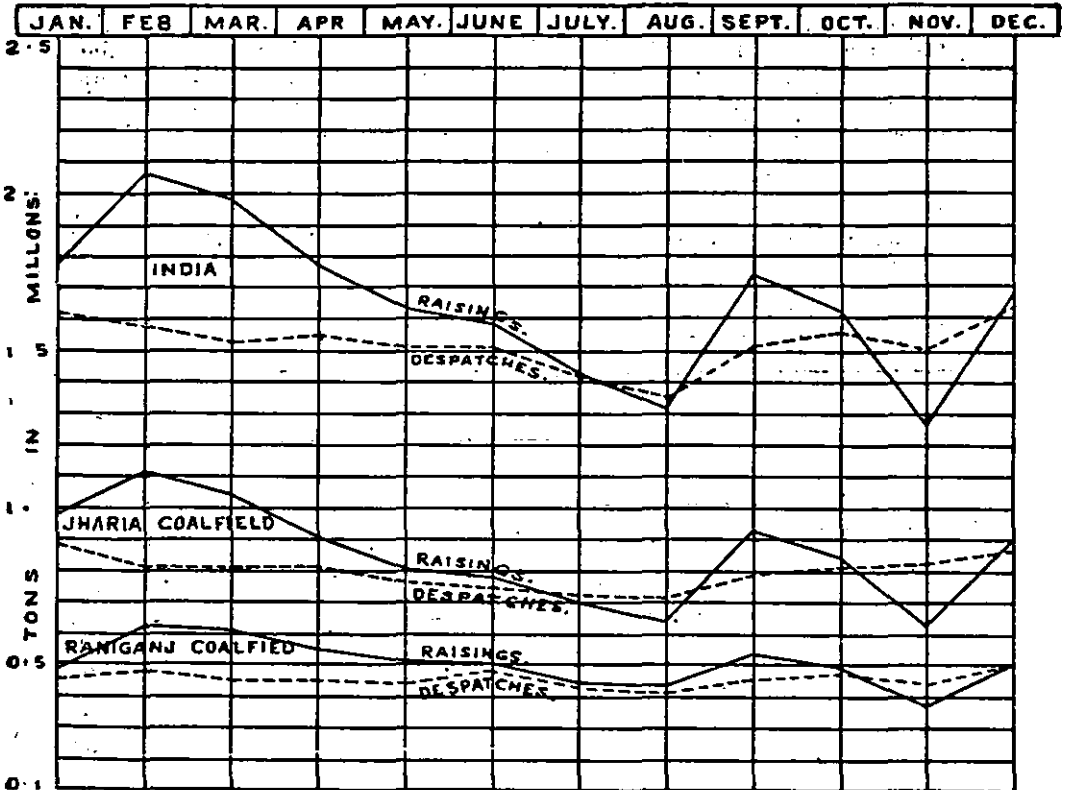
COAL.

The statement given below shows the output of coal in the various provinces in British India during the years 1925 and 1926:—

	Output in tons.	
	1926.	1925.
Assam	300,506	317,997
Baluchistan	9,131	22,707
Bengal	5,137,688	4,913,852
Bihar and Orissa	13,942,404	13,981,244
Burma . . . . .	...	25
Central Provinces	635,252	708,554
Punjab	68,043	74,662
	20,093,024	19,969,041

The total output in 1926 was 20,093,024 tons which is 123,983 tons or 0.63 per cent. more than in the previous year. The opening stocks in 1926 were 2,660,062 tons and the closing stocks 2,200,698 tons—a reduction of nearly half a million tons. In the chart inserted below the raisings and despatches of coal are shown month by month.

RAISINGS & DESPATCHES OF COAL MONTH BY MONTH IN 1926.



As usual the largest quantity of coal was raised in February which is the shortest month. As a rule the raisings are at a minimum during the rainy months, but in 1926 the minimum was reached in November. In only two months—August and November—did the despatches exceed the raisings.

The total despatches of coal amounted to 18,060,480 tons and 1,698,596 tons or 8.45 per cent. of the raisings were consumed on the collieries. The proportion of coal used on the collieries has steadily decreased from a maximum of 14.31 per cent. in 1922; the present figure is the lowest recorded and 1.31 per cent. less than in the previous year; the figures are illustrative of one of the economies which the low price of coal has forced upon mine-owners.

The quantity of coal used for coking at the collieries was 793,312 tons, and 515,665 tons of soft coke and 29,628 tons of hard coke were made. The quantity of soft coke manufactured at the collieries for domestic consumption increased by 24 per cent. How readily this market responds to the stimulus of cheapness is shown by the figures which follow:—

Year.	Tons of soft coke made.	Price of coal.
1919	308,565	Rising.
1920	181,530	High.
1921	151,417	High.
1922	188,979	Falling.
1923	220,061	Falling.
1924	304,745	Falling.
1925	415,969	Falling.
1926	515,665	Low.

The quantity of hard coke made at the collieries is small. Most of the hard coke is now made at coke making plants which do not come under the Mines Act, and 1,057,302 tons of coal were despatched to coke making plants of this kind in 1926. Analyses of the figures relating to the output of coal and the manufacture of coke will be found in Appendix I, Table No. 2, pages 84—87.

The output in Bihar and Orissa remained practically stationary, but in Bengal there was an increase of more than 200,000 tons. There was a considerable decrease in the Central Provinces and small decreases in Assam and the Punjab. The output in Baluchistan fell from 22,707 tons in 1925 to 9,131 tons in 1926, this being due to the closing down of the mines owned by the North-Western Railway. Figures of output for the two principal coalfields are as follows:—

	Output in tons.		Percentage of increase + or decrease —
	1926.	1925.	
Jharia coalfield	10,973,736	10,676,883	—2.84
Raniganj coalfield	6,124,884	5,729,686	+6.90

The fact that the output of the Jharia coalfield decreased by nearly 3 per cent. whilst in the Raniganj coalfield there was an increase of nearly 7 per cent. may to some extent be due to the fact that the lower the price of coal the greater advantage do mines in the Raniganj coalfield derive from their favourable position in respect of the principal

market for coal; another important factor is that in proportion less coal of poor quality is mined in the Raniganj coalfield than in the Jharia coalfield.

The course of prices was steadily downward and the produce of many collieries was sold at prices which left very little, if any, margin above-raising cost. Many of the mines producing the poorer qualities of coal were closed down. It may be that misfortune will compel the owners of mines of this class to combine their small holdings so as to obtain the mutual benefit of corporate action.

The exports of coal showed a remarkable increase, and to some extent this was due to the coal strike in England. For the first time in history India sent coal (48,868 tons) to the United Kingdom. A favourable factor was the increased reputation of Indian coal in export markets by reason of the supervision and certification of cargoes by the Indian Coal Grading Board. Throughout the year a full wagon supply was available and at times the Railways had on hand many surplus wagons.

In the Central Provinces the year was one of great difficulty for the coal trade. Prices declined and collieries which were not in a position to reduce the cost of production had perforce to be closed down.

The number of collieries using electric power increased from 108 to 111 and the aggregate horse power employed at collieries increased from 52,336 to 54,548. The number of coal cutting machines in use during the year was 126, or one more than in the previous year. 109 were driven by electric power and 17 by compressed air. Sixty-six machines were at work in the Jharia coalfield, 54 in the Raniganj coalfield and 6 in the Central Provinces. The value of coal cutting machines in the mining of coal is now fully recognised, and during the year machines were installed in nine additional coal mines, although the depression in the coal trade led to the withdrawal, perhaps temporarily, of machines from six mines. There are now several mines from which the greater part of the output is obtained by means of coal cutting machines.

In Appendix I, Tables 6, 7 and 8, statistics are given of the electrical plant in use at mines in the various provinces of British India and in certain mine fields.

At the present time a considerable proportion of the electrical apparatus in use in safety lamp mines is not of "certified" flame-proof design. It is perhaps not generally known that since 1922 the electrical staff at the University of Sheffield has, in collaboration with British manufacturers of electrical plants, been testing electrical apparatus for flame-proofness, as defined by the British Engineering Standards Association. It is desirable that in future only electrical apparatus that has been certified as having successfully withstood a flame-proof test should be installed in Indian mines where there is any risk of inflammable gas.

During the year 1,762,498 lb. of gunpowder, 269,742 lb. of high explosives and 73,656 lb. of "permitted" explosives were used at coal mines under the Act. These figures compare with 1,783,756, lb. of gunpowder, 339,142 lb. of high explosives and 54,972 lb. of "permitted" explosives used in 1925.

In Appendix I, Table 9, particulars are given of the number of mechanical ventilators in use in coal mines under the Act. Sixty-six mechanical ventilators were in use in 1926, as compared with 68 in 1925.

In Appendix I, Table 10, particulars are given of the number of safety lamps in use in coal mines under the Act. 15,659 safety lamps were in use in 1926, as compared with 14,904 in 1925. At a mine in the Jharia coalfield electric safety lamps have been used throughout for some years and have given satisfaction. In Assam coal mines the use of electric safety lamps is being increased and cap electric lamps are being used experimentally in the "openings" or "chambers."

IRON ORE.

The production of iron ore was 600,363 tons, as compared with 529,376 tons in 1925, the increase being 13.41 per cent. These figures, however, do not include the greater portion of the iron ore used at the Jamshedpur steel works, the supplies of which are obtained from mines in an Indian State which do not come under the operation of the Indian Mines Act.

MANGANESE ORE.

There was once again an increase (20.66 per cent.) in the output of manganese, the figures being 857,099 tons, as compared with 710,347 tons in 1925. Foreign competition and industrial unrest abroad seriously affected the market, and prices fell from an average of 16½*d.* per unit f.o.b. Calcutta or Bombay in 1925 to an average of 13*d.* during 1926. Sea freights remained at about the same level as during the preceding year, *i.e.*, about 18*s.* per ton.

The greater part of the ore mined is obtained from open workings, which are usually on hilly ridges of sufficient height to provide free drainage. At four mines, however, a portion of the output is obtained from underground workings, and at one of these mines the time is not far distant when the whole of the output will be obtained from underground workings.

LEAD-SILVER ORES.

The output of lead-silver ores from the Bawdwin mine in the Northern Shan States, Burma, was 362,505 tons in 1926, as compared with 321,389 tons in 1925. The increase was, therefore, 12.79 per cent. There was a production of 53,273 tons of refined lead, 1,057 tons of antimonial lead, and 5,103,646 ounces of refined silver. In addition 11,441 tons of copper matte and 48,834 tons of zinc concentrates were produced for shipment. The quantities of materials used for the purposes of fluxes were as follows:—

	Tons.
Iron ore	40,257
Limestone	18,621
Quartz rock	3,816
Iron pyrites	3,996

The average prices obtained were Rs. 418-1-10 per ton of refined lead and Rs. 1-11-9 per ounce of refined silver; in 1925 the prices were Rs. 472-9-11 and Rs. 1-14-11, respectively.

During the year the new Circular shaft was equipped with three cages, one of which accommodates 32 persons. The electric winding plant is on the Ilgner principle and is fitted with over-speeding prevention and alternative controlling devices. Visual as well as audible signals are employed.

The areas affected by the underground fires referred to in previous reports have been reduced, and the heat is being gradually dissipated by the circulation of large volumes of air. For this purpose four ventilating fans have been installed on the surface.

GOLD.

The output of gold increased from 288 ounces in 1925 to 1,053 ounces in 1926. The prospecting operations in the Ghooty taluk of the Anantapur district were continued, and a small stamp mill and a cyanide plant were erected during the year.

TIN AND WOLFRAM ORES.

The output of tin was 2,568 tons, as compared with 2,307 tons in 1925. 751 tons of wolfram were produced, as compared with 772 tons in 1925. The continued high price of tin led to an increase in mining activities, especially in the Mergui district where the ore tends to be more free from wolfram than in the Tavoy district. The ancient method of ground-sluicing is that usually employed, but amongst the larger companies there is an increasing tendency towards the employment of dredges and monitors. At the majority of mines the production is dependent on rainfall, and many mines are at a standstill during the dry season. Apart from dredges practically no machinery is used. At only two mines is underground mining now practised on any considerable scale. Just as in the mica fields thefts of mica take place so in the tin mining areas tin ore is stolen by unscrupulous persons who take up small areas in the immediate vicinity of larger concerns with the sole object of stealing ore from the latter whilst at the same time making a pretence of working their own properties. Such persons are well known, but it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to bring them to justice.

CHROMITE ORE.

The output of chromite ore was 16,455 tons, as compared with 21,236 tons in 1925. The decrease was 22.51 per cent.; there was a decrease of 24 per cent. in the previous year.

COPPER ORE.

The Indian Copper Corporation, Limited, continued to develop its mines at Mosaboni in the Singhbhum district. The ore reserves are said to exceed half a million tons, and to contain more than 21,000 tons of copper. A suitable site for the erection of a concentrating and smelting plant has been acquired near Ghatsila, B. N. Railway, and it is hoped to commence erection at an early date.

As mentioned in an earlier paragraph 11,441 tons of copper matte were produced in the smelting of lead-silver ores in Burma.

ZINC ORE.

From the composite ore mined at the Bawdwin mine in the Northern Shan States, Burma, 48,834 tons of zinc concentrates were produced for shipment. The production in 1925 was 16,810 tons only. The increase was due to the installation of a selective froth flotation plant which enables a clean zinc concentrate to be produced.

GEMS.

As the greater part of the alluvial workings in the Katha district of Burma are now being mined by tribute workers figures for the weight of the gems mined are not now available. The Agent of the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, has reported that the value of the gems handled by the Company during the year 1926 was:—

	Rs.
Ruties	1,07,983
Sapphires	3,41,750
Spinele	17,034
	<u>4,66,773</u>

The increase in the value of the sapphires found was due to the discovery of a rich pocket at Kyaungdwin in the Katha valley. The actual mining done by the Company is at present confined to Kyaungdwin where the gem bearing earth is being dealt with by gravel pumps driven by hydro-electric power transmitted from Mogok.

MICA.

The output of mica was 41,451 cwt. as compared with 45,383 cwt. in 1925. The decrease was 8.66 per cent. The reliability of these figures can be gauged from the fact that although the production of mica in the province of Bihar and Orissa, as given in the annual returns, was 34,178 cwt. yet nearly double that quantity of mica was exported from Calcutta during the year 1926-27, and there was the same discrepancy in previous years. About 85 per cent. of the export is in the form of splittings and, therefore, the discrepancy may to some considerable extent be due to the fact that splittings are often manufactured from mica obtained from waste dumps. There are numerous dumps of waste mica in the mica fields.

During the year splittings were in greater demand than block mica, and there was a general tendency for prices to fall.

ROCK-SALT.

The output of rock-salt was 122,801 tons, as compared with 125,366 tons in 1925. At the Khewra salt mine in the Punjab a miners' village was severely damaged by subsidences due to the dissolving of salt from beneath the foundations. The stability of the main adit was threatened and a diversion had to be made. Measures have been taken to stop the flow of underground water which has been the cause of the subsidences.

LIMESTONE.

The output of limestone increased from 614,232 tons in 1925 to 827,222 tons in 1926.

STONE.

From the fifty-one stone mines from which figures were obtained 414,573 tons of igneous rock, 229,962 tons of unspecified rock, 45,289 tons of laterite, 18,502 tons of sandstone and 748,868 tons of gravel were produced.

CLAYS.

From the twenty-three clay mines from which figures were obtained 89,065 tons of fireclay, 15,926 tons of china clay and 16,458 tons of ordinary clay were produced.

OTHER MINERALS.

There were increases in the production of steatite, asbestos, ochre, kyanite and corundum; and decreases in the production of magnesite, bauxite, slate, barytes, apatite, and fuller's earth. Small quantities of garnet and crude beryl were produced.

Section III.—Accidents.

During the year 1926 at mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, there were 198 fatal accidents, or 2 less than in 1925, and 23 less than the average number in the preceding five years.

These accidents involved the loss of 227 lives, or 6 less than in 1925. Of these persons 190 were males and 37 females. In one case 5 lives, in one case 4 lives, in three cases 3 lives and in sixteen cases 2 lives were lost. There were in addition 507 serious accidents involving injuries to 540 persons.

The proportions of accidents which occurred to males and females underground, in open workings, and on surface during the year were as follows:—

	No. of fatal accidents.	No. of males killed.	No. of females killed.	Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.		No. of serious accidents.	No. of males injured.	No. of females injured.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.	
				Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.
Underground	142	134	29	1.55	0.91	322	295	50	3.41	1.57
Open workings	28	33	3	0.76	0.07	70	55	22	1.27	0.79
Surface	28	23	6	0.44	0.32	115	100	18	1.93	0.86

The causes of the fatal accidents have been classified as follows:—

	Number of fatal accidents.	Percentage of total number of fatal accidents.
Misadventure	114	57.58
Fault of deceased	41	20.70
Fault of fellow workmen	13	6.57
Fault of subordinate officials	16	8.06
Fault of management	13	6.06
Faulty material	2	1.01
Total	193	100.0

There were no less than eight accidents caused by ignitions of fire-damp, as compared with only two in the previous year. In four of these accidents 5 persons were killed and 2 persons were injured, and in the other four accidents 6 persons were injured. One of the ignitions was caused by the illegal opening of a safety lamp. In all but one of the mines concerned open lights were being used, but after the accidents safety lamps were introduced. Although in none of these eight cases was there any considerable loss of life yet it should be remembered that an ignition of gas may be the cause of an underground fire or may initiate an explosion of coal-dust. Every possible effort should, therefore, be made to prevent ignitions of gas. Strict discipline combined with a proper observance of the regulations is the means to that end.

There were 101 fatal accidents and 137 serious accidents from falls of roof and sides. The fatal accidents were the same in number as in 1925. They were 21 less than in 1924 and 32 less than in 1923. Of the fatal accidents 21 were due to persons having passed through fences with the object of working in prohibited places, and 18 took place in places where pillars of coal were being extracted. In fifteen cases the accidents would probably have been avoided if the supervision exercised had been better.

There were 16 fatal accidents in shafts, or 11 less than in the previous year. This large reduction is almost entirely due to the fact that there was not a single fatality caused by persons falling from cages. The hope and expectation expressed in last year's annual report "that with the general adoption of rigid cage gates this class of accident will disappear or at any rate be greatly reduced" was fulfilled. Three persons were killed in two accidents caused by over-winding. As in the one case 16 persons and in the other 12 persons were riding in the cage at the time the death roll might have been very much greater. Two accidents were due to the breaking of winding ropes, and one to a mistake made by a person who attempted to work a winding engine during the temporary absence of the engine driver. In attempting to cross the bottom of the shaft one man was struck by the descending cage, whilst another was killed by a piece of coal falling down the shaft. In each case a proper pass-by road had been provided. There were 23 serious accidents in shafts.

The number of fatal accidents caused by explosives was 15, or 1 less than in the previous year. Nine of them were due to failure to retire sufficiently far from places where blasting was being done, and five were the result of tampering with mis-fired charges of explosives. In two cases persons were killed by returning too soon to places in which charges had hung fire. There were 31 serious accidents. In the two previous years there were 14 accidents by which 26 persons were killed by explosions of gunpowder in or about miner's dwellings. Under the new regulations no explosive may be taken into or kept in a dwelling house, and the preparation of cartridges from loose gunpowder, the drying of gunpowder, and the re-construction of damp cartridges can only be done by approved persons and in approved places. During the year 1926 there was not a single fatal accident due to an explosion of gunpowder in or about miner's dwellings.

There was a regrettable increase in the number of fatal accidents on haulage roads. The number was 26, as compared with 15 in 1925 and 20

in 1924. Four accidents were caused by broken ropes or coupling chains; two were due to persons being run over whilst asleep; one would have been avoided if a runaway point had been provided; and another would not have occurred if the curve on the haulage road had been so arranged that it was unnecessary to guide the tubs by hand. There were 123 serious accidents on haulage roads, and 78 of these occurred on tramlines on which tubs are pushed by hand. Most of these latter were caused by carelessness.

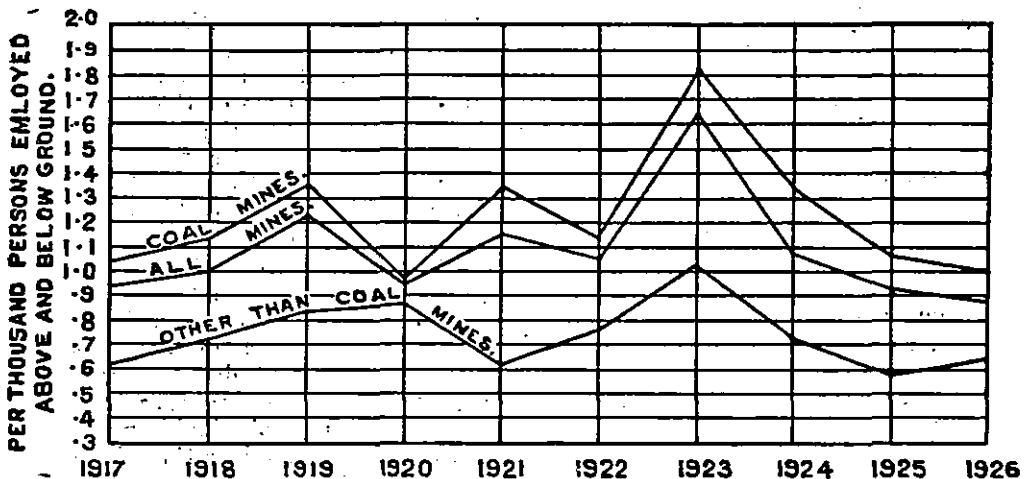
In the single fatal accident due to electricity an assistant electrical engineer was electrocuted in a sub-station.

Thirty-six accidents causing 90 deaths were excluded from the statistics for reasons which are given in Appendix II. In one of these accidents 45 persons were killed by a landslip in a miners' village. In fourteen cases death was due to drowning, and in five cases to burning.

The death rate per thousand persons employed above and below ground was 0.87, while that of the preceding five years was 1.17. At coal mines only the rates were 1.00 and 1.32, and at mines other than coal mines 0.63 and 0.73. At all mines under the Coal Mines Act in Great Britain during the ten years ending with and including 1925 the average death rate per thousand persons employed was 1.13, as compared with 1.24 for Indian coal mines.

The chart below shows graphically the variations in the death rates during the decade 1917-26:—

**CHART SHOWING
THE DEATH RATE FROM ACCIDENTS DURING THE
PERIOD 1917 - 1926.**



THE HIGH RATE IN 1923 WAS DUE CHIEFLY TO AN EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE WHICH CAUSED THE LOSS OF 74 LIVES.

The death rate per million tons raised at coal mines was 8.51, while that of the preceding five years was 12.71.

Deaths occurring in each class of mine were as follows:—171 in coal mines, 14 in mica mines, 10 in manganese mines, 10 in silver-lead mines, 5 in tin and wolfram mines, 4 in limestone mines, 4 in stone mines, 3 in iron mines, 2 in a magnesite mine, 2 in clay mines, and one each in salt and slate mines.

Five persons lost their lives by explosions of gas, 53 lost their lives by falls of roof, 69 by falls of side, 17 in shafts, 2 by suffocation by gases, 17 by explosives, 26 by haulage, 12 by other accidents underground and 26 on the surface.

The number of serious accidents reported was 507, as compared with 479 in 1925, 410 in 1924, 320 in 1923 and 292 in 1922. Since 1923 the number of serious accidents reported has increased by 50 per cent. It was in 1924 that the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force, and there is little room for doubt that the remarkable increase in the number of reported serious accidents has been one effect of the Act. The Chief Medical Officer, Burma Corporation Limited, has kindly supplied to me figures for the period 1923-26 in respect of injuries to toes and fingers treated at the Corporation's hospital at Namtu. These are:—

Year.	Injuries to toes and fingers treated at the Burma Corporation Limited's Namtu hospital.
1923	9
1924	8
1925 to 31st May	5
1925 June to December	20
1926 January to August	33

It is unlikely that this remarkable increase was due to workmen taking less care because they counted on obtaining compensation in case of accident. It is more reasonable to assume that in the past they did not trouble to seek treatment for minor injuries, and that they do so now with the object of claiming compensation. The influence of the Workmen's Compensation Act in bringing about a reduction in the number of accidents is to some extent discounted by the fact that most of the larger mining firms have insured against the risk. The original rates of insurance at coal mines varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for non-fiery inclines to 5 per cent. for fiery pits, and these have since been reduced to from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., respectively. In other countries the work of Safety First organisations has enabled certain mining companies to obtain considerable reductions in the rates of insurance against accidents. It may be hoped that in India mines with a good record in respect of accidents will obtain reductions of premia sufficient to induce others to strive for improved records. At the larger and the insured mines miners are receiving generous treatment in respect of benefits obtainable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but at certain other mines there have been cases in which the mine-owner has attempted to evade payment. In this matter the Mines Department has done all that it can to assist injured workmen and dependents to obtain settlements of just claims, and has closely co-operated with the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In many cases, however, it has been found impossible to get into touch with the dependents of deceased miners whose homes were

remote from the mines in which they met their deaths. This difficulty would be overcome if mine-owners and contractors were required to record the home addresses of all persons employed at a mine.

A list of the fatal accidents appears in Appendix II, Table I, where each is described briefly. The details of certain accidents are reported at greater length as follows:—

EXPLOSIONS AND IGNITIONS OF FIRE-DAMP.

The Assam Railways and Training Company, Limited's Ledo coal mine.

At this mine safety lamps are used throughout. At the beginning of the shift a miner carrying a safety lamp entered his working place. His lamp became extinguished and he called out to his mate asking him to come and give him a light. The second man entered the place and opened his safety lamp. An explosion of fire-damp occurred, and both the men were severely burnt. Both men were experienced miners and had worked at the colliery for many years. They must have been fully aware that it was illegal to open a safety lamp in the mine. At the time of the enquiry it was found that the lamps could be opened easily and with small fear of detection. They were secured by means of a lead rivet which was not stamped in the approved manner, but merely turned over at the ends. Proper riveting machines have since been installed, and it is hoped that their use will prevent the occurrence of an accident of this kind.

The Equitable Coal Company, Limited's Bejdih coal mine.

This accident occurred in the main intake airway about 200 feet from the downcast shaft. Between this point and the shaft the road passes through three igneous dykes. In the workings on the west of, *i.e.*, beyond the dykes fire-damp had been found from time to time, but on the east of the dykes none had ever been found. Consequently safety lamps had been used in the workings on the west of the shaft and naked lights on the east of the shaft. The lamp station had formerly been situated about half way between the shaft and the first dyke, but some time prior to the accident it had been moved in-by to a point close to the third dyke.

At the time of the accident two stone miners, using safety lamps, were dressing roof close to the lamp station, whilst at a point only 20 feet nearer the shaft a gang of timbermen, using open lights, was engaged in timbering the roadway. During the temporary absence of one of the stone cutters the other stone cutter called to one of the timbermen to assist him, and the latter did so and held up an open light. The stone cutter levered down a mass of stone, and as the stone fell an accumulation of gas was brought into contact with the open light. Both men were burnt.

The fact that gas could accumulate on a main intake airway close to the downcast shaft was evidence that the mine was not being properly ventilated. After the accident it was found that six working places had been fenced on account of the presence of gas. The Inspector detected

fire-damp not only at the place of accident but also in three other working places. The manager was prosecuted and convicted for a breach of the rule which requires working places in mines to be kept free from noxious gases by the circulation of an adequate amount of air. After the accident safety lamps were introduced throughout the whole of the workings.

FALLS OF ROOF.

No. 8.—The Bengal Coal Company, Limited's Chanch coal mine.

By this accident two men and three women were killed and one man was seriously injured. It occurred during the night shift in a part of the mine where pillars were being extracted. The scene of the accident is shown in Plan A. In the district of the mine concerned, the whole of the labour force, *i.e.*, 33 persons (15 coal cutters, 5 male carriers and 13 female carriers), was engaged in the neighbourhood of a pillar of coal in a seam about 10 feet thick. The pillar measured 26 feet \times 20 feet, and was being attacked chiefly from the west side, *i.e.*, the side opposite to the goaf; a certain number of persons was said to have been working on the rise side of the pillar, but after the accident there was not much evidence to be seen of work having been done there; a few miners were cutting floor coal behind those working on the west face of the pillar. On the dip side the pillar had been at some time undercut so as to leave coal and roof stone overhanging to a distance of 5 feet, and this overhang had been supported by four props set in line. Access to this side of the pillar was prevented by a wire fence attached to props.

The work was supervised by a sirdar, but his supervision was not entirely continuous as he had also to look after the workers in two galleries which were being driven in the same seam at a point about 1,000 feet distant. At about 7 A.M. and towards the end of the night shift the sirdar went away to inspect the two distant galleries for the last time during the shift. During his absence a mass of roof stone, 20 feet in length, 5 feet in width and 1 foot thick, fell on the dip side of the pillar, and, as stated above, five persons were killed and one was seriously injured.

There was a conflict of evidence as to the fencing, but the inspecting officer was satisfied that the dip side of the pillar had been fenced and that, during the temporary absence of the sirdar, the miners had deliberately taken down the fencing and had been cutting and loading coal on the dip side of the pillar at the time when they were killed.

One of the lessons to be learnt from this accident is the importance of continuous supervision. Where supervision of the work of extracting pillars is not continuous miners are apt to take advantage of the temporary absence of the sirdar and to cut coal in prohibited places, not only endangering their own lives but also weakening the adjacent pillars to such an extent that systematic extraction is rendered difficult and dangerous. Another point which was considered in this case was whether the number of workers employed in the place was not too great. If the place was not over-manned it was certainly fully manned. The danger of over-manning is that workers who find themselves cramped for room are apt to pass through fences and work in dangerous places.

FALLS OF SIDE.

No. 65.—The Karanpura Mica Works' Bichway mica mine.

This accident occurred in a quarry which was 48 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth and 21 feet in depth. From the bottom of the quarry three inclined drives had been extended to a maximum distance of 25 feet (See Plan B). No solid rock had been encountered and the whole of the excavations were in soft ground. Notwithstanding this fact the sides of the quarry had not been sloped stepped or supported. They had, moreover, been undercut to a depth of about 5 feet, and it is not surprising that one of the sides collapsed, killing three of the eight men who were working in the bottom of the quarry at the time.

Some of the survivors informed the Inspector who enquired into the circumstances of the accident that they had drawn the attention of the manager to the unsafe condition of the side, but that he had not allowed them to slope it. They further stated that when they asked for timber to support the underground drives the owner said that he would give them timber when they had found some mica. They further alleged that after the accident the manager discouraged them from attempting the rescue of the buried men, and that they were unable to take out the bodies until the manager had gone away.

Criminal proceedings were instituted against the three owners and the manager. Those against the manager failed for want of proof that he was actually the manager. The case against the owners was withdrawn when it was found that they were not the owners at the time of the accident as they had surrendered the lease a fortnight prior to the accident. Proceedings were then taken against three other persons, but failed for want of proof that the accused were actually the owners of the mine. At the end of his judgment the Magistrate remarked as follows:—"It is unfortunate that such a serious occurrence in which three men lost their lives on account of the non-observance of the rules on the part of the owners and manager, whoever they may be, goes altogether unpunished. Both the trials have proved unsuccessful. It is clear that at the first trial the witnesses were won over to screen the men then on trial and at this trial also the witnesses have been tampered with in the interests of the persons under trial and a serious miscarriage of justice is the necessary result."

No. 84.—Messrs. F. F. Chrestien & Company, Limited's Gobardaha mica mine.

This accident occurred in a re-opened quarry, 150 feet long, 17 feet wide and 24 feet deep. About a month before the accident the manager employed a contractor in prospecting operations in and around the old quarry. As these operations were favourable the manager, in the course of an inspection of the mine on 30th August, told the contractor to stop all prospecting work and employ the whole of his labourers on making a cutting for a tram line. As, however, the contractor was paid by the amount of mica obtained he did not commence work on the cutting, but continued the prospecting operations. On 3rd September a general assistant to the manager visited the mine and repeated to the contractor the manager's instructions. On 7th September a prospecting assistant subordinate to the general assistant found persons at work in the quarry,

but none engaged in making the cutting for the tram line. He told the contractor that the place where the accident subsequently occurred was dangerous. A durwan visited the place daily and on the evening of 9th September this man reported to the manager that his orders were not being obeyed, and the manager told him to stop all work in the mine. On the following day the durwan visited the mine and found the contractor absent. He passed orders to the contractor's sirdar, but the workmen disregarded them, possibly because it paid them better to extract mica than to do dead work, or because the former was easier. Just after mid-day when some eight persons were at work in the quarry a mass of ground weighing about 20 tons fell from the side and killed three of these men.

The view was taken that the contractor was mainly responsible for the occurrence. Criminal proceedings were instituted against him and he was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and also to pay a fine of Rs. 300. Although the contractor was mainly responsible the supervision exercised by the manager and his assistants was by no means satisfactory. Under Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulation 43 a competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager is required to inspect the mine daily. This had not been done, and if it had not been for the fact that the new Regulations had only been in force for two days proceedings would also have been taken against the manager.

Under the present system of mining mica in Chota Nagpur small parties of workmen are allowed to work in numerous places which are often changed from day to day. The country is wild and jungle covered—much of it being a protected forest. Proper supervision of these numerous petty workings is, therefore, difficult. The more important mineowners have realised the advantages of concentrating work, and as this practice extends supervision may be expected to improve.

Messrs. S. T. Chowdhury & Company's Pandedih coal mine.

This accident occurred in a quarry where a seam, 14 feet thick, was being mined. A miner was cutting coal in the quarry when his wife and their three children came to the quarry and sat down in the shade of the overhanging side of the quarry. Whilst they were sitting there a portion of the side of the quarry, 10 feet in length \times 4 feet in width \times 2 feet in thickness, fell upon them from a height of 7 feet and killed them instantly.

The Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, when passing this quarry about six weeks before the accident noticed that the sides were in a dangerous condition, and sent a written complaint to the owners. The latter contended that they stopped work in the quarry and fenced it to prevent access. Nevertheless miners worked there and this accident took place. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the owners and the manager and they were convicted and punished.

In the workings of an open excavation it is necessary to remove the overburden sooner or later and at mines where the owners and the management have a proper respect for human life the overburden is removed before the underlying mineral is worked. Managers who permit overburden to be undercut before it is broken down and removed take an

unjustifiable risk not with their own lives but with the lives of others, many of whom have no conception of the danger to which they are exposed.

IN SHAFTS (OVERWINDING).

No. 106.—The Burrakur Coal Company, Limited's Saltore coal mine.

Saltore No. 3 shaft is 16 feet in diameter and 666 feet deep, and the cages installed for winding purposes are 5 feet 3 inches long and 3 feet 6 inches wide. The maximum number of persons allowed to travel in a cage at one time is 8, and a notice to that effect was duly posted at the top of the shaft. The winding engine is coupled directly to the drum and safety hooks are fitted to the cages. The distance between the detaching plate in the headgear and the detaching hook when the cage is at the top of the shaft is 18 feet.

At about 4-30 P.M. on 4th March, whilst sixteen persons were being lowered in the cage, an overwind took place and the descending cage struck the landing platform at the bottom of the shaft with such violence that all the occupants of the cage were injured more or less seriously, and one of them died a few days later. The detaching hook came into action and the empty cage at the top of the shaft was suspended in the headgear, although one of the bridle chains was broken by the strain caused by the sudden arrest of the falling cage.

The winding engineman stated that after the cage had travelled about one-third of the distance he shut off steam and attempted to control the engine by means of the reversing lever. He did not realise that when steam was completely shut off the reversing of the engine could have no breaking effect. When he realised his mistake he put on the foot brake, but too late to prevent an overwind. This man was not one of the regular drivers but had been employed on the engine as a cleaner and learner for about three months. A week before the accident the manager examined him and, being satisfied that he was competent, authorised him to drive the winding engine. He was not, however, employed regularly as a driver, but only as a relief, and at the time of the accident he had relieved the regular driver during the latter's meal hour. It was considered that the accident was due to an error of judgment rather than negligence.

There was, however, no excuse for the banksman who allowed double the authorised number of persons to travel on the cage. Criminal proceedings were instituted against him and he was convicted and punished.

Winding engines installed at deep shafts are usually provided with safety apparatus designed to prevent accidents of this kind. After the accident an overwinding prevention device was attached to the winding engine at Saltore No. 3 shaft.

IN SHAFTS (THINGS FALLING DOWN THE SHAFT).

No. 116.—The Equitable Coal Company, Limited's Bejdih coal mine.

Four persons were being lowered in a cage in a shaft, about 1,000 feet deep. At the same time a loaded tub was being raised in the other cage. Owing to the fact that the loaded tub was not properly secured in the

cage it fell out of the ascending cage and upon the descending cage, and the four occupants of the latter were seriously injured; one of them died shortly after.

The immediate cause of the accident was failure to secure the loaded tub in the ascending cage, and this had come about because the cage had been lifted from the bottom of the shaft before the tub had been properly secured within it. A gomosta had brought to the top of the shaft four persons whom he wished to send underground as soon as possible. The banksman, therefore, signalled to the bottom of the shaft that men were waiting to descend. At the bottom of the shaft, however, the onsetter did not signal for the cage to be lifted because a tub had become derailed and was jammed partly in and partly out of the cage. The banksman repeated his signal and receiving no reply assumed that the onsetter was either asleep or had left his post. He, therefore, signalled to the engineman for the cage to be raised from the bottom of the shaft although he had not received a signal permitting the cage to be raised. That he did so was due to his being intimidated by the gomosta.

In the interests of discipline the management instituted proceedings against the gomosta and the banksman. Six months later and after numerous adjournments of the case the magistrate acquitted both the accused on the grounds that there was no conclusive evidence that the gomosta had unduly interfered with the banksman or that the banksman had signalled for the cage to be moved before he had obtained from below a proper signal. The case is illustrative of the difficulties experienced by mine managers in India of bringing home to offenders the legal consequences of breaches of the mining regulations.

SUFFOCATION BY GASES.

No. 122.—The Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited's Tikak coal mine.

At this mine thick coal seams, inclined at an angle of 40°, are worked. The hilly character of the surface has enabled exploitation to be effected by means of adits and cross measure drifts. The system of working is a modification of the pillar and stall method. In the Top district of the mine two large pillars (shown hatched on Plan C) in a seam, 20 feet thick, had been extracted and arrangements were being made for extracting two other adjacent pillars. On the dip side of the district a large area had already been depillared and was known to be on fire; it was sealed off. The new area of working had also shown signs of heating up and was sealed off by dams A to G. Shortly afterwards fire-stink was detected close to the new series of dams, and two additional dams were built at K and M. No further evidence of fire-stink was obtained until about 6 A.M. on the morning of the 25th February when Kristo Kamar, the head sirdar of the district, was making his daily examination. He found fire-stink in the vicinity of dams K. M. G. F. and E, and reported the matter to Mr. Pearson, assistant foreman, who in turn informed Mr. Murphy, the manager. During the day a number of men supervised by the manager and the assistant foreman were engaged in plastering the dams so as to render them air-tight. At about mid-day Mr. Pearson was overcome by carbon monoxide gas and several of the workmen were also affected to a considerable extent. Thereafter the work during the day was carried on under the supervision of the manager and Mr. Mellor, an

assistant foreman from another part of the mine. The manager left the mine at about 5 P.M. At about 6 P.M. Mr. Mellor and practically all the workmen began to feel ill and it was decided to withdraw from the mine.

At about 3 A.M. on the following day two assistant foremen accompanied by about forty workmen entered the mine and proceeded to the fire area. The building of a new dam at H was commenced, and a coal cutter, named Onkar Nao, was detailed to cut a place for another dam at the point marked O on the plan. Other workmen were employed in plastering the old dam. Onkar Nao had not been working long when he complained of headache, and was told to go and rest in fresh air at the top of No. 3 brake. It is not clear whether he did this, but if he did he must have afterwards come back to the foot of No. 4 brake, for it was there he was found later on by the rescue party. About 4 A.M. the manager arrived with some brick-layers. About 4-30 A.M. the manager and the two assistant foremen collapsed almost without warning, and apparently about the same time practically all the workmen became affected and were rendered helpless.

Bhikham Sirdar, a tub filling contractor in the mine, who had also been on duty in the fire area during a large part of the previous day, arrived shortly after the manner had entered the mine. When he reached the top of No. 3 brake he heard groaning and shouting. He went in nearly to the bottom of No. 4 brake and brought out Notabarmistry and two other men. He then decided it was necessary to get more help and went out of the mine. On the way he met two workmen, Badlu and Lalu Chamar, and told them not to go beyond the top of No. 3 brake until he returned. Some distance further out he met Kristo Kamar, the head sirdar, who was also coming into the mine. He told Kristo Kamar to go in quickly, taking Badlu Teli and Lalu Chamar with him, and do what he could until he himself came with assistance. On reaching the entrance of the mine he met Batu Musalman, the head chowkidar, and the latter went round the coolie lines, roused the occupants from sleep and collected about 20 persons. Then Bhikham sirdar accompanied by these men went into the mine for the purpose of rescue.

Meanwhile Kristo Kamar accompanied by the two men already mentioned had gone to the level leading to No. 4 brake where they found assistant foreman Mellor unconscious. They carried him to fresh air at a point shown on the plan just beyond the top of No. 2 brake. They then rescued in succession the manager, assistant foreman Pearson and six men, all of whom were unconscious. By that time Kristo Kamar and his assistants were nearly exhausted. Fortunately at that moment Bhikham sirdar with his rescue gang arrived and continued the rescue operations. They carried out over 30 persons bringing them all to the place already mentioned. The last man to be rescued was Onkar Nao who was lying unconscious at the bottom of No. 4 brake. Everyone then proceeded out of the mine. Most of the persons affected had to be helped out and some had to be carried out. Amongst the latter was assistant foreman Pearson who did not recover consciousness until he found himself in his bungalow. Onkar Nao did not recover consciousness although artificial respiration was tried for a considerable time. The Chief Medical Officer certified that he had died of poisoning by carbon monoxide gas.

From the record of events already described it will be seen that Bhikham sirdar was the first to grasp the seriousness of the position.

When he realised the condition of things in the fire area he decided with commendable sagacity and promptitude that the first thing to do was to obtain assistance. This decision was a wise one, because if he had attempted to continue the work of rescue without sufficient assistance it is practically certain that he could not have brought out more than a few and in that case the number of deaths might have been considerable. He also showed sound judgment in asking Kristo Kamar to start rescue work while he himself proceeded to organise another rescue party.

Bhikham and Kristo were experienced mining men who were fully acquainted with the deadly nature of the gases escaping from underground fires. They entered an atmosphere containing a dangerous percentage of carbon monoxide gas and with their helpers brought out about forty persons—including three Europeans—all of whom were in an unconscious or semi-conscious condition, from the danger zone, along roadways approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, into fresh air and subsequently out of the mine, travelling to a total distance of 1,800 feet to the mine entrance. A large part of the distance travelled was on level ground, but about 350 feet of it consisted of roadways inclined at an angle of 40° by which progress must have been difficult and slow. These two men were faced with a position requiring an immediate decision and a high standard of courage at a time when all the superior officials of the colliery were incapacitated and when the delay involved in sending and waiting for help from neighbouring collieries would have greatly increased the gravity of the situation. Both of them, however, had no hesitation in deciding what should be done, and the manner in which they behaved was worthy of the highest traditions of the mining profession. The facts in this case were reported by the Government of India to the Home Office, and His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to award King Edward medals (in bronze) to Bhikham sirdar and Kristo Kamar.

Reviewing the sequence of events the Inspector who enquired into the circumstances of this accident concluded that the manager had entirely failed to realise the serious character of the work which was being done, and showed regrettable ineptness and incapacity in carrying out that work. His initial mistake was failure to secure proper ventilation. As there was no one working in the other districts of the mine he should have shut off most of the air from those districts and so increased the ventilation at the scene of operations. He should further have stationed a man at the separation door west of the top of No. 1 brake so as to ensure that the door was kept closed to prevent the air current passing direct into the return airway. He should have warned the fan attendants that the speed of the fan must on no account be allowed to drop—as there was reason to believe it frequently did in the early morning hours. Knowing that two of the men and several workmen had been overcome by gas on the previous day, he should have informed the Mine Superintendent and asked for assistance from the staff of one of the other collieries controlled by that official.

Another precaution which was neglected was the use of small birds or other animals as indicators of the presence of carbon monoxide gas. This gas is extremely poisonous. It is said that one-tenth of one per cent. in an atmosphere of air will produce a comatose state in about 20 minutes. It is difficult to detect; a safety lamp gives no indication

whatever and will continue to burn well in an atmosphere containing a percentage of carbon monoxide which produces unconsciousness in a few minutes. Owing to the insidious nature of the gas, therefore, it is advisable for workmen who may have to enter or remain in an atmosphere suspected of containing carbon monoxide to take with them a cage or cages containing small birds or other warm blooded animals. These creatures, owing to their having a much more higher rate of respiration than human beings, are much more quickly affected by the gas, and if a watch is kept on their behaviour a warning may be obtained in sufficient time for workmen to escape into fresh air. At this group of collieries in Assam it was not customary to use this means of protection when dealing with underground fires. The test, however, is a valuable one and, under the new regulations, it is now compulsory to keep at every mine where an underground fire has occurred small birds or mice constantly available for the purpose of testing for carbon monoxide.

No. 123.—The Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited's Ledo East coal mine.

Mr. W. H. Taylor who lost his life in this case was a Bachelor of Science and held a British Coal Mine Managers' Certificate of Competency. He has been in India for a few months only and was assistant manager of the colliery. In the course of his duties he went into the workings of a coal seam, 5 feet thick, inclined at an angle exceeding 30°, carrying with him an electric lamp and an ordinary safety lamp. On entering a level off a rise gallery his oil lamp went out, and, switching on his electric lamp, he told the coal cutter working there to come out as the place was gassy. He then returned to the level below and, presumably under the mistaken impression that persons were working there and in danger entered a parallel rise gallery where some hours later his dead body was found in a sitting position. The electric lamp which he had carried was still burning. The gallery was a dead-end, 92 feet in length, the greater part of which was filled with black damp of so poisonous a character that the Mine Superintendent who afterwards breathed it for a few seconds only suffered from a severe headache and partial incapacity to move. The air current passing round the workings was small but considered to be sufficient, and no gas had been detected at the time—a few hours before the accident—when the statutory daily examination was made. It was conjectured that the gas had come through the strata from a lower seam, 20 feet thick, in which there had been a fire caused by spontaneous combustion. After this occurrence workmen employed in adjacent galleries were provided with mice in cages as indicators of the condition of the atmosphere.

This sad accident is a warning of the risk incurred by a person who traverses the workings of a mine without a lamp which will give warning of the presence of irrespirable gas.

EXPLOSIVES.

Messrs. The Mokpalin Stone Company's Maungdaung stone mine.

Stone mines came within the scope of the Indian Mines Act in July 1924, and the inspections of these mines which have since been made has

disclosed the fact that in many mines of this class explosives are handled and used without proper care. It is not surprising, therefore, that accidents are not infrequent.

On this occasion the charges in four out of twelve shot holes had failed to explode, and the shot firer after waiting about 25 minutes returned to the mine and proceeded to remove the detonators and fuse by scraping out the tamping from the misfired holes. He dealt with two of the holes and was busy with the third when one of the miners joined him and commenced to deal with the fourth hole. An explosion occurred and the miner was seriously injured.

The accident revealed an extraordinary lack of common sense and a deplorable ignorance of the danger attached to the improper use of explosives. As it occurred before the Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1926, had been made no legal action could be taken. After the accident a better system of handling and using explosives was introduced at the mine.

ELECTRICITY.

The Raneegunge Coal Association Limited's Kustore coal mine.

At this colliery two accidents due to defects in twin-core trailing cables attached to coal cutting machines occurred within a fortnight. The system of supply is direct current at 250 volts with earthed negative.

In the first case a coal cutting machine was being lowered from its trolley under its own power, and the trailing cable was resting on the floor when a flash occurred, burning the legs of a man who was holding the cable. The Electric Inspector of Mines reported that the damaged cable had as many as seven joints in a length of about 50 feet, and that these joints had been repaired with rubber and cotton tape. He considered that the large number of joints lent colour to the supposition that the cable frequently became jammed owing to the carelessness of the operators. He further considered it possible that when the machine was being lowered the trolley moved backward and damaged the cable, or that the insulating tape on one of the joints had perished so that the exposed conductors short-circuited and flashed.

In the second case a coal cutting machine was being fitted from one gallery to another when a man who was holding the trailing cable so as to prevent it from being damaged by the machine was burnt on the chest and hands by a flash. In this case the Electric Inspector found seven joints repaired with rubber and cotton tape in a cable about 250 feet in length. He considered that the cable was in such a condition that its use underground should have been discontinued long before the accident occurred.

Accidents of this kind would not occur if repairs to trailing cables were made in a permanent fashion and properly vulcanised. The Electric Inspector is now requiring all defects in trailing cables to be properly repaired in strict compliance with the requirements of Rule 98 (9) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922.

MISCELLANEOUS ON SURFACE.

The Burma Corporation Limited's Bawdwin lead-silver mine.

At 6 P.M. on 6th August 1926 a landslip occurred in Waller Gorge, near Tiger Camp, Bawdwin mine, which carried away several inhabited houses and caused fatal injuries to forty-five persons.

Waller Gorge is a narrow valley the sides of which rise steeply at angles of from 30 to 40°. The floor of the valley varies from 100 to 200 feet in width, and is occupied by a miners' village known as Tiger Camp. At one point—and this was where the landslip occurred—the slope is gentler and here huts had been built not only on the floor of the valley but also for some distance up the face of the slope.

The following are quotations from a report kindly submitted by Dr. Coggin Brown, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, with the permission of the Director:—

“ Quartzites, shales and slates of various kinds are the prevailing rock types with the former predominating in the vicinity of Tiger Camp. Hereabouts owing to their proximity to the great overthrust fault at Bawdwin, the quartzites, already well-jointed rocks, are often broken up into small cleavage fragments. The joint planes themselves are usually curved and marked with slickensided grooves as though lateral shearing movements had produced them. Characteristic too are the crinkled or wavy surfaces of the stratification planes seen when these are sufficiently well exposed—another indication of the efforts of the rocks to accommodate themselves to the severe strain they have undergone.....

The face of the steep westerly slope of Waller Gorge, wherever the angle is not too high, is covered with a varying thickness of light sandy soil, literally full of fragments of quartzite—none of which attain any great size. When the high dip is taken into consideration it is remarkable that these accumulations of debris, the result of the action of the weather on the rocks themselves, can remain for long in the positions they occupy, for there is little cohesion in the material itself. The surface covering of grass and vegetation doubtless acts as a protective agency in this respect.

The rainfall throughout Burma in August 1926 was phenomenal and unprecedented. Great breaches were made in all the railways and for some weeks the capital was isolated from the rest of the province. The Bawdwin area shared in this down-pour like most of the other regions. On the 14th, 15th and 16th of August a total of 8½ inches fell at the mine—a record in its history. After careful examination of the site I have come to the conclusion that water was the chief source of the disaster which may be described as a true soil-cap slip possibly commencing as a creep—the usual sequence of events in movements of this kind. It is necessary to distinguish carefully between such soil-cap slips and true rock slides. There was no movement of the underlying rock on this occasion.

Considering the serious loss of life which took place, the dimensions of the slip are small. It was probably not more than 100 to 120 feet wide. It appears to have started from a height of about 300 feet and the depth of the earth displaced has been estimated by the Inspector of Mines who reported on the accident a few days after its occurrence

at only 3 or 4 feet. Many larger slips than this scar the hill sides in other directions. The remains of former ones are common in the Nam Pang Yun and probably in most of the other valleys of Eastern Tawnpeng.

Weathered rock debris such as I have described—quartzite fragments loosely held together in a sandy matrix—absorbs rain water exceedingly easily. No chemical action of any consequence takes place, there is no change of volume accompanied by decrease in specific gravity and expansion of the mass. The water, or at any rate, the greater part of it remains in the decomposed layer, and flowing along between its lower surface and the underlying quartzites, finally issues as springs at the bottom, as actually described by eye witnesses in this case. The presence of large volumes of water in such material makes it more mobile, the springs commence to erode the "toe"; the co-efficient of friction, which has hitherto held the stuff in place is reduced, until finally, to use a colloquial phrase, it is a case of "touch and go". A heavier burst of rain then comes along and completes the cycle. The action of gravity is made manifest and the whole sodden mass slips down the slope gathering velocity as it does so, until like the flood from a breached dam it sweeps all before its path. In this particular accident about 150 feet of railway line, with sleepers complete, were carried away and seem to have exerted a plough-like action as they travelled down to the dwellings below, accentuating of course the general destruction. Such is my interpretation of the events which culminated in this calamity..... It should be stated that as a general rule the dips are all inwards towards the valley and that they vary from about 45° to 75°.....

Hill sides formed by steep dip slopes and covered with porous soil caps cannot be regarded as stable in rainy weather in this region. At the best of times they are insecure, during torrential rains they become dangerous, particularly if a stream is eroding the foot of the slope. The hills around Bawdwin are undergoing active denudation. They are changing their shapes and contours as quickly as natural agencies can accelerate the process. The unfortunate accident at Waller Gorge was but a small incident in the host of similar events, many on a much larger scale.....

Drainage is of course generally suggested as the universal panacea for the treatment of cases of this kind. In my opinion local conditions are such at Waller Gorge as to render this impossible. All I can suggest is that dwellings which are in perilous situations should be removed to safer locations. It is unlikely that the present slip will extend. During the next monsoon a certain amount of loose material will be washed down; to the north the ground is safer by reason of its lower inclination. To the south a solid rock "toe" is exposed for some little distance down the (railway) line. As a precautionary measure I recommend the removal of the two barracks which at present occupy sites near the southern lower edge of the slip."

The victims in this accident numbered 76, of whom 45 were found dead, 8 received injuries and 23 slight injuries. Immediately after the occurrence of the disaster was made known rescue work was commenced, but was rendered difficult by the fact that darkness was coming on. The seriously injured were all extricated from the ruins of their houses and medical aid promptly administered. Before rescue work was dis-

continued on the night of the 16th it was ascertained that there were no more living victims. For the next few days the work of recovering and disposing of the bodies was carried on incessantly. Most of the ground was sluiced into the river, a method which very materially accelerated the work. The Junior Inspector of Mines who was present on the day following the accident was very much impressed by the efficient manner in which the task was tackled.

Section IV.—Prosecutions and additions to the Act.

PROSECUTIONS.

Judgment was given in the following prosecutions during the year. Unless otherwise stated "general rule" means a rule under Government of India Notification No. 864-68-20, dated the 10th March 1904, being rules for the working of coal mines.

The owners of Bhaba Taran Choudhury and Satya Taran Choudhury and Company's Pandedih collieries were prosecuted under section 15 of the Act, read with general Rule 47, for not appointing qualified managers. The first accused was fined Rs. 5 and the second was discharged with a warning. Later in the year the owner and manager of Satya Taran Choudhury and Company's Pandedih colliery were prosecuted under general Rule 3 and Rule 15, for failure to secure the entrance of and to fence one of the quarries; and under general Rule 50 read with section 15 (1) and (2) of the Act, for failure to appoint a temporary manager in the emergent absence of the permanent manager. They were convicted and fined Rs. 200 each.

The manager of the Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited's Alkusa South colliery was prosecuted under general Rule 13 (c) for allowing an iron or steel tamping rod to be used in blasting operations. The accused pleaded guilty and a fine of Rs. 25 was imposed.

The managing director and the contractor of the Jharia-Fire-Bricks and Pottery Works' Fatehpur colliery were prosecuted under general Rule 3 read with section 16 (1) of the Act for failing to make and keep secure the side of a working place as the result of which two persons were killed. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, but on appeal the convictions were set aside and the accused acquitted.

The owners and manager of B. R. P. & Company's New Pandedih colliery were prosecuted for failing to provide one of the inclines of the colliery with a second outlet as required by general Rule 1. They pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 30 each.

The agent of Srimati N. M. Dassi's South Damagurria colliery was prosecuted under Rule 17 of the rules made by the Local Government for failing to fence undermined land which was liable to subside. The proceedings were dropped as the accused could not be traced.

The owners (two), the agent and the manager of the Suitable Coal Company's Ganeshganj colliery were prosecuted under general Rule 3 for failure to keep the sides of a quarry secure and thereby causing a fatal accident. One of the owners and the manager were fined Rs. 200 each.

The owner of Madhoram Hardeodass' Siduli colliery was prosecuted under section 15 of the Act, read with general Rule 47, for failure to appoint a qualified manager. He was fined Rs. 5.

The owners (three) and the manager and assistant manager of the Karanpura Mica Works' Bichway mica mine were prosecuted under Rules 17, 18 and 19 of the rules for mica mines for failure to keep the sides of working places secure, as a result of which three persons lost their lives. The manager was discharged and the others were acquitted.

The owners (four) and the manager of R. G. Sarkar and Brothers' Hirakun colliery were prosecuted under general Rules 3, 9 and 19 for failure (a) to keep the roof and sides of travelling roads and working places secure (b) to keep a correct plan of the workings of the mine and (c) to keep the inclines properly fenced. One of the owners, who was also the manager, was fined Rs. 750, but, on appeal, the fine was reduced to Rs. 200.

The assistant manager and the overman of the Damagurria Coal Company's Damagurria colliery were prosecuted for failing to keep the sides of travelling roads and working places secure. They were acquitted as it was not proved that the place of accident was a travelling road or working place.

The owner of Suresh Chandra Chatterji's Ghusick and Muslia Sri-kristopur collieries was prosecuted under section 15 of the Act, read with general Rule 47, for failure to appoint a qualified manager. As, however, he tendered a satisfactory explanation of the delay in complying with the requirements of the rule the case against him was withdrawn.

The owner of the Dakhineswar Coal Company's Egarcoor colliery was prosecuted under Rule 18 of the rules made by the Local Government for failure to cause the top of an abandoned shaft to be fenced by a structure of a permanent character. A fine of Rs. 15 was imposed.

For contravention of the same rule the owner of the Ashima Coal Company's Egarcoor colliery and the owner of the Egarcoor Coal Association's Egarcoor colliery were prosecuted and fined Rs. 15 and Rs. 20, respectively.

The manager of the Equitable Coal Company, Limited's Bejdih colliery was prosecuted under general Rule 14 and Special Rule 26, for failing (a) to ventilate a mine adequately; and (b) to see that sufficient materials and appliances were kept in stock for the proper carrying out of needful operations. He was fined Rs. 20.

The owners (four) and the manager of Baijnath Ramkumar Marwari's Central Kenda colliery were prosecuted as follows:—

- (a) the owners, under section 15 of the Act, for failure to appoint a qualified manager;
- (b) the owners and manager, under general Rule 3, for failure to make and keep secure the sides of travelling roads;
- (c) the owners and manager, under general Rule 19, for failure to fence properly the tops of the shafts and inclines; and
- (d) the manager, under general Rule 47, for acting as manager without having the prescribed qualifications.

Two of the owners were discharged as they were minors, and the other two were fined Rs. 75 and Rs. 25, respectively. The manager was held to have committed a technical offence only and was fined Re. 1 only.

The owner of Ramrikh Das Marwari's Ghatchora colliery was prosecuted under section 15 of the Act for failure to appoint a qualified manager. A fine of Rs. 10 was imposed.

A miner of the Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited's, Kustore-South colliery was prosecuted under Special Rules 84, 85 and 86 for firing a shot when he was not an authorised shot-firer, and thus causing slight injuries to an overman. He was fined Rs. 50.

The contractor of F. F. Chrestien & Company, Limited's Gobardaha mica mine, who was regarded as the owner within the meaning of section 3 (g) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, was prosecuted under Rule 15 of the rules made by the Local Government for failure to make safe or keep securely fenced a working place of the mine, as the result of which an accident occurred involving the death of three persons. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 300. An appeal was preferred against this sentence but it was dismissed.

The owner, agent and manager of Kaluram Agarwalla's Konda colliery were prosecuted (a) under Coal Mines Regulation 139 for failure to fence the entrances of places in the mine which were not in actual use or course of working or extension; (b) under Coal Mines Regulation 141 for failure to fence exposed and dangerous parts of the winding engine; and (c) under Rule 9 of the rules made by the Local Government for failure to keep a register of all the persons employed in the mine in the prescribed form. The owner and agent were fined Rs. 15 each, and the manager was fined Rs. 30.

The manager of Lintons Angarpathra Colliery Limited's Lintous Angarpathra colliery was prosecuted under Coal Mines Regulation 13 for failure to submit within the prescribed time notice of a serious accident. As, however, it was held that there was no intention to suppress the facts he was fined Rs. 5 only.

The owner of Pandit Gain Chand's Gandhala colliery was prosecuted under section 35 (e) of the Act for making a false report of the recovery of a person injured in the mine. A fine of Rs. 250 was imposed.

The owners (two) and the manager of Osman Musti Khan and Zari Khan's Taungzun stone mine were prosecuted under Metalliferous Mines Regulation 40 for failure to remove over-burden in a quarry sufficiently far from the edge to prevent danger. Proceedings against the owners were dropped, and the manager was fined Rs. 300.

The following prosecutions were instituted under Rule 12 of Government of India Notification No. 864-68-20, dated 10th March 1904, for failure to submit plans of abandoned or discontinued workings of mines and so violating Rule 12:—

- (a) The owner of Bireswar Coal Company's Mouthdih colliery was fined Rs. 30.
- (b) One of the four owners of Tularam Nathuram and Company's Barari Joyrampur colliery was fined Rs. 25.
- (c) Proceedings against the owners of Keshavlal Pranjivan Bayas' Mandra colliery, Jagannath Bayas' North Mandra

Colliery, Srimati Nikunja Mani Dasi's South Damagurria colliery and R. Bazaj's Alkusa colliery were dropped as the accused could not be traced.

Thirty prosecutions were instituted for failure to submit annual returns within the prescribed date. In twenty-three cases fines aggregating Rs. 812 were imposed. Seven cases were withdrawn.

Information was received of the following prosecutions instituted by colliery officials against subordinates:—

The manager of the Khas Jharia Colliery Company's Khas Jharia Colliery prosecuted a miner under Special Rule 3 for firing a shot without permission and causing the death of another miner. He was fined Rs. 20.

The manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers' Mawson mine prosecuted two shot-firers for negligence in blasting operations which caused an accident. They were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each.

The manager of the Burra Dhemu Coal Company, Limited's Burra Dhemu colliery prosecuted three miners under Special Rule 14 for travelling in the mine with only one lamp. They were fined Rs. 10 each.

The manager of P. E. Guzdar and Company's Kajora colliery prosecuted a locomotive driver under Special Rules 5, 93 and 95 for driving an engine in a rash and negligent manner, and causing serious injury to a workman. The driver was fined Rs. 20.

At the instance of the Agent of the East Indian Coal Company, Limited, a fitter at Barari colliery was prosecuted under section 338, Indian Penal Code for driving a winding engine without authority and causing serious injury to persons. A fine of Rs. 50 was imposed.

The manager of Maharaja M. C. Nandi's South East Baraboni colliery prosecuted an engine driver under Special Rules 4 and 62, and a fireman under Special Rules 4, 5 and 15. In the absence of the engine driver, an unauthorised person suspected to be the fireman attempted to raise a bucket in a shaft, but lowered it instead, causing it to collide with a ladder and to throw out its occupant who was killed. The engine driver was sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment; the fireman absconded.

The manager of the Jainty West Colliery, Limited's Jainty West colliery prosecuted a trolleyman and fireman under section 287, Indian Penal Code, the former for working an engine when he was not authorised to do so and the latter for abetting him. An accident involving serious injury to a workman resulted. The trolleyman was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; the fireman was acquitted.

At the instance of the manager of the Aldih Coal Company Limited's Aldih colliery a sirdar was prosecuted under Special Rules 3, 5, 7, 15 and 21 for breaking down the fencing around an area of workings declared to be dangerous and allowing miners to work therein. A fine of Rs. 30 was imposed.

The manager of the New Baraboni Coal Concern's New Baraboni colliery prosecuted a miner under Special Rules 7, 15 and 21, for going into an area fenced off as dangerous in company with another who was killed by a fall of coal. The accused was acquitted.

The manager of the Standard Coal Company, Limited's Benahir colliery prosecuted a shot-firer under Special Rule 4 for deputing another person to perform his duties with the result that a fatal accident occurred. A fine of Rs. 25 was imposed.

The manager of the Burrakur Coal Company, Limited's Saltore colliery prosecuted a banksman for allowing more than the authorised number of persons to ride in a cage in contravention of Special Rule 70. The banksman was fined Rs. 75.

At the instance of the manager of the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company, Limited's Balaghat manganese mine a miner was prosecuted under Special Rule 15 for drilling in an old shot hole, and was fined Rs. 15.

At the instance of the Agent, Katras-Jherriah Coal Company, Limited's Sibpur colliery an engine driver and his son were prosecuted, the former under Special Rule 60, and the latter under section 447, Indian Penal Code, for causing an overwind by which three persons were injured. The accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

The Superintendent, Amalgamated Coalfields Limited's Jatachappa colliery prosecuted a miner under special Rules 7 and 21 for entering a fenced gallery. The case was dismissed as the prosecution omitted to prove that the Special Rules had been established at the mine.

The manager of Khengarji Trikkoo & Company's Khas Joyrampur colliery prosecuted a miner under Coal Mines Regulations 146 and 148 for entering an abandoned portion of a mine where his wife met with a fatal accident. The accused absconded.

The manager of the Bansdeopur Coal Company, Limited's Bansdeopur colliery prosecuted three miners, under Coal Mines Regulation 144, for failure to carry out orders. Proceedings were dropped as the accused absconded.

The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, after consulting the Department of Mines, prosecuted under Special Rule 48-A, two blasting mates of the Tirody Manganese Ore Company, Limited's Tirody manganese mine for neglect which resulted in a miner being injured by drilling into a hole in which there was a charge of explosive which had missfired. The mates were fined Rs. 30 each.

ADDITIONS TO THE ACT.

Under section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, regulations applying to coal mines and to metalliferous mines, respectively, were made and published by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, in Notification Nos. M.—1055 (1) and (2), dated 7th and 8th September 1926, respectively. Copies may be obtained from the Government of India, Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Under section 30 of the Act the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa amended the rules applying to coal mines. The amendments are precisely similar and were published in Government of Bengal Notification No. 5836-Com., dated 31st August 1926, and Government of Bihar and Orissa Notification No. 533-VIII M-17-Com.-R., dated 2nd October 1926. Copies may be obtained from the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Calcutta, and from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Patna.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Act the Government of Bombay in Notification No. 5267-24, dated 1st April 1926, was pleased to direct that the provisions of that section shall apply to the manganese mines in the southern division of the Bombay Presidency. In Notification No. 382, dated 7th December 1925, the Government of Madras declared that section 18 shall apply to all mines in which explosives are habitually used.

Under Notification No. M.-1051, dated 23rd December 1926, and in supersession of the previous notifications, the Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Labour, published a new schedule of mines exempted wholly or partially from the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923. This notification is reproduced in Appendix IV.

The particular attention of mine-owners and managers is invited to the following:—

Coal Mines Regulations 4 and 6.—Notices of the opening and re-opening of mines should be sent in duplicate to the District Magistrate.

Coal Mines Regulation 17 and Metalliferous Mines Regulation 18.—Plans of abandoned workings should show the workings up to the time of the abandonment. Failure to observe this requirement may cause interruptions of water and loss of life in the future.

Coal Mines Regulation 58.—With effect from 1st October 1927 detaching hooks will be required at all shafts exceeding 150 feet in depth. The space between the detaching hook and the detaching plate when the cage is at the normal position at the top of the shaft should not be less than 6 feet where a geared engine is used and not less than 12 feet where a direct acting engine is used.

Coal Mines Regulation 144 and Metalliferous Mines Regulation 90.—ing should be made within a distance of 25 feet of the boundary claimed by the owner of the adjacent mine until such time as a binding agreement has been reached as to the correct boundary or the question has been finally determined by a Court of law. Large sums of money and large quantities of coal have been wasted and the safety of future mining operations is menaced by neglect to settle boundary disputes.

Coal Mines Regulation 144 and Metalliferous Mines Regulation 90.—The latter parts of these regulations are intended to apply only to cases in which a man leaves work without permission in the course of his shift. It would be unreasonable to apply them in cases where a workman being dissatisfied leaves his employment without giving due notice. The remedy is then in the Civil courts.

Under section 26 of the Act no child may be employed in a mine or be allowed to be present in any part of a mine which is below ground. It is suggested that mine-owners instruct their managers not to employ persons who may readily be mistaken to be under the age of 13 years. If a reasonable margin of error is allowed cases of dispute with officers of the Mines Department will be avoided.

Section V.—General Remarks.

H. E. THE VICEROY VISITS THE COALFIELDS.

On 9th December when His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad opportunity was taken to visit the

Jharia coalfield. Accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin and Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Hon'ble Member, Department of Industries and Labour, the underground workings of Pure Jharia Colliery and the manufacture of coke and bye-products at the Barari coke factory were seen. At the East Indian Coal Company, Limited's Kendwadih power station representatives of the coal industry were introduced. A visit was paid to a mine in which an outbreak of fire was in process of being brought under control.

EDWARD MEDALS FOR BRAVERY IN MINES.

At Government House, Nagpur, on 22nd July 1926, His Excellency the Viceroy presented Edward medals (in bronze) to Messrs. J. Kipling, J. Johnston and Nani Khan for the brave deed performed by them at Mohpani Colliery, as related on page 39 of last year's annual report.

It is pleasing to record yet another example of the bravery of the Indian miner. In February 1926 an underground fire occurred in Assam at the Tikak Colliery owned by the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited. Whilst efforts were being made to isolate the fire by means of stoppings a party of some forty persons—including three Europeans, of whom one was the manager—was overcome by carbon monoxide gas, and would have perished but for the gallantry and resource displayed by Bhikham Sirdar, a tub filling contractor, and Kristo Kamar, a head sirdar. These two men organised a rescue party and in the face of grave difficulties were successful in removing from the danger zone all of those who had been incapacitated, and with such promptitude that only one life was lost. The manner in which they behaved was worthy of the highest traditions of the mining profession, and His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to award the "Edward Medal" (in bronze) to both of the men.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The Asansol Mines Board of Health held ten ordinary and six special meetings during the year. Dr. J. W. Tomb, the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Board, reported that there were 991 cases of cholera with 570 deaths and 1,737 cases of small-pox with 196 deaths during the year, as compared with 194 cases of cholera with 89 deaths and 662 cases of small-pox with 83 deaths during the previous year. He adds that the cause of the increase in the incidence of both cholera and small-pox is unknown. While cholera was epidemic the Board's staff carried out the various routine measures of disinfection and administered the Essentials Oils Cholera prophylactic daily to all contacts in infected houses with the result that the disease was held in check and remained confined to the localities where it originated. The epidemic of small-pox was held in check by the vaccination and revaccination of a large number (94,919) of the total inhabitants of the Settlement (population 329,353). The general health of the Settlement was good, the death rate being 19.0 per thousand and the infantile mortality rate 136.5.

The Jharia Mines Board of Health held thirteen ordinary and six special meetings during the year. Dr. G. W. Thompson was the Medical Officer of Health throughout the year. Within the Settlement there were 691 cases of suspected cholera which resulted in 163 deaths, as compared with 952 cases and 364 deaths during the previous year. The

total deaths from cholera on collieries amounted to 37 only as against 104 in the preceding year. There were 1,174 cases of suspected small-pox which resulted in 70 deaths, as against 717 cases with 54 deaths in the previous year. The death rate was 17.02 per thousand and the birth rate 35.30 per thousand, as against 18.77 and 33.64 per thousand, respectively, during the previous year. In the Board's laboratory 928 samples of food were analysed and 526 samples were found to be more or less adulterated. Prosecutions were instituted in the worst cases.

At the end of the year water from the Topchanchi reservoir was available for all collieries in the Jharia coalfield. In the water supply area there are 253 collieries with an estimated population of 121,000 persons, and of these 97 collieries and 78,000 persons were being supplied with water. Water was also being supplied to the principal bazars whose combined estimated population is 15,000 persons. The collieries not yet connected to the water supply system are small concerns the owners of which, owing to the depressed condition of the coal trade, have not been able to afford the cost of distribution pipes.

Statistics of rainfall in the eastern coalfields have been recorded as follows:—

	1926.	1925.
<i>Jharia Coalfield—</i>		
Jealgora	53.01	43.07
Topchanchi reservoir	56.83	63.85
<i>Raniganj Coalfield—</i>		
Kulti	53.98	48.06
<i>Giridih Coalfield—</i>		
Giridih	46.71	32.94

AMBULANCE WORK IN THE COALFIELDS.

Classes in first-aid to the injured were held at five centres in the Jharia Coalfields. 121 students attended and 91 St. John Ambulance Association First-Aid Certificates were awarded. The lecturers were Dr. J. S. Bradford, S. Biswas, N. P. Roy, K. L. Mazumdar and J. B. Mazumdar. The examinations were conducted by Lt.-Col. K. H. Price, I.M.S. (retired) and Dr. L. G. deRosario. In the latter part of the year when the new mines regulations came into force and candidates for coal mine managers' certificates were required to hold an ambulance certificate many new classes were formed.

Similar classes were held at eighteen centres in the Raniganj coalfield. 462 persons attended the classes, 449 were examined and 428 obtained certificates. Lectures were given and candidates were examined by Drs. P. C. Biswas, S. N. Majhi, J. K. Bose, B. Sen Gupta, Nurul Huq, U. P. Chatterji, Nurulatta, P. N. Sar, S. P. Chatterji and N. Chowdhury. The thanks of the coal mining community are due both to lecturers and examiners.

MINING EDUCATION.

The Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 9th December 1926 in the presence of a large and representative gathering of prominent mining engineers and educationists. The buildings erected include residential accommodation for 150 students. The first session of the School commenced on 1st November 1926. 151 candidates sat at the entrance examination, and from these 50 were selected for admission. On assembly the students went in to camp in the Jharia Coalfield, where surveying and drawing were taught and mining and geological excursions were carried out. Immediately after the formal opening ceremony work was commenced in the class rooms and laboratories of the School. Mr. Charles Forrester was appointed as Professor of Chemistry and Assaying and Mr. Forbes W. Sharpley as Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Dr. B. B. Banerjee was appointed as lecturer in Physics and Mathematics and Dr. L. Sadoc as lecturer in English.

The Principal of the Bengal Engineering College has reported that in the examination for the Diploma in the principles of mining held in March 1926 seventeen students appeared and sixteen were granted diplomas. In the Junior course fourteen of the sixteen students enrolled qualified for promotion to the Senior course. Nineteen students entered the preliminary or preparatory class and six were promoted. The annual mining camp was pitched in November-December 1926 at Bhowra Colliery in the Jharia Coalfield. The usual courses of practical work were undertaken and visits of inspection were paid to various plants and appliances of technical interest in the vicinity. The total number of students in camp was 21 including one special survey student.

The three-year courses of instruction were continued at the lecture centres at Raniganj and Sitarampur in the Raniganj Coalfield and Jharia and Sijua in the Jharia Coalfield. In the Raniganj Coalfield the teaching staff was Mr. L. Millar, assisted by Babus Nirmal Chandra Sarkar and Debendra Nath Sarkar. In the Jharia Coalfield Mr. Griffith Jones was assisted by Babus N. N. Sen and B. K. Palit. Mr. Griffith Jones was on leave from April to November 1926 and Messrs. James McCrae and Charles Heath were appointed as temporary part-time lecturers at the Sijua and Jharia centres, respectively, and were on duty from 1st August to 15th November 1926. The number of students enrolled was 189, of whom 78 attended the sessional examinations and 25 passed the annual examination. Messrs. H. C. Read and W. Kirby were the examiners. Courses of ten lectures in Hindi to overmen and sirdars were delivered at five centres in the Jharia Coalfield and in one centre in the Mugma section of the Bengal Coalfield. A total of 579 students attended the lectures. The lecturers were Babus P. K. Chakrabarti, M. B. Roy, A. C. Banerjee and S. N. Bose. Similar lectures in Bengali were delivered at six centres in the Raniganj Coalfield, and 273 students attended. The lecturers were Babus Jadu Gopal Banerjee and Durga Pada Naug. Special demonstrations in gas testing were given in the vernacular by the mining lecturers at the Jharia and Sitarampur centres. Students' hostels have been built at Sijua and Jharia for the accommodation of students employed at collieries where living accommodation for them is not available.

In the Pench Valley Coalfield in the Central Provinces the average attendance at the mining classes during the session 1926-27 was seven. Ten students were enrolled and two passed the final examination held at the end of the previous session. Mr. G. O. Burgoyne was the lecturer in mining.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

The total membership, including subscribers, of the Mining and Geological Institute of India at the close of the year was 341. In addition to the annual meeting two ordinary general meetings were held for the reading and discussion of papers. An illustrated lantern lecture on "An Engineer's impression of the Panama Canal" was delivered by Mr. G. V. Hobson at both Asansol and Calcutta. A visit was paid to the Calcutta Pottery Works, and there were excursions to the Jamshedpur Steel Works in the Singhbhum district, owned by Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and to the Ninga shaft sinkings near Kalipahari in the Raniganj Coalfield owned by Messrs. The Lodna Colliery Company, Limited.

Three parts of the Transactions were published, and the Government prize for the best paper accepted for publication during the year was awarded to Mr. G. V. Hobson for his paper on "Sand Supply in the Damodar River". The Institute gold medal was not awarded; the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Hobson for his above-mentioned paper; and the bronze medal jointly to Dr. L. Dudley Stamp and Mr. H. L. Chibber for their paper on "The Igneous and Associated Rocks of the Kabwet Area of Upper Burma."

Messrs. E. H. Robertson and J. Thomas continued to act as the representatives of the Institute on the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines and the Coal Dust Committee, respectively.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLIERY MANAGERS IN INDIA AND THE INDIAN MINE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.

During the year the chief subjects dealt with by the Association of Colliery Managers in India were:—(a) proposed amendment of the definition of persons employed in a confidential capacity within the meaning of Section 24 of the Indian Mines Act; (b) the interpretation of Section 25 of the Indian Mines Act and of Coal Mines Regulations Nos. 58 and 89; (c) deductions from wages of payments in respect of fines; (d) precautions to prevent thefts of explosives; (e) the proportions of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act to dependents of a workman accidentally killed in mines. On 15th March 1926 the members paid a visit to Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited's Jamadoba Colliery.

The membership of the Indian Mine Managers' Association increased from 84 to 103. The business transacted during the year included (a) monthly meetings of the Railways and Collieries Advisory Committee for the discussion of coal traffic problems; (b) sub-committee meetings to advise means of bettering the conditions of service in mines and eliminating unemployment among managers; (c) representations to the Local Government for the preparation of an electoral roll for colliery

managers, and pointing out the claims of the Association to representation on various local bodies in the coalfields; (d) consideration of a circular issued by a district officer on the subject of chowkidars at magazines for the storage of explosives; and (e) revision of the supplementary loading instructions for coal wagons issued by the East Indian Railway.

MINING BOARDS IN BENGAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Bengal Mining Board did not meet during the year. Among the subjects dealt with by correspondence were (a) rules under section 12 of the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925; (b) rules for assessments under the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912; (c) amendments of the regulations for the prevention and control of cholera in the Asansol Mining Settlement; (d) amendments to the rules for Coal Mines made under section 30 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923; (e) amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924. The non-official members of the Board were Messrs. P. S. Keelan, C.I.E., H. M. Tarlton, Babu Bhudeb Prasanna Mukherjee and Mr. N. N. Mukherjee, M.L.C.

The non-official members of the Bihar and Orissa Mining Board were Messrs. R. G. M. Bathgate and A. L. Ojha. No meetings were held, the business being dealt with by correspondence.

The non-official members of the Central Provinces Mining Board were Messrs. L. H. Bartlett, R. S. Davies and Rai Sahib Mathura Prasad. The matters referred to the Board were dealt with by correspondence, and no meetings were held.

COAL DUST COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to investigate the dangers arising from coal dust in Indian mines continued to carry out experiments both in the steel tube at Dhanbad and in the abandoned coal mine at Godhur, Jharia Coalfield, kindly placed at their disposal by Messrs. S. B. Raha and Sons.

The future programme includes:—(1) Experimental ignitions of Indian coal dusts by other agencies than explosives; (2) The determination of the proportion of incombustible material in Indian coal dusts which will prevent an ignition; and (3) An investigation into the relative friability of Indian coals. This latter investigation has been undertaken by the staff of the Indian School of Mines, and has already been commenced.

The preparation and carrying out of tests have been done under the personal direction of Dr. D. Penman, the Secretary of the Committee, who continues to display keenness and special aptitude for this class of work.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Seven meetings of the Board of Examiners were held during the year. The non-official members were Messrs. J. B. Wardlaw and J. Mackie. The examiners for the first class examination for coal mine managers' certificates were Messrs. A. Farquhar and C. E. Ashcroft, and for the second class examination Messrs. R. Fenwick, D. A. Archibald, J. H. Fullwood and Babu S. M. Chatterjee. Dr. D. Penman and Mr. J. H. Lang, Inspectors of Mines in India, acted as official examiners and secretary and assistant secretary, respectively.

Six first class coal mine managers' certificates of competency were granted in lieu of British certificates of the same class. At the examinations for coal mine managers' certificates of competency held at Dhanbad in February, 108 candidates sat for first class and 384 for second class certificates. Eight first class and fourteen second class certificates were granted.

One thousand four hundred and eighty one persons attended examinations for coal mine sirdars' certificates of competency and 1,264 certificates were granted. Out of 557 holders of sirdars' certificates examined in gas testing 299 were successful, and their certificates were duly endorsed to that effect.

OFFICIAL DUTIES, 1926.

Mr. R. R. Simpson was Chief Inspector of Mines. He was on leave from 9th April to 10th October.

Dr. D. Penman was Inspector of Mines without circle. He officiated as Chief Inspector of Mines from 9th April to 10th October when he left the department and resumed his original appointment as Principal of the Indian School of Mines. During the six years of his temporary attachment to the Mines Department Dr. Penman has displayed conspicuous ability and commendable energy; he will be greatly missed by his colleagues.

Mr. J. H. Lang was Inspector of Mines, No. 2 Circle, throughout the year.

Mr. W. Kirby was Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, throughout the year.

Mr. N. Barraclough was Junior Inspector of Mines up to 17th December. He was promoted to the appointment of Inspector of Mines without circle with effect from 18th December.

Mr. H. M. Mitra was Electric Inspector of Mines. He was on leave from 23rd March to 2nd May.

Mr. G. S. Cameron was Junior Inspector of Mines throughout the year.

Mr. N. G. Chatterjee was Junior Inspector of Mines. He was granted leave from 4th June to 13th November. He resumed his duties on the 19th November.

Mr. J. F. Waters was Junior Inspector of Mines throughout the year.

Mr. H. K. Chatterjee was Junior Inspector of Mines. He was on leave from 22nd October to 26th October and from 10th November to 7th December.

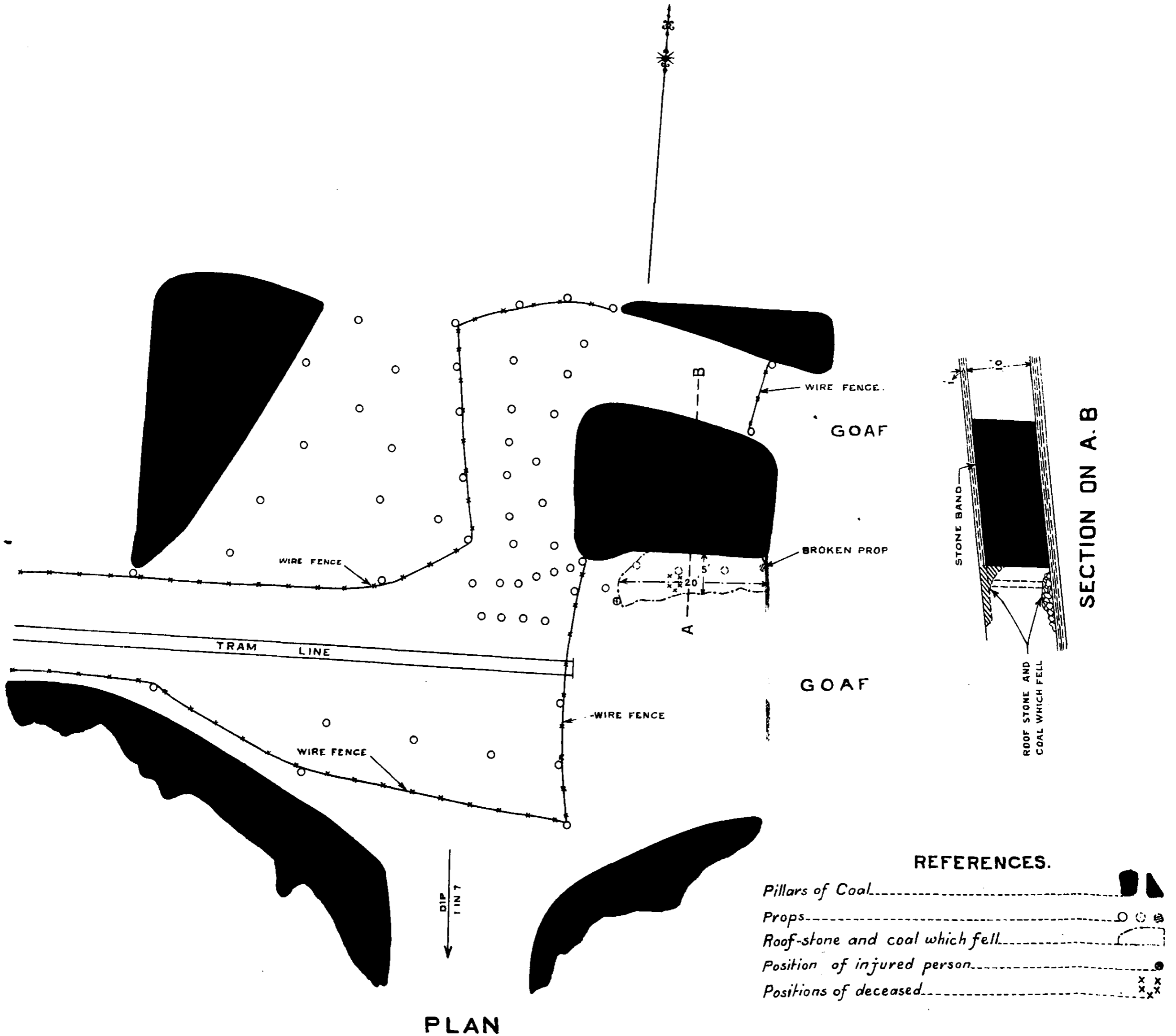
During the year 1,180 mines were inspected. Practically all important mines were inspected and many of them several times. 2,321 separate inspections were made. Enquiries were held in the case of nearly all the fatal accidents and certain of the serious accidents. All complaints of breaches of rules were investigated. As in other years several inspections were made on the invitation of mine-owners, superintendents or managers anxious for consultation and advice on safety matters.

PLAN AND SECTION ILLUSTRATING REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENT BY FALL OF ROOF

AT

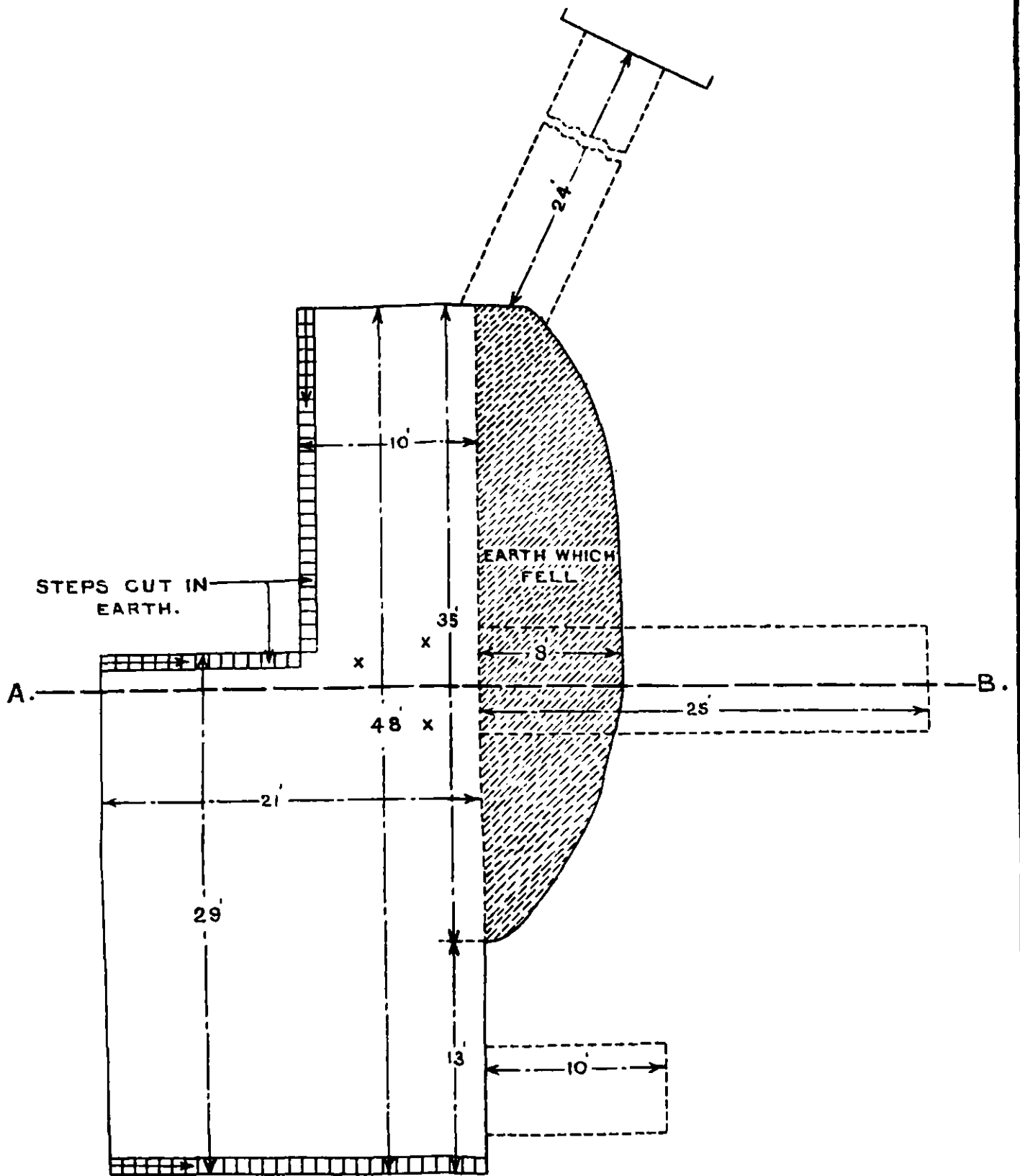
THE BENGAL COAL CO; LTDs. CHANCH MINE.

SCALE 1 INCH=12 FEET.

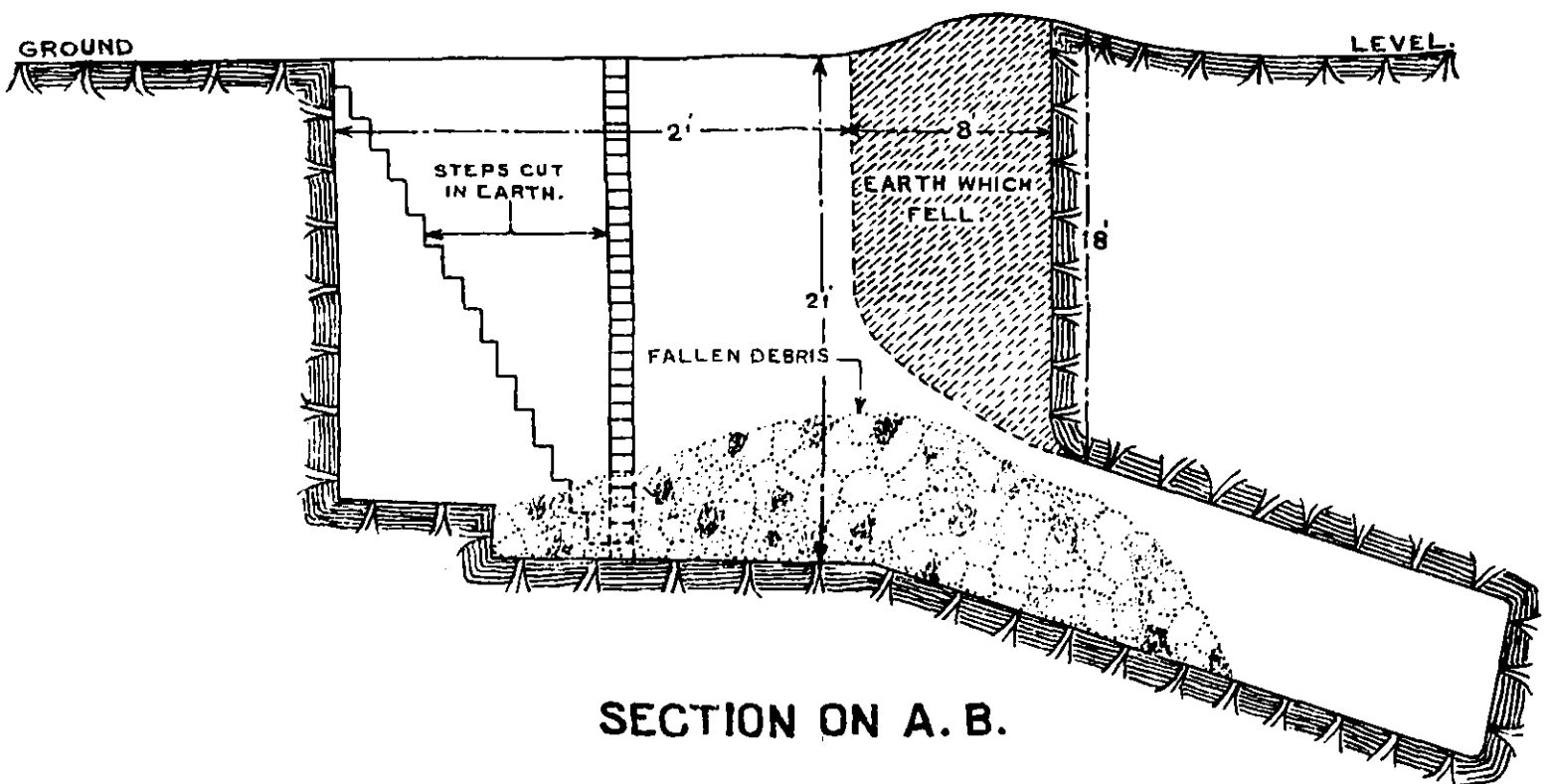


PLAN

PLAN ILLUSTRATING REPORT ON
 FATAL ACCIDENT BY FALL OF SIDE
 AT
 THE KARANPURA MICA WORKS' BICHWAY MINE.
 SCALE 1 INCH=8 FEET.



PLAN.



SECTION ON A. B.

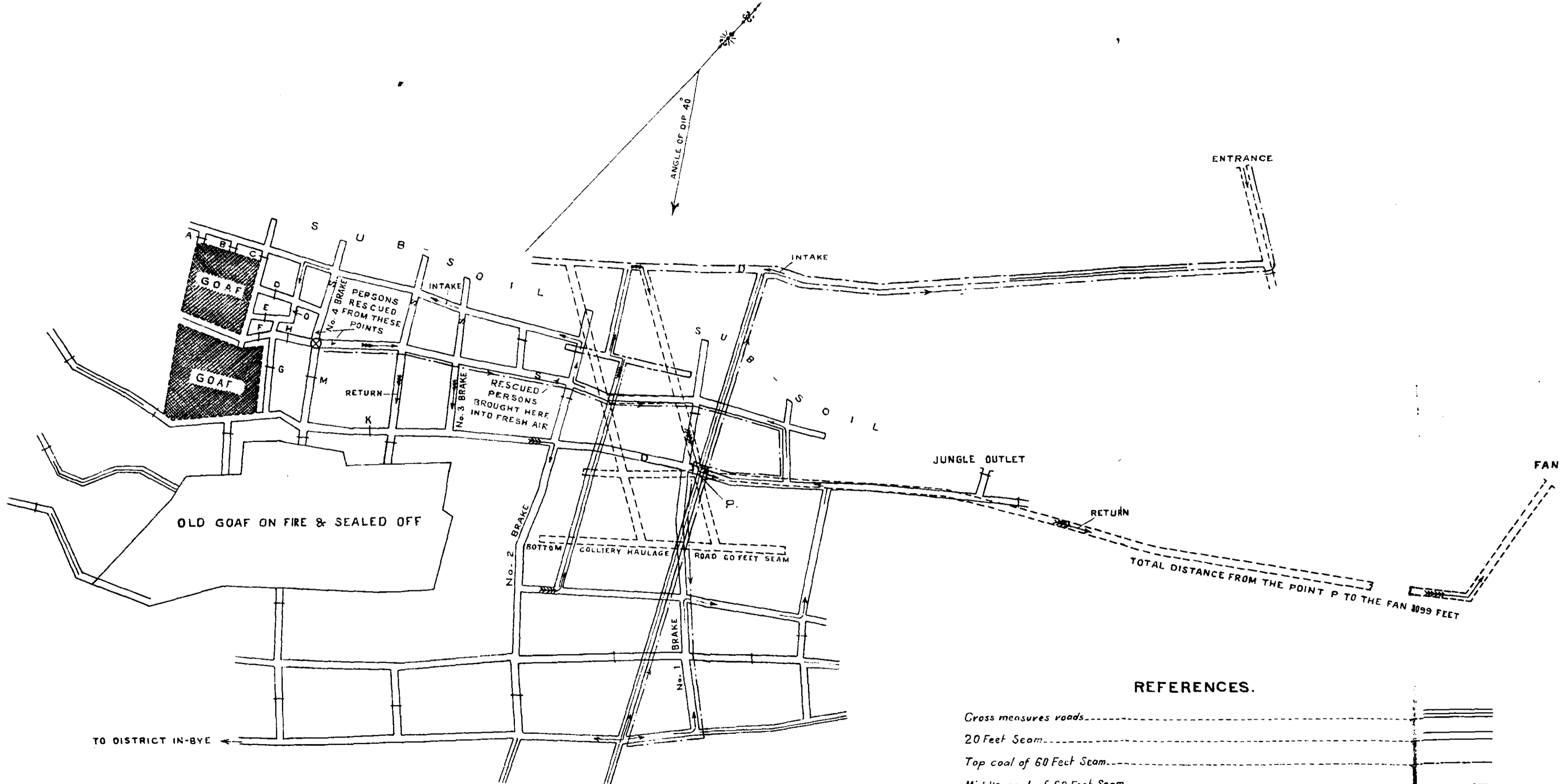
Positions of deceased shown thus.....xxx

PLAN ILLUSTRATING REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENT BY SUFFOCATION BY GAS

AT

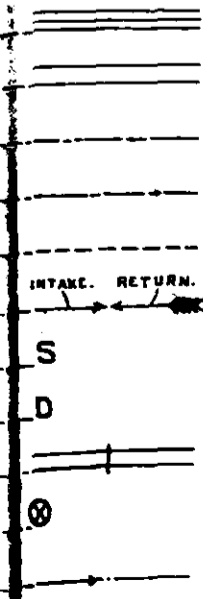
THE ASSAM RAILWAYS & TRADING CO. LTD'S TIKAK MINE.

SCALE 1 INCH = 80 FEET.



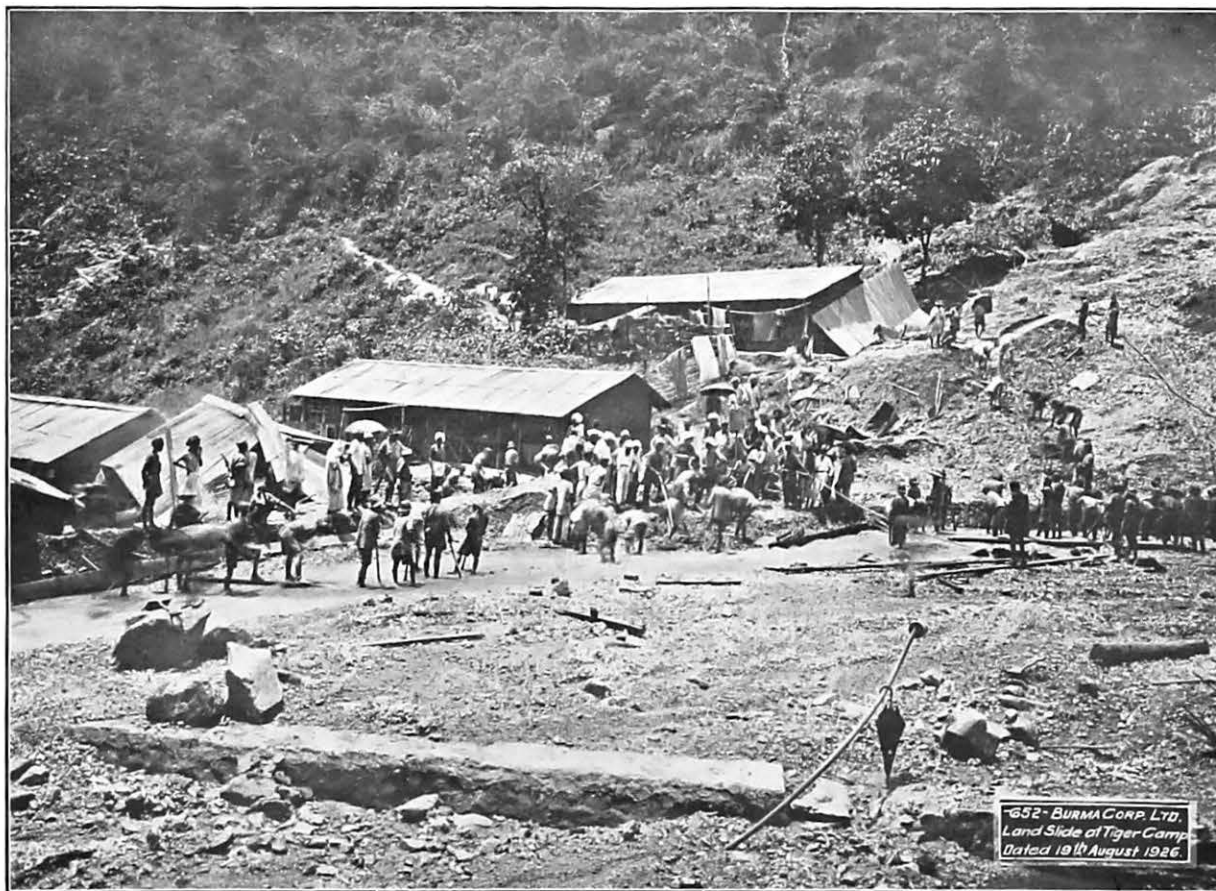
REFERENCES.

- Gross measures roads.....
- 20 Feet Seam.....
- Top coal of 60 Feet Seam.....
- Middle coal of 60 Feet Seam.....
- Bottom Coal of 60 Feet Seam.....
- Direction of Ventilation.....
- Sheet of Brattice cloth.....
- Doors.....
- Dams A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. M. K.....
- Place where Onker Nao was found.....
- Path of Rescuers and Rescued from the fire area to mine exit.....



LAND SLIP AT TIGER CAMP
BAWDWIN LEAD SILVER MINE
BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

PLATE 1.



LAND SLIP AT TIGER CAMP
BAWDWIN LEAD SILVER MINE
BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

PLATE 2.



63 Burma Corp. Ltd.
Land Slip at Tiger Camp
Taken 12th August 1921.

In three cases of danger, not expressly provided for under the rules, orders under section 19(2) were issued requiring the withdrawal from the mines of all workers not reasonably necessary for the purpose of removing the danger. The owners of seven small coal mines were required under Regulation 23 to appoint managers holding first or second class certificates.

Information was received of six underground fires, one collapse of workings and one irruption of water.

The number of original cases under the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, at the end of 1926 stood at 538, fifteen of which were cases disposed of during the year. There were twenty-three applications for modifications of restrictions and nine complaints of violations of restrictions, all of which were dealt with. The Act applies to Bengal and Bihar and Orissa only. In other provinces where Government owns the minerals Local Governments were advised as to the restrictions necessary in cases where mine-owners have sought permission to work minerals beneath railways, villages, etc.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. R. SIMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table
Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total Output.	Average number of							Total Males and Females.	
			Underground.						Total Males.		Females.
			Males.								
			Overmen and Sirdars.	Coal-cutters.	Loaders.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
Assam .	Lakhimpur	255,189	114	307	380	841	982	2,024	104	2,128	
	Naga Hills	45,317	15	71	39	30	249	403	...	403	
	Total	300,506	129	378	329	380	1,231	2,427	104	2,531	
Baluchistan .	Quetta-Pishin	5,556	10	33	37	3	2	85	...	85	
	Sibi Khost	3,645	5	36	25	3	4	73	...	73	
	Total	9,131	15	69	62	6	6	158	..	158	
Bengal .	Bankura, Raniganj	9,408	6	60	...	1	15	81	50	150	
	Birbhum . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Burdwan	5,138,290	817	11,110	1,735	2,989	3,205	10,946	7,951	27,797	
Total	5,137,688	824	11,179	1,735	2,991	3,220	10,939	8,010	27,949		
Bihar and Orissa.	Hazaribagh—										
	Bokaro	1,514,916	19	273	10	205	47	554	61	635	
	Giridih	818,681	204	2,776	1,663	150	761	5,563	1,403	6,965	
	Jharia	68,605	18	158	21	20	65	278	152	430	
	Karanpura	123,867	3	35	20	18	15	91	43	134	
	Ramgarh	585	...	5	...	8	12	25	...	25	
	Manbhum—										
	Jharia	10,304,841	1,430	16,067	3,712	3,039	5,583	31,500	15,310	46,801	
	Raniganj	905,249	152	2,407	439	370	711	4,179	1,764	5,943	
	Palamau, Daltonganj	9,787	5	73	20	30	2	119	19	138	
Sambalpur, Hingir-Rampur	29,372	4	44	13	70	...	131	64	195		
Carried over	13,776,065	1,844	22,837	5,868	4,815	7,136	43,630	18,744	61,374		

DIX I.

AND MINERALS.

No. I.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act.

persons employed daily in and about the mines.

Mines and Sights.	Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
	Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
	Coal-outlets.	Loaders.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
AL															
12	84	58	75	161	390	142	532	2,600	23	223	590	835	206	1,041	3,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	16	31	344	393	2	395	798
12	84	58	75	161	390	142	532	3,063	41	253	834	1,228	206	1,435	4,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	5	10	15	...	15	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	4	4	...	4	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	5	14	19	...	19	177
1	4	...	...	10	15	20	35	185	9	4	9	23	16	38	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	6	...	6	8
9	306	20	28	230	531	509	1,020	29,817	1,515	3,283	5,504	10,277	4,181	14,458	43,275
10	310	20	28	240	538	520	1,058	20,004	1,524	3,263	5,518	10,205	4,197	14,502	43,506
27	2,716	304	140	2,489	5,774	4,080	10,463	11,098	93	588	1,512	2,193	601	2,854	13,952
3	58	50	7	270	396	568	964	7,030	103	176	902	1,181	536	1,717	9,648
1	8	1	...	4	9	4	13	443	31	56	129	217	102	319	763
7	292	33	20	200	561	333	893	1,027	54	104	230	388	262	650	1,677
...	...	...	...	16	16	...	16	43	1	1	2	4	...	4	47
58	536	55	56	178	933	620	1,553	48,363	3,064	4,603	12,550	19,777	7,350	27,128	75,491
18	115	10	16	36	201	131	332	6,275	283	610	1,083	1,976	652	2,628	8,903
...	...	...	...	8	8	14	22	160	3	30	20	53	16	69	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	91	...	91	23	114	306
108	2,770	553	250	3,211	7,000	6,368	14,258	75,533	2,633	6,519	16,723	25,680	9,008	35,498	111,020

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table
Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total Output.	Average number of						
			Underground.					Females.	Total Males and Females
			Foremen and Mates.	Males.			Total Males.		
Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.							
IRON									
Bihar and Orissa	Singhbhum . . .	Tons. 552,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	Mandalay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Shan States.	48,089	2	15	...	50	67	...	67
	Total . . .	48,089	2	15	...	50	67	...	67
Central Provinces.	Drug . . .	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore . . .	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Iron ore) for 1926.	600,363	2	15	...	50	67	...	67
	Grand Total of preceding year.	529,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference . . .	+70,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANGANESE									
Bihar and Orissa	Singhbhum . . .	2,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	Belgaum . . .	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Kanara . . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals . . .	57,325	4	46	8	4	57	...	57
	Total . . .	63,615	4	46	8	4	57	...	57

DJX. I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

persons employed daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Workmen & Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total males			
ORE														
70	1,117	181	1,060	2,428	1,617	4,045	4,045	66	174	268	508	835	843	4,888
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	55	71	...	71	71
8	139	1	200	348	2	350	417	22	7	300	329	43	372	789
8	139	1	200	348	2	350	417	34	11	355	400	43	443	860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	55	55
1	...	10	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1	...	10	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	55	55	...	55	66
79	1,256	192	1,260	2,789	1,619	4,406	4,473	100	185	678	963	378	1,341	5,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	3,707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,475	...	...	...	...	...	-368	+2,107
ORE														
8	60	3	...	74	147	231	221	4	...	...	4	...	4	225
3	96	...	61	160	129	289	289	1	...	14	15	...	15	304
1	53	...	...	54	41	95	95	1	...	16	17	12	29	124
78	1,059	60	...	1,197	950	2,147	2,204	40	89	368	447	155	602	2,806
82	1,208	60	61	1,411	1,120	2,531	2,588	42	39	398	479	167	646	3,234

I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*the year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.					Total Males and Females.	Total Males and Females.	Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.					Total Males and Females.	Grand Total.
Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.		
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.					Total Males.	Clerical and s up or vi. singistaff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.				Total Males
ORE—<i>contd.</i>														
280	4,578	84	109	5,051	4,462	9,518	10,088	92	115	559	766	286	1,002	11,090
94	1,781	47	40	1,912	1,877	3,789	3,789	19	21	311	351	247	598	4,387
26	253	8	2	284	172	456	590	68	100	1	169	106	275	865
1	4	...	...	5	6	11	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	18
161	3,419	76	105	3,761	3,279	7,040	7,371	79	136	642	857	525	1,382	8,753
562	9,985	210	256	11,013	9,796	20,809	21,849	258	372	1,513	2,143	1,116	3,259	25,108
5	134	5	30	174	4	178	178	15	19	28	62	88	145	323
30	620	13	1	664	440	1,104	1,104	9	23	61	93	7	100	1,204
35	754	18	31	838	444	1,282	1,282	24	42	89	155	90	245	1,527
687	12,007	294	348	13,386	11,507	24,843	25,940	328	453	2,000	2,781	1,373	4,154	30,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,431	...	...	...	...	...	5,758	26,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+5,509	...	...	...	...	...	-1,604	+3,905

DIX I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.					Grand Total.	
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.			Females.	Total Males and Females.		
Foremen and Mates.	Miners	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.				Total Males.
VER.														
	with those for Lead ore.													
	with those for gold.													
...	
...	
...	
LD							11	...	3	6	9	8	12	23
...	128	10	29	107	146	34	180	308
...	189	10	32	113	155	37	192	331
...	79	127	206
...	+60	+65	+125

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table

Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total Output.	Average number of persons employed.						
			Underground.						
			Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.
			Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.		
		Tons.	TIN						
Burma	Mergui . . .	708	16	332	...	15	418	17	430
	Tavoy . . .	1,861	26	1,572	6	8	1,612	21	1,633
	Thaton . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Tin Ore) for 1926.	2,568	42	1,954	6	23	2,025	38	2,063
	Grand Total of preceding year.	2,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference . .	+261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		WOLFRAM							
Burma	Mergui . . .	Tons. 9	Labour figures included						
	Tavoy . . .	742							
	Grand Total (Wolfram Ore) for 1926.	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of preceding year.	772½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Difference . .	-21½
		CHROMITE							
Baluchistan	Quetta Pishin .	Tons. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zhob . . .	14,832	1	5	...	...	6	...	6

DIX—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. I—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
For men and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
ORE.														
41	1,863	81	175	2,160	40	2,200	2,630	80	47	189	316	10	326	2,958
28	1,039	108	394	1,569	226	1,795	3,428	93	64	249	406	...	406	3,834
...	7	...	...	7	8	15	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	15
69	2,909	189	569	3,736	274	4,010	6,078	178	111	438	722	10	732	6,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,174	...	...	...	...	...	2,140	6,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1,899	...	...	...	...	...	-1,406	+491
ORE.														
with those for tin ore.														
...
...
...
ORE.														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
11	161	2	2	176	...	176	182	3	1	49	53	...	53	235

DIX I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. I—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
For men and Mates.	Minors.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
10	62	20	6	118	133	251	251	7	12	...	19	13	32	283
21	243	22	8	294	133	427	433	10	13	50	78	13	86	519
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	..	...	...	...	...	249	853
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-171	...	...	...	...	...	-163	-334
ORE.	...	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	16	34	27	77	27	104	209
1	12	...	...	13	6	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1	12	...	6	19	6	27	132	16	34	27	77	27	104	236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	4	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+102	...	...	...	...	...	+100	+202

DIX I—*contd.*

AND MINERALS—*contd.*

No. 1—*contd.*

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Matees.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
MATTE.														
with those for lead ore.														
...
...
CENTRATFB.														
with those for lead ore.														
...
...
1	5	60	101	167	...	167	167	23	29	117	169	...	169	336
1	5	60	101	167	...	167	167	23	29	117	169	...	169	336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	...	...	...	...	...	260	899
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—472	...	...	...	...	...	—91	—563

DIX I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Foremen and Mates.	Open workings.						Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.	
	Males.					Females.		Total Males and Females.	Males.				Females.		Total Males and Females.
	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.	Clerical and super vising staff.				Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.				
CA.															
4	14	14	10	42	20	62	62	3	5	10	18	...	18	80	
I	19	...	...	20	9	29	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	29
11	66	25	7	109	43	152	892	17	21	14	52	20	72	964	
90	893	142	431	1,556	425	1,981	8,327	227	679	717	1,623	529	2,152	10,479	
6	50	...	9	65	36	101	366	12	27	35	74	20	94	460	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	1	4	...	5	30	35	153
108	1,028	167	447	1,750	513	2,263	9,738	257	731	766	1,751	599	2,358	12,091	
...	23	10	5	38	...	38	38	...	...	6	6	...	6	44
49	461	132	205	847	859	1,706	4,497	99	94	171	364	310	674	5,171	
...	22	...	...	22	14	36	66	3	11	12	26	1	27	93
49	506	142	210	907	873	1,780	4,601	102	105	189	396	311	707	5,308	
14	52	16	25	107	55	162	332	5	5	15	25	5	30	362	
175	1,600	339	692	2,606	1,461	4,267	14,733	367	846	960	2,193	915	3,108	17,841	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,595	...	...	...	...	...	5,960	18,555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2,136	...	...	...	...	...	-2,852	-714

DIX 1—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
LP.														
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	505	...	20	40	60	...	60	565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	10	20	30	...	30	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	10	20	30	..	30	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	40	80	120	...	120	783
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	...	...	...	...	...	27	906
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	-218	...	...	..	...	...	+93	-125
SITE.														
4	1,238	...	145	1,387	977	2,364	2,364	16	12	251	279	37	316	2,680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,201	...	...	...	...	...	259	2,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+163	...	...	...	...	...	+57	+120
XITE.														
1	57	6	...	64	55	119	119	2	1	8	11	1	12	131
1	20	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2	77	6	...	85	55	140	140	2	1	8	11	1	12	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	67	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-18	...	...	...	...	...	-55	-73

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

TITLE.	Open workings.						Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.		
	Males.					Females.		Total Males and Females.	Males.						Females.	Total Males and Females.
	Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.				
...	31	72	31	134	45	179	179	4	5	..	9	...	9	188		
...	8	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	57	2	4	67	62	129	129	5	2	34	41	10	51	180		
...	2	...	...	2	5	7	7	3	...	...	3	...	3	10
...	14	...	...	14	1	15	15	2	...	8	10	13	23	38
...	16	...	...	16	6	22	22	3	...	8	13	13	26	48
1	30	164	100	305	79	384	384	...	12	...	12	10	22	406		
...	...	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	30	164	118	313	79	392	392	...	12	...	12	10	22	414		
5	142	238	153	533	192	730	730	14	19	42	75	33	108	838		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	236	623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+343	...	...	...	...	...	-128	+215
TEB.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	7	...	44	24	68	68	1	...	5	6	...	6	74		
1	27	...	...	28	18	46	46	...	1	...	1	...	1	47
1	64	7	...	72	43	114	114	1	...	...	7	...	7	121

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.					Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.	Females.		
TE—<i>contd.</i>														
5	84	21	9	122	...	122	127	2	..	17	19	..	19	146
60	80	116	53	309	...	309	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
65	164	140	62	431	...	431	436	2	...	17	19	...	19	455
66	228	147	63	508	42	545	550	3	1	22	26	...	26	576
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-165	...	...	...	...	...	...	-253
STONE.														
6	44	2	11	68	19	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
58	294	74	315	741	161	902	1,115	60	81	280	421	105	526	1,641
3	5	1	2	11	9	20	20	2	3	27	32	11	43	63
67	343	77	328	815	189	1,004	1,217	62	84	307	453	116	569	1,786
2	43	3	67	194	...	184	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
10	96	...	...	106	81	187	187	5	7	94	106	67	178	310
108	1,132	28	214	1,422	2,560	4,042	4,042	21	111	100	232	137	369	4,411
118	1,228	28	214	1,568	2,591	4,179	4,179	26	118	194	336	204	542	4,721

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table

Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total output.	Average number of persons employed							
			Underground.							
			Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.	
			Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
Punjab	Jhelum . . .	Tons 43,333	LIME	
	Rawalpindi . . .	182,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	225,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Limestone) for 1926 . . .	827,223	12	56	1	66	155	58		213
	Grand Total of preceding year.	614,232
Difference . . .	+212,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . .	Birbhum . . .	Tons. 90,000	IGNEOUS	
	Singhbhum . . .	2,281	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa . . .	Sonthal Parganas . . .	18,977	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	21,258	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	Colaba . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban . . .	26,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	26,450	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1.—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Total Males and Females.
STONE—contd.														
13	52	...	...	65	...	65	65	2	...	225	227	3	230	295
6	225	...	...	231	...	231	231	3	...	700	703	...	703	934
19	277	...	...	296	...	296	296	5	...	925	930	3	933	1,239
206	1,890	108	629	2,838	2,780	5,618	5,826	93	202	1,426	1,721	323	2,044	7,870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,866	..	...	...	...	...	2,057	6,923
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+960	...	...	...	...	...	-13	+947
ROCK.														
15	897	...	...	912	...	912	912	5	...	...	5	203	208	1,120
2	...	...	29	31	47	76	76	1	...	...	1	...	1	79
...	94	...	...	94	5	99	99	3	...	3	6	...	5	105
2	94	...	29	125	52	177	177	4	...	3	7	...	7	184
...
10	289	55	221	575	181	756	756	4	27	54	85	...	85	841
10	289	55	221	575	181	756	756	4	27	54	85	...	85	841

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table

Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total output.	Average number of persons employed						Total Males and Females.
			Underground.						
			Males.					Females.	
			Foremen and Matees.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.		
Burma	Beasein . . .	Tons. 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	IGNEOUS
	Thaton . . .	266,865	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	276,865	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Igneous rock) for 1926.	414,573	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of preceding year.	337,354	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	+ 77,219	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Singbhum . . .	Tons 6,634	...	...	...	...	...	STONE
	Shahabad . . .	15,937	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	22,621	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Surat . . .	4,697	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Raipur . . .	3,374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Rawalpindi . . .	72,444	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
ROCK—contd.														
4	21	31	...	56	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
7	1,152	8	235	1,402	35	1,437	1,437	35	42	301	378	...	378	1,815
11	1,173	39	235	1,458	35	1,493	1,493	35	42	301	378	...	378	1,871
38	2,453	94	485	3,070	268	3,338	3,338	48	69	358	475	203	678	4,016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	391	2,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1,416	...	...	...	...	...	+287	+1,705
(UNSPECIFIED).														
1	60	5	...	66	80	146	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
...	105	...	...	105	45	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
1	165	5	...	171	125	296	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
...	30	...	75	105	175	280	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
...	164	...	...	164	109	273	273	7	...	48	55	29	84	357
4	200	...	40	244	...	244	244	2	4	...	6	...	6	250

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total underground and Open workings.	Surface.					Grand Total.	
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.		Total Males and Females.
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervis- ing staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
FIELD)— <i>contd.</i>														
4	190	...	...	194	25	219	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
13	403	20	81	517	196	713	713	2	...	4	6	...	6	719
18	4	24	...	46	12	58	77	...	20	...	20	...	20	97
3	165	...	...	168	...	168	168	3	81	31	115	26	141	309
38	762	44	81	925	233	1,158	1,177	5	101	35	141	26	167	1,344
43	1,321	49	196	1,609	642	2,251	2,370	14	105	83	203	55	257	2,527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,061	...	...	...	...	...	486	2,547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+209	...	...	...	...	...	-229	-20
RITE.														
with those for igneous rock.														
...
...
STONE.														
40	...	...	...	40	...	40	40	...	...	100	100	...	100	140

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table

Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total Output.	Average number of persons employed						Total Males and Females.
			Underground.						
			Males.					Females.	
			Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.		
United Provinces.	Agra	Tons. 6,416	SAND
	Allahabad	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Sandstone) for 1926. Grand Total of preceding year.	18,502 15,368	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difference	+3,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum	Tons. 16,932	GRA
	Bombay Suburban	709,627	...	...	...	...	...	Labour figures included
	Kaira	14,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	724,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces.	Allahabad	7,682	Labour figures included
	Grand Total (Gravel) for 1926. Grand Total of preceding year.	746,368 264,563	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	+484,305	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.								Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.	Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.			
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.			Clerical and supervis- ing staff.		Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.			Total Males.		
														Total Males and Females.	
STONE—<i>contd.</i>															
8	132	...	...	140	...	140	140	6	2	109	116	25	141	281
...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	6	41	47	11	58	58	4	...	...	4	...	4	62
8	132	7	43	190	11	201	201	10	2	108	120	25	145	346	
48	132	7	43	230	11	241	241	10	2	208	220	25	245	486	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	100	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-209	...	...	...	...	...	+145	-64
VEL.															
4	27	...	...	31	52	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
with those for Igneous rock.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	...	23	23	20	43	66
...	23	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	...	23	23	20	43	66
with those for stone (unspecified).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	40	...	...	54	52	106	106	...	...	23	23	20	43	149
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+106	...	...	...	...	...	+43	+149

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervis- ing staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
CLAY.														
...	30	...	...	30	11	41	41	...	2	...	2	8	10	51
6	216	...	82	254	170	424	424	8	...	70	73	44	117	541
2	24	1	1	28	27	55	55	1	10	3	14	10	24	79
8	240	1	33	252	197	479	479	4	10	78	87	54	141	620
5	83	6	11	105	196	301	301	...	9	26	35	...	35	336
in those for stone (unspecified).														
13	353	7	44	417	404	821	821	4	21	99	124	62	186	1,007
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	142	433
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+530	...	...	...	...	...	+44	+574
CLAY.														
2	6	...	6	14	16	30	30	5	6	14	25	12	37	67
32	26	14	51	123	219	342	342	15	10	51	76	145	221	563
34	32	14	57	137	235	372	372	20	16	65	101	157	258	630

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
CLAY—<i>contd.</i>														
3	42	...	...	45	15	60	60	...	...	10	10	...	10	70
4	18	1	9	27	...	27	27	..	4	9	13	...	13	40
41	87	15	66	209	350	459	459	20	20	84	124	157	281	740
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	...	..	...	...	...	136	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	+145	-60
...	15	...	...	15	10	25	25	...	...	8	8	...	8	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1
TEES.														
2	11	1	1	15	7	22	22	2	4	10	16	6	22	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	29	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10	...	...	...	...	...	-7	-17

APPEN
STATISTICS OF MINES

Table
Number of workers and output of minerals during the

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Total output.	Average number of persons employed						
			Underground.						
			Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.
			Foremen and Mates.	Miners.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.		
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum . . .	Tons. 718	..	..	..	..	..	..	APA
	Grand Total (Apatite) of preceding year.	1,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Difference . . .	-762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . .	Cuddapah . . .	Cwt. 369	..	..	..	..	..	..	ASBES
	Grand Total (Asbestos) of preceding year.	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Difference . . .	+49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces.	Puri . . .	Tons 79	..	..	..	..	..	..	OCH
	Chanda . . .	75	1	5	..	..	6	3	9
	Grand Total (Ochre) for 1928.	154	1	5	..	..	6	3	9
	Grand Total of preceding year.	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Difference . . .	+122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIX I—contd.

AND MINERALS—contd.

No. 1—contd.

year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—contd.

daily in and about the mines.

Open workings.							Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.						Grand Total.
Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.				Females.	Total Males and Females.	
Foremen and Mates.	Mines.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and super- vising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
EARTH.														
those for lime stone.														
...
...
NITE.														
1	14	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	4	7	11	26	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+9	...	...	...	...	+11	+20	
DUM.														
1	8	...	...	9	16	25	25	...	...	12	12	...	12	37
3	36	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	...	...	122	122	161	
4	44	...	...	48	16	64	64	...	...	12	12	122	198	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+60	...	...	...	...	+184	+194	

DIX I—*contd.*AND MINERALS—*contd.*No. 1—*contd.*year 1926 at mines under the Indian Mines Act—*contd.*

daily in and about the mines.

Foremen and Mates.		Open workings.					Total Underground and Open workings.	Surface.					Grand Total.		
		Males.				Females.		Total Males and Females.	Males.					Females.	Total Males and Females.
		Mines.	Other skilled labour.	Other unskilled labour.	Total Males.				Clerical and supervising staff.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total Males.			
NET.	₹	...	...	...	₹	...	₹	...	...	₹	₹	...	₹	₹
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+3	...	...	...	...	...	+3	+6
(CRUDE).	₹	...	...	...	₹	...	₹	...	...	...	...	...	...	₹
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4
1,515	26,191	1,774	4,852	34,332	20,722	55,054	73,916	1,935	2,419	7,865	11,619	3,950	15,569	89,485	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,924	...	...	...	...	...	21,793	80,717
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+14,992	...	...	...	...	...	-6,224	+8,768
...	...	...	...	43,306	27,833	71,139	189,371	...	...	...	51,967	18,775	70,742	260,113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,554	...	...	...	...	...	84,303	253,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+19,817	...	...	...	...	...	-13,561	+6,256

Table

Analysis of figures relating to

Province.	District and mineral field.	Coal.						
		Opening stock.	Raisings.	Total.	Despatches.	Colliery consumption.	Coal delivered to cooking.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Assam .	Lakhimpur . .	...	255,189	255,189	235,481	17,020	2,688
	Naga Hills . .	...	45,317	45,317	44,216	1,056	...
	Total . .	...	300,506	300,506	279,697	18,076	2,688
Baluchistan .	Quetta-Pishin . .	1,216	5,586	6,804	5,642	...	...
	Sibi-Khost . .	1,093	3,545	4,638	3,574	169	...	
	Total . .	2,311	9,131	11,442	9,216	169	...	
Bengal .	Bankura-Baniganj .	532	9,408	9,940	7,781	1,455	...	
	Birbhum . .	6,683	...	6,683	641	495	...	
	Burdwan . .	462,717	5,128,280	5,590,997	4,608,210	591,582	14,237	
	Total . .	469,932	5,137,688	5,607,620	4,616,632	523,502	14,237	
Bihar and Orissa.	Hazaribagh {	Karanpura . .	2,065	123,867	125,932	112,633	7,457	...
		Bokaro . .	23,931	1,514,918	1,538,849	1,478,424	50,565	7,932
		Giridih . .	10,216	818,681	828,897	762,870	53,397	...
		Jharia . .	79,110	68,895	148,005	87,992	12,822	1,009
		Ramgarh . .	16	595	601	466
	Carried over . .	115,338	2,526,946	2,642,284	2,437,405	123,741	8,941	

DIX I.

No. 2.

output of Coal and Coke.

		Coke.									
Coal despatched to coke factories.	Closing stock.	Opening stock.		Coke made.		Despatches.		Colliery consumption.		Closing stock.	
		Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	876	...	843	...	33	...	...	...
...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	43	...	...	876	...	843	...	33	...	...	...
...	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	446,998	89	1,493	760	7,941	758	8,171	25	665	66	598
32	453,249	89	1,493	760	7,941	758	8,171	25	665	66	598
...	5,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,928	63	50	253	4,916	308	4,326	8	...	...	140
52,059	12,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46,682	49	190	12	653	12	566	...	...	49	277
...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,059	72,197	112	240	285	5,569	320	5,392	8	...	49	417

Table

Analysis of figures relating to

Province.	District and mineral field.	Coal					
		Opening stock.	Raisings.	Total.	Despatches.	Colliery consumption.	Coal delivered to coking.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
	Brought forward .	115,338	2,526,946	2,642,284	2,437,405	123,741	8,941
	Man- { Jharia .	1,831,158	10,804,841	12,135,999	9,209,443	809,111	620,065
	hbum { Raniganj	170,932	905,249	1,076,181	726,958	102,207	146,697
	Palamu-Daltonganj	3,442	9,757	13,199	6,516	3,358	...
	Sambalpur-Hingir Rampur.	2,846	29,272	32,118	19,460	10,197	...
	Southal { Jainty .	4,211	8,604	86,815	69,634	13,773	...
	Parganas { Raniganj.	26,753	81,947	108,700	58,106	14,812	634
	{ Rajmahal.	200	1,788	1,988	1,988	...	...
	Total .	2,154,680	18,942,404	16,097,284	12,529,530	1,077,229	776,387
	Betul	1,280	438	1,703	618	274	...
	Chanda	7,267	142,935	150,202	109,060	28,146	...
	Chhindwara	20,611	416,708	437,319	366,962	37,214	...
	Narsingpur	1,631	71,482	73,163	64,956	7,907	...
	Yeotmal . . . . .	...	3,704	3,704	...	3,704	...
	Total	30,839	635,252	666,091	561,596	77,245	...
	Jhelum	1,065	46,961	48,046	43,416	2,305	...
	Mianwali	1,015	15,644	16,659	15,008	15	...
	Shahpur . . . . .	...	5,438	5,438	5,383	55	...
	Total	2,100	68,043	70,143	63,807	2,375	...
	Grand Total 1926 .	2,660,062	20,093,024	22,753,066	18,060,460	1,698,596	793,312

DIX I—contd.

No. 2—contd.

output of Coal and Coke.

		Coke.									
Coal despatched to coke factories.	Closing stock.	Opening stock.		Coke made.		Despatches.		Colliery consumption.		Closing stock.	
		Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.	Hard.	Soft.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
52,059	72,197	112	240	265	5,569	320	5,302	8	...	49	417
1,005,211	1,497,880	4,591	9,842	27,727	396,936	27,697	394,893	439	2,194	4,182	9,691
...	100,819	81	11,006	...	104,704	15	107,342	65	4,764	1	3,604
...	3,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35,068	...	8	...	515	...	404	...	30	...	87
...
1,057,270	1,714,138	4,784	21,094	27,992	507,724	28,032	508,031	512	6,988	4,222	13,799
...	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	27,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	3,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,057,302	2,200,698	4,873	22,587	29,628	515,665	29,633	516,202	370	7,653	4,298	14,397

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 3.

Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926.

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
COAL								
Assam	Lakhimpur	7	5	2	...	...	7	28
	Naga Hills	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
	Total	8	5	3	...	...	8	33
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	7	...	7	2	1	3	3
	Sibi Khost	4	...	4	1	...	4	4
	Total	11	...	11	3	1	7	7
Bengal	Bankura, Raniganj	4	...	4	...	...	2	3
	Birbhum	3	1	2	...	2	3	3
	Burdwan	202	184	18	9	27	203	507
	Total	209	185	24	9	29	213	513
Bihar and Orissa.	Hazaribagh—							
	Bokaro	6	5	1	...	...	5	14
	Giridih	11	5	6	...	3	7	16
	Jharia	7	5	2	1	1	6	7
	Karanpura	3	3	...	...	...	3	6
	Ramgarh	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
	Manbhum—							
	Jharia	303	189	114	17	42	279	837
	Raniganj	79	24	55	5	21	71	187
Palaman, Daltonganj	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
Sambalpur, Hingir-Rampur	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Carried over	413	234	179	24	68	374	1,020	

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 3—contd.

Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—contd.

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
			COAL—contd.					
	Brought forward	418	234	179	24	68	374	1,020
Bihar and Orissa—contd.	Sonhal Parganas—							
	Jainty	7	4	8	...	1	...	...
	Raniganj	6	5	1	...	1	6	6
	Rajmahal	9	...	9	1	3	10	10
	Total	435	243	192	25	78	390	1,036
Central Provinces.	Betul	3	...	3	...	2	2	2
	Chanda, Ballarpur	6	6	...	...	...	6	12
	Chhindwara, Pench Valley	28	11	17	3	11	27	81
	Narsinghpur, Mohpani	1	1	...	...	1	1	4
	Yeotmal	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Total	39	19	20	3	14	37	101	
Punjab.	Jhelum	17	1	16	8	5	7	9
	Mianwali	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
	Shahpur	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
Total	20	1	19	8	5	10	12	
	Grand Total (coal) for 1926	722	453	269	46	192	660	1,702
	Grand Total of preceding year.	810	474	336	65	188	659	1,532
	Difference	-88	-21	-67	-17	+4	+1	+170

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
IRON ORE.								
Burma .	Mandalay	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Northern Shan States	5	...	5	...	...	3	5
	Total	6	...	6	...	...	3	5
Bihar and Orissa	Singhbhum	7	3	4	2	1	3	4
Central Provinces.	Drug	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Iron ore)	15	3	12	3	1	6	9
	Grand Total of preceding year	13	3	10	2	2	6	8
	Difference	+2	...	+2	+1	-1	...	+1
MANGANESE ORE.								
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum	2	...	2	...	1	1	1
Bombay .	Belgaum	3	...	3	1	1	...	...
	North Kanara	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Panch Mahals	2	...	2	...	...	2	2
	Total	6	...	6	2	2	2	2

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
MANGANESE ORE—<i>contd.</i>								
Central Provinces.	Balaghat	108	2	106	10	21	4	7
	Bhandara	23	...	23	4	5	1	1
	Chhindwara	5	1	4	1	1	1	3
	Jubbulpore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	59	6	53	7	18	42	51
	Total	196	9	187	22	40	48	62
Madras	Bellary	5	...	5	3	1	2	2
	Vizagapatam	12	1	11	...	5	5	5
	Total	17	1	16	3	6	7	7
	Grand Total (Manganese ore)	221	10	211	27	49	58	72
	Grand Total of preceding year.	214	7	207	44	27	130	211
	Difference	+7	+3	+4	-17	+22	-72	-139
LEAD ORE.								
Burma	Northern Shan States	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
	Southern Shan States	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
	Yamethin	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Grand Total (Lead ore)	7	4	3	1	3	3	5
	Grand Total of preceding year.	7	3	4	4	1	3	6
	Difference . . . . .	...	+1	-1	-3	+2	..	-3

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 3—contd.

Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—contd.

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
ANTIMONIAL LEAD.								
Burma	Northern Shan States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of preceding year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SILVER.								
Burma	Northern Shan States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Silver)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of preceding year.	...	...	...	...	1	4	
	Difference	..	...	...	...	-1	-4	
GOLD.								
Bihar and Orissa	Singhbhum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Madras	Anantapur	1	1	...	...	1	1	
	Grand Total (Gold)	2	1	1	...	1	1	
	Grand Total of preceding year.	4	2	2	1	2	...	...
	Difference	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	+1	+1

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
TIN AND WOLFRAM ORE.								
Burma	Mergui	117	4	113	28	36	41	44
	Tavoy	90	3	87	19	18	43	53
	Thaton	3	...	3	2	1	3	3
	Total (Tin and Wolfram ore)	210	7	203	49	55	87	105
	Total of preceding year	204	2	202	129	42	3	3
	Difference	+6	+5	+1	-80	+13	+84	+102
CHROMITE ORE.								
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Zhob	32	...	32	...	...	8	8
	Total	34	...	34	...	...	8	8
Bihar and Orissa	Singhbhum	2	...	2	1	1	2	2
	Total (Chromite ore)	36	...	36	1	1	10	10
	Total of preceding year	39	...	39	2	...	8	8
	Difference	-3	...	-3	-1	+1	+2	+2

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
COPPER ORE.								
Burma . . .	Henzada	1	...	1	1	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Madras . . .	Nellore	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total (Copper ore) . . .	3	1	2	2	...	1	1
	Total of preceding year . .	1	...	1	...	1	1	1
	Difference	+2	+1	+1	+2	-1	...	..
COPPER MATTE.								
Burma . . .	Northern Shan States . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of preceding year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ZINC CONCENTRATES.								
Burma . . .	Northern Shan States . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of preceding year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GEMS.								
Burma . . .	Katha	2	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Total of preceding year . .	3	3	...	...	...	1	2
	Difference	-1	-1	...	...	1	-1	-2

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
Bengal	Bankura	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
			MICA.					
	Bhagalpur	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Guya	19	...	19	9	7	5	5
Bihar and Orissa.	Hazaribagh	404	37	367	123	114	106	114
	Monghyr	17	...	17	14	10	10	12
	Sambalpur	2	...	2	2	1	1	1
	Total	448	37	406	151	138	122	132
Madras	Madura	2	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Nellore	126	27	99	36	41	66	66
	Nilgiris	7	...	7	1	5	2	2
	Total	135	27	106	39	46	68	68
Rajputana	Ajmer-Merwara	22	...	22	12	8	7	7
	Grand Total (Mica)	601	64	537	202	190	197	207
	Grand Total of preceding year	571	67	504	199	163	98	102
	Difference	+30	-3	+33	+3	+27	+99	+105
			SALT.					
Punjab	Jhelum	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
	Mianwali	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Shahpur	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Total	3	2	1	...	...	3	5
	Total of preceding year	3	1	2	..	...	3	3
	Difference . . . . .	...	+1	-1	...	...	...	-3

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
Madras	Salem	5	..	3	1	..	2	2
	Total of preceding year	2	..	2	..	..	1	1
	Difference	+1	..	+1	+1	..	+1	+1
Bombay	Kaira	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Jubbulpore	2	..	2	1	..	3	4
	Grand Total (Bauxite)	3	..	3	1	1	3	4
Central Provinces.	Grand Total of preceding year	3	..	3	2	1	..	..
	Difference	..	..	..	-1	..	+3	+4
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
	Burma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Pakokku Hill Tracts	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	3	..	3	1	..	3	..
	Kurnool	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Nellore	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
Madras	Total	3	..	3	..	2	2	..

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
United Provinces.			STEATITE— <i>contd.</i>					
	Hamirpur	16	...	16	15	11	...	...
	Jhansi	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	17	...	17	15	11	...	...
	Grand Total (Steatite)	28	...	28	16	13	5	6
	Grand Total of preceding year	13	...	13	8	2	2	2
	Difference	+15	...	+15	+8	+11	+3	+4
Bihar and Orissa.			SLATE.					
	Monghyr	2	...	2	1	1	6	11
	Singhbhum	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
	Total	4	...	4	1	1	7	12
Punjab	Gurgaon	6	...	6	3	2	5	5
	Kangra	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	...	11	3	2	5	5
	Grand Total (Slate)	15	...	15	4	3	12	17
	Grand Total of preceding year	18	...	18	2	1	7	10
	Difference	-3	...	-3	+2	+2	+5	+7

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
LIMESTONE.								
Bihar and Orissa.	Hazaribagh	4	...	4	2	4	...	...
	Shahabad	11	1	10	1	1	16	16
	Singhbhum	3	...	3	...	9	1	1
	Total	18	1	17	3	7	17	17
Burma	Northern Shan States	2	...	2	...	...	2	5
Central Provinces.	Bilaspur	3	...	3	2	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	15	3	12	1	5	16	30
	Total	18	3	15	3	5	16	30
Punjab	Jhelum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
	Total	2	...	2	...	...	2	2
Grand Total (Limestone)		40	4	36	6	12	37	54
Grand Total of preceding year.		38	2	36	4	9	22	24
Difference		+2	+2	...	+2	+3	+15	+30

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 3—contd.

Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—contd.

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
IGNEOUS ROCK.								
Bengal	Birbhum	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Bihar and Orissa. {	Singhbhum	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Parganas	4	...	4	...	1	70	83
	Total	6	...	6	...	1	70	83
Bombay {	Bombay Suburban	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Colaba	4	...	4	2	...	...	...
	Total	5	...	5	2	1	...	...
Burma {	Bassain	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Thaton	6	...	6	1	...	7	15
	Total	7	...	7	2	...	7	15
	Grand Total (Igneous Rock)	19	...	19	4	2	78	99
	Grand Total of preceding year	11	2	9	10	...	...	...
Difference	+8	-2	+10	-6	+2	...	...
STONE (unspecified).								
Bihar and Orissa. {	Singhbhum	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	...	3	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
			SANDSTONE.					
Bihar and Orissa	Shahabad	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
United Provinces.	Agra	8	...	8	8	5	...	...
	Allahabad	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Banda	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	...	10	8	5	...	...
	Grand Total (Sandstone)	11	...	11	8	5	2	2
	Grand Total of preceding year.	9	...	9	7	1	...	...
	Difference	+2	...	+2	+1	+4	+2	+2
			GRAVEL.					
Bihar and Orissa.	Singbhum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay Suburban . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
United Provinces.	Allahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Gravel)	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total of preceding year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	+2	...	+2	+1	...	...	...

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
			FIRE CLAY.					
Bengal . . .	Burdwan	2	..	2	2	1	2	2
Bihar and Orissa.	Manbhun	5	..	5	1	..	..	..
	Palamanu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	6	1	5	1	..	..	..
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	3	2	1	1	1	2	4
United Provinces.	Allahabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total (Fire clay)	11	3	8	3	3	4	6
	Grand Total of preceding year	8	1	7	..	1	..	..
	Difference	+3	+2	+1	+3	+2	..	..
			CHINA, CLAY.					
Bihar and Orissa.	Bhagalpur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Singhbhum	4	..	4	..	..	4	4
	Total	5	..	5	..	..	4	4
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	2	..	2	1	1	3	6
Delhi	Delhi	4	..	4	3	2	..	..
	Grand Total (Clay China)	11	..	11	4	3	7	10
	Total of preceding year	12	1	11	5	1	..	..
	Difference	-1	-1	..	-1	+2	..	..

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
Bengal	Burdwan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of preceding year	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Difference . . . . .	..	..	..	-1	..	..	..
			CLAY.					
Madras	Kurnool	3	..	3	..	1	2	2
	Total of preceding year	5	..	5	4	2	1	1
	Difference	-2	..	-2	-4	-1	+1	+1
			BARYTES.					
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total of preceding year	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Difference	-1	..	-1	..	..	..	..
			ASBESTOS.					
Madras	Guddapah	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total of preceding year	2	..	2	..	1	..	..
	Difference	-1	..	-1	..	-1	..	..

APPENDIX I—*contd.*Table No. 3—*contd.*Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—*contd.*

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act.	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces.	Puri	1	1	..	...	...	..	..
	Chanda	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
	Grand Total (Ochre)	2	1	1	...	...	2	2
	Grand Total of preceding year.	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Difference	...	...	..	-1	-1	+2	+2
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of preceding year	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Difference	...	...	..	...	...	-1	-1
Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces.	Singhbhum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	Singhbhum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total of preceding year	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Difference	...	...	...	-1	-1	...	...

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 3—contd.

Numbers of mines opened, closed and inspected, during the year 1926—contd.

PROVINCE.	District and mineral field.	Number of mines under the scope of the Act	NUMBER OF MINES.				INSPECTIONS.	
			Worked by mechanical power.	Not worked by mechanical power.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Number of mines inspected.	Number of inspections.
Central Provinces. Madras	Bhandara	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Salem	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Corundum)	2	...	2	2	1	...	...
	Total of preceding year	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Difference	+1	...	+1	+2	...	...	...
Madras	Nellore	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Total of preceding year . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Differences	+1	...	+1	+1	+1	...	...
Rajputana	Ajmer-Merwara	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Total of preceding year . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	+1	...	+1	+1	+1	...	...
	Grand Total (Metalliferous Mines) 1926.	1,175	103	1,173	340	347	520	619
	Grand Total of preceding year.	1,201	98	1,103	439	261	299	406
Difference	-26	+5	+69	-99	+86	+221	+213	
	Grand Total (All minerals) 1926.	1,897	558	1,441	383	469	1,180	2,321
	Grand Total of preceding year.	2,011	572	1,439	504	379	958	1,936
	Difference	-124	-16	+2	-116	+90	+222	+385

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 4.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the output of the principal minerals raised from mines classed under the Indian Mines Act. The other minerals raised are gems, slate, magnesite, steatite, clay, bauxite, fuller's earth, ochre, barytes, apatite, asbestos, corundum and stone.

Year.	Coal.	Manga- nese ore.	Mica.	Lime- stone.	Salt.	Gold.	Copper ore.	Wolfram ore.	Iron ore.	Chro- mite ore.	Tin ore.	Lead ore.	Silver.
	Tons.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Tons.	Troyozs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Troy ozs.
1917	17,326,384	497,052	35,826	32,340	152,542	22,991	20,108	3,966	178,303	17,266	162	...	1,281
1918	19,847,039	415,357	51,572	131,451	159,513	19,916	3,619	3,809	115,890	24,030	602	3	1,109
1919	21,759,727	420,194	41,683	140,610	174,974	11,191	32,756	2,905	101,322	14,067	701	2½	783
1920	17,082,711	582,636	44,066	161,340	181,092	13,045	28,167	1,733½	146,472	33,123	1,056	128,908	2,670,595
1921	18,358,934	284,254	29,470	224,222	123,084	10,108	32,560	884½	286,190	27,727	1,032	141,089½	3,555,640
1922	18,168,988	392,322	30,089	140,507	187,167	8,368	30,764	042	240,383	19,695	1,080	172,018	4,206,138
1923	18,768,967	546,376	31,005	236,161	113,700	1,510	6,550	872	292,083	25,238	1,021	245,925	4,844,043
1924	20,256,034	668,331	40,529	513,333	159,918	3,046	39	739	430,905	27,850	1,627	310,238	5,287,960
1925	19,969,041	710,347	45,383	614,232	125,360	288	...	772½	522,376	21,236	2,307	321,854	4,931,569
1926	20,093,024	687,099	41,451	327,222	122,301	1,053	9,508	751	600,363	16,465	2,563	362,904	5,103,705

Table No. 5.

The following table shows the amount of coal raised, the average number of persons working daily and the death-rates during the years 1917 to 1926 in respect of coal mines under the Indian Mines Act :—

Year.	Amount of coal raised.	Average number of persons work- ing daily below and above ground.	Number of deaths below and above ground.	Death-rates.	
				Per 1,000,000 tons raised.	Per 1,000 persons working daily below and above ground.
1917	Tons. 17,326,384	153,688	163	9.41	1.06
1918	19,847,039	176,269	197	9.93	1.12
1919	21,759,727	190,052	200	11.95	1.37
1920	17,082,711	175,943	172	10.07	0.98
1921	18,358,934	190,647	257	13.09	1.35
1922	18,168,988	184,355	209	11.50	1.13
1923	18,768,967	182,601	332	17.69	1.82
1924	20,256,034	197,088	230	11.35	1.23
1925	19,969,041	173,140	186	9.31	1.07
1926	20,093,024	170,628	171	8.51	1.00

APPENDIX I—contd.

Table No. 6.

Aggregate horse power and purpose for use of electric motors installed both on the surface and underground at coal mines under the Indian Mines Act.

Coalfield.	Horse power on surface.					Horse power below ground.					Total horse power of motors installed.	
	Winding.	Ventilation.	Haulage.	Coal winding or screening.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Haulage.	Pumping.	Portable machinery.	Miscellaneous.		Total.
Assam . . . . .	...	...	160	...	08	258	...	...	...	...	...	258
Bokaro . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	80	60	60
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	160	16	...	150	326	99	660	60	...	819	1,145
Giridih . . . . .	...	120	...	110	220	450	337	2,088	30	2	2,452	2,902
Jharia	2,655	872	2,381	357	4,089	10,004	4,640	14,155	2,436	341	21,572	31,576
Karanpura . . . . .	...	...	125	35	144	304	...	215	...	...	215	519
Raniganj	2,802	979	700	157	212	4,850	3,613	7,635	1,970	20	13,238	18,068
Total	5,457	1,831	3,382	659	4,863	16,192	8,689	24,778	4,496	393	33,356	54,548

Table No. 7.

Number of Mines under the Indian Mines Act, where electric power is used, and the aggregate horse power of electric motors installed.

Province.	Minerals worked.						Total horse power of motors installed.
	Coal.		Silver-Lead.		Sundry Minerals.		
	Number of mines.	Horse power.	Number of mines.	Horse power.	Number of mines.	Horse power.	
Assam	2	258	...	...	...	...	258
Bengal	47	14,690	...	...	1	50	14,740
Bihar and Orissa	59	38,455	...	...	...	...	38,455
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	286	286
Burma . . . . .	...	...	2	2,929	8	418	3,347
Central Provinces	3	1,145	...	...	5	299	1,444
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	110	110
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	841	841
Total	111	54,548	3	2,929	13	1,504	59,981

APPENDIX I—*concl'd.*

Table No. 8.

Number and type of coal-cutting machines at work in Coal Mines under the Indian Mines Act.

Maker.	British.	American.	Chain.	Bar.	Percussive.	Power.			Total number of machines.
						Electricity.		Compressed air.	
						A. C.	D. C.		
Goodman . . . . .	..	46	46	...	...	18	28	..	46
Hardiax	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6
Mavor and Coulson	54	...	1	53	...	45	...	9	54
Siskol	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Sullivan . . . . .	...	18	18	...	...	18	...	...	18
Total	62	64	65	53	8	81	28	17	126

Jharia coal-field 66 machines }
 Raniganj coal-field 54 ,, } Total number of sqn are feet
 Central Provinces coal-field 6 ,, } undercut 6,076,352.

Table No. 9.

Number of mechanical ventilators in use at Coal Mines under the Indian Mines Act.

Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
12	14	29	10	1	66

Table No. 10.

Number of safety lamps in use at Coal Mines under the Indian Mines Act.

Assam.	Baluchistan.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces	Punjab.	Total.
1,789	6	7,575	5,314	971	4	15,659

1,157 were locked by screws, 8,012 by lead rivets, and 6,490 by magnetic means.

APPENDIX II.
ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

Table No. 1.
List of Fatal Accidents during the year 1926.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
EXPLOSIONS AND IGNITIONS OF FIRE-DAMP—(6 deaths).						
1	15th February, 7-30 A.M.	Kongon mine, Kongon P. O., Assam.	Nazira Coal Co., Ld.	Mohan, (m.), 33, Coal-cutter.	Coal	A working place had been fenced on account of the presence of firedamp. In spite of being warned against entering the place deceased went in carrying an open light. He ignited a small accumulation of firedamp and sustained burns which later caused death. Inspection and inquiry made.
2	22nd March, 8 P.M.	Kuardih mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Kuardih Coal Co., Ld.	Pani Baurin, (f), 33, Labourer.	Coal	In a mine where the use of safety-lamps was not considered necessary three persons entered a working place with a naked light and ignited an accumulation of firedamp. They all received injuries from burns, and one of them subsequently died. After the accident safety-lamps were introduced in the workings concerned. Inspection and inquiry made.
3	24th April, 8-30 A.M.	Aldih mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	Aldih Coal Co., Ld.	Khudiram Gowals, (m.), 30, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased, carrying an open lamp, entered a narrow gallery which was being driven through a fault, and ignited an accumulation of firedamp. He received severe burns from which he died four days later. The gallery should have been examined with a safety lamp before the commencement of the shift. Inspection and inquiry made.
4	10th December, 9 A.M.	Kongon mine, Kongon P. O., Assam.	Nazira Coal Co., Ld.	Kuar Hembrom, (m.), 40; Domi Morandi, (m.), 30, Labourers.	Coal	The deceased were sitting in a roadway a few feet from where an isolation stopping was being repaired. Firedamp issuing from behind the stopping became ignited by their open lamps, and they received extensive burns which caused death. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES.						
(a) Falls of roof—(53 deaths).						
5	4th January, 10-30 A.M.	Burra-Golai mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	Balooch Makrani, (m.), 50 ; Malong Makrani, (m.), 45, <i>Labourers.</i>	Coal	Whilst a number of men were at work in an 'opening' or 'chamber' a mass of coal fell from a 'slip' in the roof causing the death of two persons and injuries to two others. Inspection and inquiry made.
6	7th January, 7-30 A.M.	Sitalpur mine, Diahergarh P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Kebal Queri, (m.) 22, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Deceased went behind a fence in a depillaring area. He was struck by a block of roof-stone, 6' x 5' x 2', which fell from a height of 10 feet. He died three hours later. Inspection and inquiry made.
7	8th January, 12 A.M.	Bagdigi mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Villiers Limited	Maharathi Kurmi, (m.), 30, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Deceased was killed by an unexpected fall of roof stone, 2½ feet thick, over an area of about 2,800 sq. feet. The roof was insufficiently timbered. Inspection and inquiry made.
8	28th January, 7-45 A.M.	Chanch mine, Barakar P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Lodhu Manjhi (m.), 20, Kardar Manjhi, (m.), 40, <i>Coal-cutters ;</i> Bebi Mejhian, (f.) 15, Buthi Mejhian, (f.), 16, Sukdradini Mejhian, (f.), 36, <i>Coal-carriers.</i> Babulal Bauri, (m.), 40, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	The deceased had gone through a fence in order to rob coal, when a mass of roofstone, about 20' x 5' x 1' thick, accompanied by a quantity of overhanging coal, fell from a height of about 10 feet, killing them all instantly. Inspection and inquiry made (See Report, page 16)
9	28th January 10 P.M.	Kajora mine, Ondal P. O., Bengal.	Guzdar Kajora Coal Co.	Babulal Bauri, (m.), 40, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Deceased was standing on a bench of coal, 5 feet high, and was taking down roof coal when a mass of coal, 3' x 2' x 1' 8" fell on him from a height of 7 feet. He sustained injuries to which he succumbed two months later. Inspection and inquiry made.

10	30th January, 8-30 P. M.	Sutikdih mine, Pathardih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Sutikdih Coal Co., Ld.	Oothi Baurin, (f.), 20, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Two miners and deceased were working in a gallery, when a mass of coal, 6' x 4' x 1', fell from between concealed 'slips' in the roof at a height of 7 feet. Deceased sustained serious injuries and died four days later. One of the miners was seriously injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
11	13th February 5-30 A. M.	Parbelia Mine,, Dishergarh P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	Moni Mejhian, (f.), 40, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Whilst deceased was loading coal in a gallery a mass of roof-coal, 7' x 6' x 1' thick, fell without warning from a height of 7 feet killing her instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
12	14th February, 8-30 P. M.	Surangi Mine, Tiarl P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	F. F. Chrestien & Co., Ld.	Horil Kandu, (m.), 35, Miner.	Mica	Deceased, whilst sitting in an incline driven from an Open-cast working, was struck by a piece of stone, 8' x 8' x 1' which fell from the roof a height of 5 feet. He was fatally injured. If an efficient examination of the roof had been made by the subordinate officials the loose stone would have been detected and the accident avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
13	11th March, 8 P. M.	Lodna Mine, Jharla P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ld.	Fabi Domni, (f.), 31, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Whilst a miner and his wife were at work in a gallery 6½ feet high and 12 feet wide, a mass of stone, 15' x 4' x 4' thick, fell from the roof. Both were injured and the woman subsequently died. Inspection and inquiry made.
14	17th March, 1 P. M.	Bhowra Mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Eastern Coal Co., Ld.	Bahadur Bhuiya, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased and another man were robbing roof coal in a gallery which had been fenced to prevent access, a mass of coal, 21' x 14' x 2' 6" fell from the roof, a height of 6 feet. Deceased was killed instantly and the other man received serious injuries. Inspection and inquiry made.
15	9th April, 12-30 A. M.	Sodepur (9 and 10 Pits) Mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	Mungal Bauri, (m.), 24, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was loading coal into a tub a mass of roof-coal, 3' x 3' x 9" thick, fell on him from a height of 14 feet, inflicting injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
16	18th April, 10 P. M.	Gararia Mine, Bansjora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Gopiram Ramchun- der.	Ramu Pujhar, (m.), 23, Coal-cutter. Mungia Kamin, (f.), 26, Coal-cutter.	Coal	For reasons unknown the deceased entered a gallery which had been fenced off on account of danger. They were killed, by a mass of roof coal, 6' x 4' x 2' 6", which fell from a height of 8 feet. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—contd.						
(a) Falls of roof—(53 deaths)—contd.						
17.	29th April, 1 A. M.	Alkusa South Mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa	Rancegunge Coal Association, Ltd.	Gobind Mahato, (m.), 30, Coal-cutter.	Coal	After a shot had been fired in the roof coal of a gallery, deceased entered the place while the sirdar was testing the roof. He was killed by coal, 10' x 7' x 1' which fell from a height of 9 feet. Deceased should not have entered, or have been allowed to enter the place until, it had been passed as safe by the sirdar. Inspection and inquiry made.
18	5th May, 3 P. M.	Wagon Mine, Tavoy, P. O., Burma.	Burma Finance & Mining Co., Ltd.	Roobthor, (m.), 34, Labourer.	Tin	Deceased, having entered an abandoned adit, was working in it with a pick, when a mass of ground fell from the roof and inflicted injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
19	7th May, 11 A. M.	Amrasini Mine, Dharhara P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Ambler's Slate & Stone Co., Ltd.	Sautokhi Gon, (m.), 21, Driller.	Slate	Whilst deceased was at work in a gallery he was struck by a slab of slate, 5' x 3' x 1', which fell from a height of 20 feet. He was killed instantly and two other persons were seriously injured. Had the roof been more efficiently examined, the accident might have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
20	15th May 1-30 A. M.	Joyramdanga Mine Asansol P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Bhatu Nayhi, (m.), 45, Coal-cutter.	Coal	In a pillar extraction area deceased passed through a fence and was fatally injured by a small quantity of coal which fell from a height of 12 feet. This accident would not have occurred if deceased had not passed beyond the fence. Inspection and inquiry made.
21	23rd May, 7 A. M.	Victoria mine, Kulti P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Joymandan Tewary, (m.), 25, Munshi.	Coal	Whilst deceased was attempting to rescue another person who had been injured by a fall of roof whilst robbing coal in a fenced-off area, he was fatally injured by a second fall of roof. A third person was slightly injured whilst running away. This accident would not have occurred had the injured person not gone through a fence. Inspection and inquiry made.

22	25th May, 2 P.M.	Borjan mine, Kongon P. O., Assam.	Nazira Coal Co., Ld.	Sitarsaha, (m.), 30, Timberman.	Coal	Deceased, whilst setting timber in the face of a level, was struck by a piece of stone, 5' x 2'-6" x 9", which fell from the roof—a height of 8 feet. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
23	28th May, 12-35 P.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Bhim Singh, (m.), 20, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	Whilst timbering operations were in progress a fall of ground took place. Deceased was struck by the fall and killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
24	27th June, 2 A.M.	New Baraboni mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	New Baraboni Coal Concern.	Durga Maujhi, (m.), 24, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased went through a fence to rob coal from a pillar. He was severely injured by a piece of roof stone, 2' x 1'-6" x 4", which fell from a height of 8 feet. He died 5 days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
25	30th June, 3 P.M.	Eklehra mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Amalgamated Coal- fields, Ld.	Muhammad Ali Khan, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased, contrary to orders, passed through a fence with the object of loading coal which had just been blasted. A fall of roof occurred and he was seriously injured. He died within an hour. Inspection and inquiry made.
26	3rd July, 3-30 A.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Low Lee, (m.), 19, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	During the operation of timbering a drive deceased was standing on a staging, 5 feet high, and barring down rock from the roof. He was struck on the forehead by a piece of rock, and sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
27	6th July, 8-15 P.M.	Seebpore mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld.	Parbati Kolin, (f.), 35, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Whilst deceased was at work in a pillaring area she was injured by a piece of stone, 1'-8" x 1'-6" x 1" thick, which fell from a height of 15 feet. She died shortly afterwards. Inspection and inquiry made.
28	13th July, 3-30 P.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Gangadhar, (m.), 31, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	Deceased was barring down roof-stone in a rise after a blast, when a fall of ground occurred. He sustained injuries which afterwards proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
29	23rd July, 2 A.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Law San, (m.), 22, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	Deceased was engaged in timbering a drive, when a mass of ore came away in front of the spiling. He was fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
30	26th July, 12-30 A.M.	Ramnagar mine, Kulti P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Iron Co., Ld.	Dakhu Manjhi, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was at work in a gallery, 8 feet high and 9 feet wide, he was killed by a mass of coal 5' x 2' x 18" thick, which fell from a "slip" in the roof. Inspection and inquiry made.
31	4th September, 12 NOON.	Bhowra mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Eastern Coal Co., Ld.	Heloo Bauri, (m.), 45, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased and other miners were robbing coal from the roof in a working 7 feet high, deceased was struck by a mass of coal, 16' x 8' x 8", which fell from the roof and killed him instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial Number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, age, sex, and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—contd.						
(a) Falls of roof—(53 deaths)—contd.						
32	10th September, 8-45 A.M.	Loyabad mine, Bansjora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Shamna Kole, (m.), 30, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased, whilst cutting coal in a gallery, was struck by a mass of coal, 10' x 7' x 4', which fell from the roof—a height of 6 feet. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
33	10th September, 1 P.M.	Bansdeopur mine, Knsunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bansdeopur Coal Co., Ld.	Thulu Kora, (m.), 25, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was cutting coal at the face of a gallery and had undermined a stone band, 2' thick. A piece of the band, 5' x 4' fell on his back from a height of 7 feet. He sustained spinal injuries to which he succumbed twelve days later. Had deceased obeyed the sirdar's orders and dressed down the stone band before he commenced work, the accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
34	11th September, 12-15 P.M.	Chatabar mine, Mugma P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Chatabar Colliery, Ld.	Balak Manjhi, (m.), 28, Peran Manjhi, (m.), 30, Coal-cutters.	Coal	The deceased were killed in a dopillaring area by roof stone, 12' x 9' x 22', which fell from a height of 6 feet. If the props under the stone had been properly set, the accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
35	28th September, 10 A.M.	Lodna mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodna Colliery Co., (1920) Ld.	Mukundo Dome, (m.), 21, Coal-cutter. Rajan: Kamar, (m.), 42, Carpenter.	Coal	Whilst at work in a place where pillars of coal were being extracted the deceased were struck by a piece of stone 5'-6" x 4'-6" x 2', which fell from the roof—a height of 7 feet. Mukundo was killed instantly and Rajani was fatally injured. Had the place been adequately timbered the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.

36	1st October, 12 P.M.	Angarpathra mine, Katragarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Union Coal Co., Ltd	Manick Kamar, (m.), 23, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased, whilst robbing coal from the corner of a pillar in a fenced gallery, was struck by a piece of stone, 4' x 2'-6" x 1'-6", which fell from the roof—a height of 6 feet. He was fatally injured. Had deceased remained in his allotted working place the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
37	7th October, 10 A.M.	Serampur mine, Giridih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Rail- way.	Gnhi Mullah, (m.), 30, Timber Mistry.	Coal	Whilst deceased was setting timber in a gallery he was struck by a mass of coal, 6' x 4' x 9", which fell from the roof—a height of 10 feet. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
38	9th October, 3 A.M.	Sripur mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Anrit Singh, (m.), 37, Labourer.	Coal	After setting props in a dopillaring section of a mine deceased sat down near the props. A small piece of stone fell upon him from the roof, 16 feet above. He sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
39	9th October, 11-30 P.M.	Sodepur (9 and 10 Pits) mine, Sitapur P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Girish Bauri, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased went into a fenced gallery and was killed by roof coal, 20' x 12' x 1'-8", which fell from a height of 10 feet. He should not have gone through a fence into a dangerous place. Inspection and inquiry made.
40	26th October, 5 P.M.	Jharia Khas mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	Manu Panika, (m.), 30, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased entered a gallery in which two shots had been fired before the gallery had been examined by the shot-firer. He was killed by a mass of stone, 10' x 4' x 9", which fell from the roof—a height of 22 feet. Deceased should not have entered the place until the shot-firer had declared the place to be safe. Inspection and inquiry made.
41	18th November, 7-30 A.M.	Mahakali mine, Chanda P. O., Central Provinces.	Hajeebhoy Laljee & Co.	Benu Mahar, (m.), 35, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst engaged in filling a basket with coal in an underground gallery deceased was struck on the back by a piece of roof coal, 9' x 6' x 3" which fell from a height of about 9 feet. His injuries proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
42	2nd December, 3-45 P.M.	Narsamda mine, Asansol P. O., Bengal.	Seetarampore Coal Co., Ltd.	Khela Manjhi, (m.), 38, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was cutting roof coal in a seam, 8'-9" high a piece of coal and stone fell on his pick. The handle of the pick was driven into his throat, and he died three days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
43	3rd December, 5 A.M.	Joyramdauga mine, Asansol P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Sami Mojhian, (f.), 20, Labourer.	Coal	Deceased passed through a fence, and whilst loading coal, was killed by a fall of roof stone. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.
List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—contd.						
(a) Falls of roof—(53 deaths)—concl'd.						
44	4th December, 2-30 A.M.	Burra-Golai Mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	Sherbahadur Shetri, (m.), 26, Coal-cutter.	Coal	A mass of roof-coal, 9' x 9' x 9", fell from a height of 6 feet in an 'opening' or 'chamber'. Deceased, an experienced miner, thinking he was in a safe position, disregarded the sirdar's warning and was struck down and killed. Inspection and inquiry made.
45	7th December, 2-30 A.M.	Sripur mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Baktar Passi, (m.), 53, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was loading coal under unsupported roof on the edge of a goaf he was killed instantly by a mass of stone, 7' x 5' x 6", which fell from a height of 16 feet. The Sirdar should not have instructed deceased to load the coal until the roof had been supported. Inspection and inquiry made.
46	8th December, 11-30 P.M.	Mudidih mine, Sijua P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Sahidan Bibi (f.), 16, Batani Chamarin, (f.), 35, Coal-carriers.	Coal	Whilst a number of persons were loading roof coal which had been blasted down an hour previously a mass of roof coal 19' x 10' x 2'-9", fell from a 'slip' at a height of 17 feet. Sahidan was killed instantly and Batani sustained injuries to which she succumbed four days later. Another person was seriously injured. The Inspector considered that if the full section of roof coal had been taken down in one instead of several "lifts", and the extraction of the roof coal kept close to the back of the galleries, the accident would probably have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
47	15th December, 5-45 P.M.	Bhagaband mine, Jharis P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Borra Coal Co., Ltd.	Khagu Meah, (m.), 29, Coal-cutter.	Coal	As deceased was cutting coal from a seam 7 feet thick in a depillering area, a piece of coal fell knocking out two props and releasing a piece of roof stone 5' x 4' x 6". He was severely injured by the falling stone and died an hour later. Inspection and inquiry made.
48	26th December, 3 A.M.	Khoodia mine, Mugma P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Khoodia Coal Co.	Lakhu Manjhi, (m.), 22, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst cutting coal in a gallery deceased was fatally injured by a mass of stone, 2' 9" x 1' 3" x 6", which fell from a height of 9 feet. The gallery had been fenced to prevent persons working in it, but deceased broke down the fence. Inspection and inquiry made.

(b) Falls of side—(69 deaths).

49	4th January, 8-30 A.M.	Naungthakhaw mine, Namtu P. O. Burma.	Burma Corporation Ld.	Maung Shin, (m.), 42, Aungtha, (m.), 18, Cartmen.	Iron Ore	In an open quarry a gang of four persons undercut a face of ore about 11 feet high. A mass of ore about one ton fell upon them, killing two of them and injuring a third. If the ground had been worked from the top downwards the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
50	7th January, 12 noon.	Square No 16 W mine (Kodarma Forest) Kodarma P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	F. F. Chretien & Co., Ld.	Gokul Rajwar, (m.), 18, Labourer.	Mica	Deceased, while working in a prospecting pit, 8 feet deep, was buried by a mass of rock and earth, 4' x 3'—6" x 2', which fell from a height of 4 feet. He was suffocated. Inspection and inquiry made.
51	8th January, 11 A.M.	Bhaugia mine, Japla P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Sone Valley Port- land Cement Co., Ld.	Kodu Mania, (s.), 40, Sub-contractor.	Limestone	Deceased was sitting near the foot of a slope in a quarry whilst men employed by him were removing over burden above. In trying to avoid a block of stone which rolled down from above he sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
52	9th January, 3 P.M.	Hsaikhao mine	Burma Corporation Ld.	Shin Chang, (m.), 17, Labourer.	Do.	A narrow wall of soft earth and rock had been left for measurement purposes in a quarry. Deceased working was in the neighbourhood of the wall when a portion of it, measuring about one cubic foot fell from a height of six feet and struck him inflicting injuries which proved fatal about six weeks afterwards. It is better to take accurate levels with a levelling instrument. Where this cannot well be done measurement pillars should not exceed six feet in height. Inspection and inquiry made.
53	26th January, 12 Noon.	Gopalichuck west mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar & Orissa.	Gopalichuck Co., Ld.	Fadhu Chamer, (m.), 20, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased left his working place and went into a fenced-off and dangerous area. Whilst he was robbing loose coal from the corner of a pillar he was killed by a fall of some 16 tons of coal. Inspection and inquiry made.
54	26th January, 5-30 A.M.	Bansdeopur mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bansdeopur Co., Ld.	Joyram Gope, (m.), 32, Sinker.	Do.	Whilst at work at the bottom of a sinking shaft, deceased appears to have been struck on the head by a piece of stone, which presumably fell from the side of the shaft. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
55	17th February, 4 P.M.	Mokpalin mine, Mokpalin P. O., Burma.	Public Works Department. (Government of Burma.)	Tau Shew, (m.), 38, Labourer.	Granite	A block of loose stone, 2'-6" x 1'-6" x 6", was being dislodged from the top of a quarry face, 17 feet high. As the stone fell, deceased ran to the foot of the face in order to remove a sleeper. The stone struck him on the head, inflicting an injury from which he died on the following day. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
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FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—contd.

(b) Falls of Side—(69 deaths)—contd.

56	21st February, 7 A. M.	Karapur mine, Suramangalam P. O., Madras.	Magnesite Sydcate Ld.	Kuppa Goundan, (m.), 25, Labourer.	Magnesite	Whilst removing spoil deceased was struck by a slab of stone, 1' x 1' x 6", which slid down the spoil heap from a height of about 10 feet. He sustained a compound fracture of the leg and afterwards died in hospital. Inspection and inquiry made.
57	3rd March, 4-45 P.M.	Ekra Khas mine, Bansjora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Maharaja of Cos- simbazar.	Jaffar Ali Meah, (m.), 35, Sirdar.	Coal	Whilst deceased was dressing some roof coal in a gallery 9 feet high, he was struck on the head by a piece of coal 6" x 4" x 3", which fell from a part of the side near the roof. He was fatally injured. If he had used the ladder provided, the accident might have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
58	14th March, 1-30 A.M.	Chandametta mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Fench Valley Coal Co., Ld.	Mohammad Jan, (m.), 30, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst engaged in dressing the face of a gallery after blasting deceased was struck and injured by falling Coal. He died two months later. Inspection and inquiry made.
59	4th March, 5-15 P.M.	Bhaakajuri mine, Asansol P. O., Bengal.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Bup Bai Tell, (m.), 30, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Deceased went through a fence and entered a goaf to rob coal, when a mass of overhanging coal, 5'-6" x 3' x 1'-6", fell on him, killing him instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
60	16th March, 10 A.M.	West Chanch mine, Nirahaohati P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	M. G. Dutt	Kedar Bauri, (m.), 40, Sinker.	Coal	Whilst deceased was loading stone at the bottom of a sinking shaft, he was struck and fatally injured by a small piece of stone which fell from the side of the shaft. Inspection and inquiry made.
61	27th March, 3-15 P.M.	Goneehganj mine, Mugma, P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Suitable Coal Co.	Dinn Bai, (m.), 45, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was cutting coal at the face of a quarry when a mass of stone and coal, 8' x 5' x 1'-6" thick, fell from a height of 12 feet burying him and inflicting injuries which afterwards proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.

62	1st April, 4-30 P.M.	Benahir mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Standard Coal Co., Ld.	Baburam Kurmi, (m.), 55, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was loading coal which had been brought down by a shot in the side of a pillar, a piece of coal, weighing about 2 cwts., which had been loosened by the shot, fell from a height of about 20 feet and, striking him on the head, killed him instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
63	1st April, 5-30 P.M.	Bhugutdih mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., Ld.	Hagru Bilaspuri, (m.), 20, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was cutting coal from the side of a pillar, when a piece of coal, 1' x 1' x 1', fell from the side at a height of 7 feet, causing bodily injuries. Peritonitis supervened, and he died nine days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
64	11th April, 4-30 A.M.	Amlabad mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Eastern Coal Co., Ld.	Mohan Bauri, (m.), 18, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased, contrary to orders, entered a gallery where some roof coal was being dressed. He was struck by a mass of coal, 3' x 2' x 2', which fell from a height of 8 feet. He was struck and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
65	18th April, 4 P.M.	Bichway mine, Sikandra P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Karanpura Mica Works.	Karu Singh, (m.), 22; Baru Singh, (m.), 21; Ph. kir Gope, (m.), 28, Labourers.	Mica	While at work in an open excavation the deceased were buried by a mass of earth, 35' x 15' x 5', which fell from the side. They were suffocated. Had the sides of the excavation been properly sloped the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made. (<i>See Report, page 17</i>).
66	14th April, 1-15 P.M.	New Baraboni mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	New Baraboni Coal Concern.	Chandramoni Ma- hara, (f.), 30, Coal-carrier.	Coal	A miner and his female carrier went through a fence and were engaged in robbing coal when a mass of coal, weighing about 18 tons, fell from the side of a pillar. The woman sustained fatal injuries. Inspection and inquiry made.
67	29th April, 11 A.M.	Kurkend mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Sudamdih Co., Ld.	Joti Punjabi, (m.), 30, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst two workmen were cutting holes in the sides at the bottom of a shaft for the purpose of fixing protection boards a piece of stone fell from the side of the shaft. One of them was killed instantly, and the other was seriously injured through being struck with the stone. Inspection and inquiry made.
68	4th May, 4-30 P.M.	Damagurria mine, Kulti P. O., Bengal.	Damagurria Co., Ld.	Babulal Mahato, (m.), 55; Meghulal Mahato, (m.), 50, Coal-cutters.	Coal	During a storm two miners took shelter under overhanging coal in a quarry. A mass of coal, 30' x 10' x 3', fell and killed them instantly. If the simple precaution of preventing the sides of the quarry to overhang had been taken, the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—contd.						
<i>(b) Falls of side—(69 deaths)—contd.</i>						
69	12th May, 2 A.M.	Joba mine, Joba P. O., Bengal.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Bohari Lal Singh, (m.), 23, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst a number of miners were engaged in widening a gallery, a mass of overhanging coal and stone, 20' x 6' x 2' thick, fell causing the death of one person and serious injuries to two others. If the overhanging coal had been spragged the accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
70	19th May, 1 P.M.	Bhulanbarace mine, Pathardih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bhulanbarace Coal Co., Ld.	Mahendi Thakur, (m.), 45, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was standing on a ladder and dressing the side of a pillar 20 feet high when a piece of falling coal struck the ladder. He overbalanced, fell to the floor and was killed instantly. If more care had been exercised the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
71	18th May, 4 P.M.	Rajgaon mine, Pakur P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Rajgaon Stone Co., Ld.	Bhadra Rai, (m.), 35, Quarry-man	Stone	While deceased was at work in a stone quarry earth and stone, some 3 tons in weight, fell off a face, 6 feet high and rolled on to him. He died from internal injuries four hours later. If the side of the quarry had not been undercut the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
72	19th May, 3 P.M.	Burra-Golsai mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ld.	Shajman Makrani, (m.), 30, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst deceased was at work in an 'opening' or 'chamber' 20 feet high a mass of coal and stone, weighing about 60 lbs., fell upon him from the roof. He sustained fatal injuries. Inspection and inquiry made.
73	25th May, 4 A.M.	Barace mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Coal Co., Ld.	Sita Bai, (f.), 18, Coal-carrier.	Coal	As deceased was loading coal into a tub, a piece of coal, 2' x 9' x 9", fell from the side at a height of 15 feet. She received injuries from which she died a few hours later. If the side has been carefully tested, the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
74	7th none, 1-30 P.M.	Chitchoorbill mine, Churulisa P. O., Bengal.	D. N. Chowdhury & others.	Jiban Bauri, (m.), 55, Miner.	Fire clay	Deceased was undercutting the side of a quarry when he was killed by a fall of overburden, 6' x 3' x 1' 6", from a height of 5 feet. Inspection and inquiry made.

75	11th June, 3 A.M.	Budroochuck mine, Sijua P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Budroochuck Coal Mining Co., Ltd.	Nankoo Singh, (m.), 42, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was robbing coal from the side of a gallery when coal weighing about 5 tons fell off a 'slip' from a height of 8 feet. He received injuries from which he died two and a half hours later. Inspection and inquiry made.
76	22nd June, 2 P.M.	Yinyein mine, Yinyein P. O., Burma.	Ibrahim Contractor	Rajan, (m.), 20, Miner.	Stone	Deceased was killed by a fall of side in a quarry.
77	29th July, 8 A.M.	Ialand (Yemen) mine, Mergui P. O., Burma.	Mergui Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.	Bhasee Bhuttee, (m.), 42, Labourer.	Tin	A gang of eight coolies was at work in an open-cut near the foot of a steep face of soft ground when an extensive fall of side occurred. Deceased was buried and suffocated. Inspection and inquiry made.
78	30th July, 12 noon.	Kurhurbaree mine, Girdih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Railway	Manbarhan Telhi, (m.), 28, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was cutting coal from a pillar under extraction he was struck by a mass of coal, 5' x 4' x 1', which fell prematurely from the side at a height of 4 feet. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
79	31st July, 12 noon.	Highfield mine, Paudaveswar P. O., Bengal.	Highfield Collieries, Ltd.	Mohasing Bilaspuria, (m.), 34, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased passed through a fence into a disused gallery and was fatally injured by a fall of coal from the corner of a pillar. Inspection and inquiry made.
80	6th August, 3-30 P.M.	Benabir mine, Jharis P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	Ram Deo Chamar, (m.), 40, Coal-cutter.	Coal	After blasting had been done a coal-cutter returned to his working place before it had been examined and declared to be safe. A mass of coal, weighing about 4 cwt., fell on him from a height of 20 feet. He sustained injuries to which he succumbed shortly afterwards. Had the place been properly examined by competent person the weakness would have been detected. Inspection and inquiry made.
81	22nd August, 5-30 A.M.	Lodna mine, Jharis P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Budhai Kotri, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased levered down a large slab of coal from the face of a pillar under extraction. He failed to stand clear and was struck by the coal and killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
m 82	1st September, 7-30 A.M.	Serampur mine, Girdih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Railway	Jiboo Meah, (m.), 40, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was loading coal from a pillar under extraction he was struck and fatally injured by a mass of coal, 12' x 9' x 4', which fell from the side. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—contd.						
(b) Falls of side—(69 deaths)—contd.						
83	1st September, 10-30 A.M.	Bararce mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Prem Bai, (f.), 20, Coal-carrier. Darjan Nunia, (m.), 19; Pahlad Gara, (m.), 21; Dhan Ram Teli, (m.), 26, Coal-cutters.	Coal	Whilst the deceased were loading roof-coal which had been blasted on the previous shift a mass of side coal 40' x 20' x 6'-8" thick, fell upon them from a pronounced joint. Three of them were killed instantly, and the fourth died within a few hours. Inspection and inquiry made.
84	10th September, 1 P.M.	Gobardaha mine, Domchauch P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	F. F. Chrestien & Co., Ltd.	Bhola Chamar, (m.), 25; Jhari Chamar, (m.), 18, Drillers. Bhatni Chamarin, (f.), 16, Labourer.	Mica	Whilst three miners were at work in an open excavation they were killed by a mass of rock, 11' x 10' x 2', which fell from the side. Inspection and inquiry made. (See Report, page 17).
85	17th September, 8 A.M.	Khas Joyrampur mine, Jharua P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Khengarji Trikoo & Co.	Bahura Bilaspuri, (f.), 24, Coal-carrier.	Coal	A miner and his wife left their allotted working place and went into a fenced area to load loose coal. Whilst trying to avoid a mass of coal which fell from the side deceased fell and sustained internal injuries to which she succumbed about a month later. Inspection and inquiry made.
86	23rd September, 2 P.M.	Ningah mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Andhi Meak, (m.), 40, Sinking Sirdar.	Coal	Whilst at work at the bottom of shaft, 800 feet deep, and in process of sinking, deceased was struck on the head and fatally injured by a piece of stone which fell from the side. Inspection and inquiry made.
87	25th September, 4 A.M.	Methani mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	Aldih Coal Co., Ltd.	Lakhi Mejhian, (f.), 35, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst loading coal blasted down from the roof of a gallery deceased was killed by a mass of coal, 4' x 2' x 8', which fell upon her from the side. Inspection and inquiry made.

88	26th September, 10-30 A.M.	Kalonta mine, Tavoy P. O., Burma.	Burma Finance and Mining Co., Ltd.	Mg. Po Thi, (m.), 25 ; Mg. Po See, (m.), 32, Tributers.	Tin	Presumably for the purpose of examining a quartz leader the deceased went into an open cut, 11 feet deep. A mass of ground weighing several tons came away from the side burying the deceased. They were suffocated. Inspection and inquiry made.
89	29th September, 1-30 P.M.	Bhalgora mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	Bharasa Chauhan, (m.) 42, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased passed through a fence and was robbing coal from the side of a pillar when a mass of coal, 3' x 1' 6" x 1' 6", fell on him from a 'slip'. He succumbed to his injuries fourteen hours later. Inspection and inquiry made.
90	3rd October, 12 noon.	"D" mine, Podalakur P. O., Madras.	Tellabodu Co., Ltd.	Giddaluru Narasiah, (m.), 3, Labourer.	Mica	Deceased was struck on the head and killed by a small piece of stone which fell from the side of a deep quarry.
91	4th October, 1 P.M.	Jotejanaki Khas mine, Toposi P. O., Bengal.	Banerjee Santan	Ragi Mejhian, (f.), 52, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Deceased was loading a basket with coal from the floor of a gallery when her husband, who was standing on a ledge 4 feet high and 4 feet wide, pulled a piece of coal, weighing about 30 lb., off the face. It fell on her back and she died from shock within a few minutes. If deceased and her husband had exercised a little care the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
92	5th October, 3-30 P.M.	Balaghat mine, Bharweli P. O., Central Provinces.	Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd.	Nandlal Mahar, (m.) 32; Nagarohi Gond, (m.), 37, Miners.	Manga- nese.	A fall of several tons of manganese ore was caused by the collapse of the hanging wall of an underground working. The two deceased were severely injured, and one of them died in hospital on the same night, while the other died of pneumonia twenty-one days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
93	27th October, 1-15 P.M.	Bagdigi mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Villiers, Ltd.	Kamini Kora, (f.), 28, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Deceased, contrary to orders, went to load coal at a place where blasting had been done, when a mass of overhanging side, 18' x 12' x 2' 6", fell upon her from a height of 18 feet. She was killed instantly. Had deceased remained in a place of safety, as directed by the overman, until the overhanging side had been blasted down, the accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
94	2nd November, 2-30 P.M.	Ena mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	North-West Co., Ltd.	Narmada Baurin, (f.), 34, Coal-carrier.	Coal	A miner accompanied by his wife passed through a fence and entered a disused gallery. Whilst they were loading loose coal a mass of coal, 7' x 6' x 2', fell from the side at a height of 10 feet. The woman was fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—*contd.*

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
FALLS OF ROOF AND SIDES—<i>concl'd.</i>						
<i>(b) Falls of side—(69 deaths)—<i>concl'd.</i></i>						
95	3rd November, 1 P.M.	Sonewani Range, Katanghar P. O., Central Provinces.	Paudit Kripashan- kar.	Channoo Gond, (m.), 45, <i>Miner.</i>	Manga- nese.	Deceased was engaged in dressing down fissured parts of the side of a quarry when a portion of the side, measuring about 10 cubic feet, came away from a height of about 8 feet. He was struck on the back and sustained injuries which caused death twenty days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
96	8th November, 8-40 A.M.	Kuandih mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Kuandih Coal Co., Ld.	Kader Sheikh, (m.), 35, <i>Chargeman.</i>	Coal	Whilst deceased was engaged in dressing the sides of a shaft a mass of earth fell from the side on to the platform on which he was standing. The platform tilted and he fell on soft mud at the bottom of the shaft, 60 feet below. He received slight injuries only but contracted pneumonia and died a fortnight later. Inspection and inquiry made.
97	15th November, 6-30 P.M.	Jamadoba mine, Jeaigora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ld.	Khudu Bhuiya, (m.), 45, <i>Coal-cutter.</i> Budhni Bhuiyan, (f.), 18, <i>Coal-carrier.</i>	Coal	The deceased passed through a fence and were robbing coal from a small pillar at the edge of a goaf when a mass of coal, 13' x 4' x 3', fell from the side at a height of 8 feet. One of them was killed instantly and the other was fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
98	17th November, 7 A.M.	Mayangon mine, Kyaikto P. O., Burma.	Ibrahim	Ko Po Sein, (m.), 50, <i>Labourer.</i>	Stone	Deceased was clearing loose stone from a ledge about 10 feet above the bottom of a quarry-face, 60 feet high, when a fall of ground from above struck him and precipitated him to the floor of the quarry. He sustained injuries to the head which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
99	16th November, 10-30 A.M.	Serampur mine, Giridih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Railway	Saachua Dusadhin, (f.), 25, <i>Coal-carrier.</i>	Coal	Some coal fell from the side of a pillar. Deceased, who was loading coal at the time, was struck on the leg by the coal and sustained injuries which caused death within a few hours.

100	30th November, 11-30 A.M.	Damagurria mine, Kulti P. O., Bengal.	Damagurria Coal Co., Ltd.	Nishi Muchini, (f.), 50, Labourer.	Coal	A fall of side took place in a quarry. Whilst running away from the place deceased fell on her head and was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
101	5th December, 6 A.M.	Lodna mine, Jharria P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodra Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Alhad Kora, (m.), 28, Coal-carrier.	Coal	While a number of persons were loading roof coal which had been blasted down in a gallery a mass of coal, weighing about 3 cwts., fell from the side at a height of 15 feet. Deceased was struck and killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
102	18th December, 12-30 A.M.	Neamatpur mine, Sunderchuck P. O., Bengal.	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Saku Manjhi, (m.), 22, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst deceased was cleaning out the undercut of a coal cutting machine which was undercutting the side of a pillar he was fatally injured by a mass of coal, 5' x 2' x 18", which fell from the side. The undercut coal should have been spragged to prevent it falling prematurely. Inspection and inquiry made.
103	22nd December, 1 P.M.	Bararee mine, Jeaigora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Miton Bauri, (m.), 28, Coal-cutter.	Coal	As deceased was robbing coal from the corner of a pillar in fenced off old workings a piece of coal, weighing about 10 cwts., fell from a 'slip' and struck him. He died an hour later. If deceased had remained in his allotted working place he would not have been killed. Inspection and inquiry made.
104	22nd December, 1-45 P.M.	Kodaigaon mine., Saoner P. O., Central Provinces.	Indian Manganese Co., Ltd.	Patanga Gond, (m.), 16½, Miner.	Manga- nese.	The father of deceased was engaged in sloping a portion of the side in a quarry when a mass of ground, weighing about two tons, slipped down and fell upon deceased who at the time was loading the rock worked down by his father. Deceased sustained injuries which caused death thirteen days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
105	28th December, 4-30 P.M.	South-East Baraboni mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Maharajah of Cossimbazar.	Tumkul Kolo, (m.), 28, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst deceased was cutting coal from a pillar under ex traction he was killed by a mass of coal, 20' x 4' x 3', which fell from the face at a height of 7 feet. Inspection and inquiry made.

IN SHAFTS (OVER WINDING)—(3 deaths).

106	4th March, 4-30 P.M.	Saltore mine, Dishergarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Chota Lakhiram, (m.), 23, Trammer.	Coal	Whilst 16 persons were being lowered in a shaft, 666 feet deep, an overwind took place causing injury to all persons in descending cage. The injuries of deceased caused death within a few days. Inspection and inquiry made. (See Report, page 19.)
107	26th June, 10 A.M.	Dishergarh mine, Dishergarh P. O., Bengal.	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Bhakta Manjhi, (m.), 48, Coal-cutter. Tulshi Mejhian, (f.), 30, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Whilst twelve persons were being lowered in a shaft, 1,169 feet deep, the winding engineman lost control of the engine. The descending cage struck the landing platform with such force that four persons sustained serious injuries. Two of them subsequently died. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
IN SHAFTS (ROPES AND CHAINS BREAKING)—(2 deaths).						
108	3rd April, 3-30 A.M.	Bansdeopur mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bansdeopur Coal, Co., Ltd.	Gulri Hazra Dasad, (m.), 25, <i>Sinker.</i>	Coal	An empty sinking bucket had been lowered in a shaft to a depth of some 80 feet when the rope broke and the bucket fell to the bottom of the shaft which was 300 feet deep. Of the ten persons at work at the bottom of the shaft one was killed and another was seriously injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
109	22nd April, 5-45 A.M.	Ningah mine, K. Iipahari P. O., Bengal.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Hari Singh, (m.), 32, <i>Sinker.</i>	Coal	Whilst a loaded bucket was being raised in a sinking shaft, 400 feet deep, two teeth on the pinion wheel of the winding engine broke and such damage to the engine was caused that the bucket began to run back down the shaft. On the sudden application of the brake the winding rope broke at the drum and fell with the bucket to the bottom of the shaft. Of the twenty persons at work in the shaft one was killed and four were slightly injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
IN SHAFTS (WHILST ASCENDING OR DESCENDING BY MACHINERY)—(2 deaths).						
110	9th May, 4-30 P.M.	South-East Baraboni mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Maharajah of Cosaimbasar.	Amrit Mahnto, (m.), 26, <i>Labourer.</i>	Coal	During the temporary absence of the engine driver an unauthorised person attempted to raise a bucket in which four persons were suspended for work in a shaft. Instead of raising the bucket, however, he lowered it and caused it to collide with a ladder in the shaft. Deceased was thrown out and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 80 feet, being killed instantly. The engine-driver should not have left the engine while persons were suspended in the shaft. Inspection and inquiry made.
111	17th June, 11 P.M.	Simlabahal mine, Jharis P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	Etvari Turi, (m.), 25, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Whilst deceased was ascending a shaft, 482 feet deep, in a bucket he fell from the bucket to the bottom of the shaft and was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.

IN SHAFTS (FALLING DOWN SHAFT)—(1 death).

112	26th December, 4 P.M.	Kalonta mine, Tavoy P. O., Burma.	Burma Finance and Mining Co., Ltd.	Ammer Bahadur, (m.), 43, Labourer.	Wolfram and Tin.	Deceased fell into a shaft and sustained injuries which subsequently caused death.
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IN SHAFTS (THINGS FALLING DOWN SHAFT)—(4 deaths).

113	19th January, 10 A.M.	Baidyanathpur mine, Pandaveswar P. O., Bengal.	Sarla Govindpur Collieries, Ltd.	Bassai Sheikh, (m.), 25, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was crossing from one side of a shaft to the other through the cage seating when a piece of coal, falling down the shaft, struck him on the head inflicting an injury which afterwards proved fatal. Had he used the pass-bye provided the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
114	4th March, 7 A.M.	Bararee mine, Jalgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Markanda Singh, (m.), 33, Munshi.	Coal	Deceased was pushing a tub of coal on to a cage at the bottom of a shaft, 800 feet deep, when he was struck by a piece of coal falling from above, between the cage and the protection boards. He was killed instantly. Inspec- tion and inquiry made.
115	25th June, 12-30 P.M.	Lakurka mine, Katrasgarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lakurka Coal Co., Ltd.	Dinu Mullah, (m.), 32, Sinker.	Coal	A trolley carrying a bucket was being withdrawn from over the top of a sinking shaft, 176 feet deep, when the bucket, which was resting on two pieces of wood, tilted and some pieces of stone fell from it and down the shaft. Of the thirteen persons at the bottom of the shaft one was killed and another was seriously injured. Had more care been taken in securely placing the bucket on the trolley, or had the bucket not been filled so full, the accident might have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
116	2nd September, 12 midnight.	Bejdih mine, Sunderchuck P. O., Bengal.	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Jibon Kora, (m.), 23, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Whilst a loaded tub was being raised in a shaft it fell out of the ascending cage for a distance of about 1,000 feet and on top of the other cage on which four persons were descending. All four were injured and one of them died within two days. This accident would not have occurred if the banksman had not allowed persons to ride in the cage before getting the proper signal from below. Inspection and inquiry made. (See Report, page 19.)

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
IN SHAFTS (MISCELLANEOUS)—(6 deaths).						
117	21st February, 7 A.M.	Joyrampur mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Joyrampur Coal Co.	Lakhan Mahata, (m.), 35, Onsetter.	Coal	Deceased was crossing the bottom of a shaft, 141 feet deep, when he was caught by the descending cage. He sustained serious injuries to which he succumbed an hour later. Had he used the proper pass-by road the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
118	7th April, 12 midnight.	Victoria mine, Kulti P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Saniohar Rajwar, (m.), 36, Sirdar.	Coal	With the intention of descending a shaft deceased gave the signals, drew back the cage props, and attempted to enter the cage as it was being lowered. His head was crushed between the top of the cage and the landing platform. Death was instantaneous. He should have waited for the banksman to signal and clear the cage props. Inspection and inquiry made.
119	10th June, 4-15 P.M.	Ningah mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Panu Singh, (m.), 32, Sinker.	Coal	A loaded bucket had been raised some 30 feet from the bottom of a sinking shaft, 520 feet deep, when the winding engine got out of control and the bucket descended to the bottom of the shaft. Deceased was pinned below the bucket and killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
120	5th July, 9 P.M.	Ramnagar mine, Pandaveswar P. O., Bengal.	Samsa Ramnagar Collieries, Ltd.	Dali Dome, (f.), 40, Labourer.	Coal	Deceased attempted to get on a cage after it had been set in motion, but was crushed between the top of the cage and the landing platform. She died from her injuries shortly after. Inspection and inquiry made.
121	7th July, 10-30 A.M.	Junnordeo (No. II) mine, Jamai P. O., Central Provinces.	E. S. H. Verma & M. Kanhaiyalal, Ltd.	Dumon, (m.), 32, Coal-cutter.	Coal	At the top of a sinking shaft, 80 feet deep, deceased got into an empty bucket thinking the bucket to be ready for lowering. The women holding the rope, being taken unawares, could not control the descent of the bucket, and it fell to the bottom of the shaft. Deceased sustained a fracture of the leg and died in hospital some months later. Inspection and inquiry made.

SUFFOCATION BY GASES—(2 deaths).

122	26th February, 4 A.M.	Tikak mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	Onkar-nao, (m.), 30, Trammer.	Coal	Whilst deceased was assisting in the work of sealing off an underground fire he was overcome by carbon-monoxide gas and afterwards died. Inspection and inquiry made. (See Report, page 20.)
123	10th December, 12 noon.	Ledo-Valley East mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	W. H. Taylor, (m.), 31, Asst. Manager.	Coal	Mr. Taylor was engaged in inspecting a mine, and was carrying both an ordinary safety lamp and an electric lamp. He handed over the safety lamp to a miner whose lamp had been extinguished by foul gas, and continued his inspection carrying the electric lamp only. He was found dead in a road where there was an accumulation of foul gas. It was assumed that he had gone there to save life and under the mistaken impression that men were working in the place. Inspection and inquiry made. (See Report, page 23.)

BY EXPLOSIVES—(17 deaths).

124	21st January, 5-30 P.M.	Dongri-Buzrug mine, Dongri P. O., Central Provinces.	Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd.	Nanda Kahar, (m.), 14, Ore-cleaner.	Manga- nese.	After work for the day had ceased, blasting operations were commenced in a quarry. Deceased, who was believed to have returned to the mine to get something he had forgotten, was struck on the head by a small piece of stone projected by a blast. He died some weeks later. Inspection and inquiry made.
125	27th January, 11 A.M.	Murli mine, Bangari P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Kuchwar Limestone Co., Ltd.	Budhan Bhuiya, (m.), 25, Labourer.	Limestone	After the warning signal for blasting had been given, deceased went behind a heap of spoil, about 200 feet from the quarry face. During blasting operations he started to run further back and, as he did so, was struck by a fragment of rock and received injuries which proved to be fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
126	30th January, 2 P.M.	Hsaikhao mine, Nantu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ltd.	Li Chee Min, (m.), 35, Labourer.	Limestone	Deceased, who, instead of making for a place of safety, had remained in the neighbourhood of the quarry during blasting operations, was struck on the head by a piece of stone, weighing about 15 lb. Inspection and inquiry made.
127	4th March, 2 P.M.	Bevanja mine, Nasirabad P. O., Rajputana.	Lachiram Mool- chand.	Baldeo Gujar, (m.), 25, Miner.	Mica	Deceased was withdrawing a miss-fired charge of gunpowder with an iron scraper from a hole 18' deep, when the charge ignited, and gunpowder contained in an open tin, which was standing near the hole, also became ignited. He was severely burnt and died two days later. If the blasting regulations had been observed the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—*contd.*

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
BY EXPLOSIVES—(17 deaths)—<i>contd.</i>						
128	21st April, 2 A.M.	Bararee mine, Jesigora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Dharmu Singh, (m.) 35, <i>Stone-cutter.</i> Malla Singh, (m.) 25, <i>Driller.</i>	Coal	In a sinking shaft the deceased were drilling a shot-hole near the socket of an old hole which was not known to contain an unexploded charge of explosive. An explosion occurred, killing one of the deceased and fatally injuring the other. Inspection and inquiry made.
129	22nd April, 6 A.M.	Jatachappa mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Amalgamated Coal- fields, Ltd.	Bharat Gond, (m.) 30, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Deceased passed through a fence which had been erected in a gallery because of a miss-fired shot. The shot exploded and he was killed instantly. He had been warned not to pass through the fence. Inspection and inquiry made.
130	1st June, 12 noon.	Charanpur mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Apcar Collieries, Ltd.	Tolam Khan, (m.) 45, <i>Shot-firer.</i>	Coal	Deceased returned to the place where he had fired three shots when one of them exploded and injured him fatally. It was presumed that one shot had remained unexploded and hung fire until deceased entered the place. Inspection and inquiry made.
131	1st June, 3 P.M.	Balaghat mine, Bharwell P. O., Central Provinces.	Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd.	Raghu, (m.) 55, <i>miner.</i>	Manga- nese.	Deceased was drilling a hole in a winze when an explosion took place. He was fatally injured and two other miners were seriously injured. It was considered that deceased had been illegally drilling in a miss-fired shot-hole. Inspection and inquiry made.
132	10th August, 1-30 P.M.	Warcha mine, Warcha F. O., Punjab.	Government of India.	Mehr Muhammad, (m.) 35, <i>Miner.</i>	Salt	Three shots were being fired in rock salt, 3 feet thick, which intervened between two tunnels on the point of being connected, and deceased entered one tunnel at the time the second shot was being fired. He was killed instantly. He had been warned not to enter the tunnel until he received permission from the gangman who was firing the shots. If one of the tunnels had been fenced so as to prevent access the accident might have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.

133	22nd August, 9-30 A.M.	Chikla mine, Dongri P. O., Central Provinces.	Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co., Ltd.	Hartoi Gond, (m.) 85, <i>Miner.</i>	Manga- nese.	A charge of gelignite in an opencast mine had mis-fired. Deceased was presumed to have been scraping out the tamping from the shot-hole when the charge exploded inflicting injuries which proved fatal eleven hours later. Inspection and inquiry made.
134	21st September, 4 P.M.	"D" mine, Podalkur P. O., Madras.	Tellabodu Co., Ltd.	D. Ankadu, (m.) 40, <i>Labourer.</i>	Mica . .	Two men commenced to drill in the socket of an old shot-hole and caused an explosion of the residue of the previous charge. One of them sustained fatal injuries and the other was seriously injured. If they had followed the blasting regulations the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
135	30th September, 1 A.M.	Jamadoba mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Bisal Bilaspuri, (m.) 21, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal . .	During shotfiring operations in a gallery deceased took shelter behind a wagon. He was struck on the head and killed instantly by a piece of coal projected by the force of the shot. Before lighting the fuse the shotfirer should have insisted on deceased going to a place of safety. Inspection and inquiry made.
136	14th October, 2 P.M.	Bhuputri mine, Kaligiri P. O., Madras.	G. Subrahmanyam Naidu.	Tirummalachetti Parugadu, (m.) 35, <i>Labourer.</i>	Mica . .	Whilst deceased and two other persons were boring in the remains of an old shot-hole the residue of the previous charge exploded. Deceased was fatally and the other two seriously injured. If the blasting regulations had been obeyed the accident would not have occurred.
137	17th November, 5-30 A.M.	Jamadoba mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Sukhrum Bilaspuri, (m.) 25, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal . .	Whilst deceased was preparing a charge of gunpowder some of the powder fell on his open lamp and caused an ignition of the cartridges in his powder tin. He was severely burnt and died seven days later. Had he kept the lamp at a safe distance the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
138	17th December, 6 P.M.	Lodna mine; Jharla P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Karamath Meah, (m.) 84, <i>Fitter.</i> Hari Singh, (m.) 39, <i>Labourer.</i>	Coal . .	A number of workmen went into a gunpowder drying-house after dark to repair a leaky steam pipe, and a thin layer of gunpowder which had remained on the drying plates became ignited by the flame of an oil lamp. They were burnt severely; two of them died shortly afterwards, and three others were severely injured. The accident would not have occurred if the oil lamp had not been taken inside the building. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
HAULAGE—(26 deaths).						
139	13th January, 8 P.M.	Choitodih mine, Katrasgarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Banndhu Turi, (m.), 55, Sirdar.	Coal	Deceased was travelling on a haulage incline when he was run over by an empty set of trams. He was killed instantly. Had he used the proper travelling road, the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.
140	1st February, 9-45 A.M.	Kodaignon mine, Saoner P. O., Central Provinces.	Indian Manganese Co., Ld.	Tetkoo Kewat, (m.), 38, Miner.	Manga- nese.	On a bench of an open-cast working, a gang of six persons was engaged in re-railing a loaded tub of ore, when the tub overturned and crushed deceased beneath it. He sustained fatal injuries and died within an hour. Inspection and inquiry made.
141	5th February, 10-50 A.M.	Jamadoba mine, Jeaigora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld.	Taju, (m.), 20, Hookman.	Coal	As a train of four mine carr, each containing 2½ tons of coal, was being hauled up an incline rising at 1 in 3 a drawbar made of mild steel was fractured and deceased, who was at work at the foot of the incline, was struck by a runaway car. After the accident all mild steel drawbars were replaced by drawbars made of wrought iron of high quality. Inspection and inquiry made.
142	27th February 10-30 P.M.	Sripur mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ld.	Pathia Jollani, (f.), 35, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Deceased, who was engaged in pushing empty tubs up a rise gallery, was going down to fetch the next tub when the one she had just pushed up started to run back. In attempting to stop the tub she was struck by it, receiving injuries to the head which proved to be fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
143	14th March, 7-15 A.M.	Benabir mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Standard Coal Co., Ld.	Golap Meah, (m.), 30, Trolleyman.	Coal	Whilst a train of five empty tubs was being lowered down a haulage plane the leading tub became uncoupled and ran wild. Deceased was waiting for the train at one of the levels. Losing his presence of mind he ran down the haulage slope instead of into the level road. He was run over and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.

144	16th March, 11 P.M.	Damra mine, Kalipahari P. O., Bengal.	Kalipahari Co., Ld.	Coal	Badani Mejhani, (f.), 20, Coal-carrier.	Coal	A train of empty tubs ran wild on an underground haulage road, and deceased who was travelling on the road was run over and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
145	17th April, 10-20 P.M.	Choitodih mine, Katrasgarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld.	Coal	Habib, (m.), 18, Hookman.	Coal	Deceased was travelling on a haulage incline whilst a train of six loaded tubs was being raised. The hook between the first two tubs broke and the set ran down the incline striking deceased, and killing him instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
146	21st April, 7 A.M.	Saltore mine, Dishergarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Barrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Coal	Raman Bauri, (m.), 23, Trolleyman.	Coal	Deceased was walking by the side of moving tubs when one of the tubs became derailed and injured his foot. He died from tetanus nine days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
147	23rd April, 3 A.M.	Harmondia mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ld.	Coal	Rajani Ghati, (m.), 28, Brick Contractor's Assistant.	Coal	Deceased was struck by one of two loaded tubs which had broken loose from a train which was being hauled up an incline having a gradient of 1 in 6. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
148	14th June, 10 P.M.	Kustore South mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Ld.	Coal	Bodhan Mahato, (m.), 35, Trolleyman.	Coal	Whilst a train of ten loaded cars was being lowered slowly on a direct haulage road, the first car became derailed, and deceased who was standing near was caught by the car and crushed against the side. He was killed instantly. The accident might have been avoided had deceased remained in a place of safety when he saw the cars approaching. Inspection and inquiry made.
149	25th June, 1 A.M.	Jamadoba mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld.	Coal	Gajadhar Bilas- puri, (m.), 32, Coal-cutter.	Coal	As a train of ten empty tubs was being lowered down an incline dipping at 1 in 15, the two front tubs became uncoupled and deceased, who was crossing the track, was struck by the runaway tubs and received injuries from which he died two days later. It is probable that a lump of coal lying on the track caused the tubs to become uncoupled. Inspection and inquiry made.
150	28th June, 1 P.M.	Bhowra mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Eastern Coal Co., Ld.	Coal	Bijoy Bhuiya, (m.), 18, Hookman.	Coal	A haulage rope without tubs attached to it was being hauled up an incline when the capping, after being partially jammed in a crossing, sprang out with great force and struck deceased who was passing at the time. He sustained a fracture of the leg, and died from tetanus fourteen days later. If—as was the usual practice—a tub had been attached to the rope the accident would not have occurred. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
HAULAGE—(26 deaths)—contd.						
151	6th July, 5 A.M.	Chanck mine, Barakar P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	Churki Mejhian, (f.), 22, Labourer.	Coal	After the signal had been given for a train of loaded tubs to be raised up an incline, deceased, in spite of the warning of the hookman, attempted to pass between two of the tubs. On the train being put in motion, one of the tubs overturned, and deceased was crushed between it and the side of the road. She was fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
152	9th July, 12 P.M.	Bhulanbarase mine, Pathardih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bhulanbarasee Coal Co., Ld.	Bikoo Meah, (m.), 48, Trolleyman.	Coal	Owing to a mis-coupling a tub ran wild on an underground haulage slope; deceased was run over and killed. If the banksman had not lost his presence of mind and closed the run-away switch the accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
158	16th July, 10-30 P.M.	Mohoshpur mine, Katragarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Kharkhasee Collieries Ld.	Lochman Dosadh, (m.), 30, Trolleyman.	Coal	Whilst a train of eight loaded tubs was being raised up an incline a coupling broke and five tubs ran wild. Deceased, who was standing in a level 250 feet below, took fright, crossed the incline, passed through a fence and fell to a working 14 feet below. He sustained injuries to which he succumbed two days later. If he had gone along the level in which he was standing the accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
154	10th August, 0-30 A.M.	Kustore mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Baneegunge Coal Association, Ld.	Shashi Bauri, (m.), 27, Loco-driver.	Coal	Deceased was driving an electric locomotive underground at an excessive speed. He applied the brake suddenly and causing the locomotive to lurch, was thrown off and fatally injured. After the accident the design of the cab was improved so as to provide greater protection to the driver. Inspection and inquiry made.
155	28th August, 7-30 P.M.	Sodepur No. 9 Pit mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	Gobinda Bauri, (m.), 18, Trammer.	Coal	Whilst a train of tubs was being hauled out the main rope locked on the drum, causing the tail rope to become excessively tight and to fly off the pulleys at a bend in the road. The rope struck and seriously injured two men one of whom subsequently died. Inspection and inquiry made.

156	9th September, 4-30 P.M.	Barkni mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.	Dasrath Cori, (m.), 25, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Deceased tried to guide a moving tub round a curve on a haulage slope but slipped and was run over. His leg was seriously injured and he died of blood poisoning seven days later. Curves on haulage roads should be so arranged that it is unnecessary to guide the tubs by hand. Inspection and inquiry made.
157	22nd October, 12 midnight.	Bokro mine, Bokaro P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways.	Sadna Kahar, (m.), 20, <i>Hookman.</i>	Coal	Deceased, who was employed on a surface endless rope haulage road, fell asleep and was run over by a tub. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
158	27th October, 5 A.M.	Chandametta mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.	Majit, (m.), 20, <i>Haulage-attendant.</i>	Coal	Deceased was lying asleep near a coal fire when a train of loaded tubs was hauled to the surface. The incline attendant failed to detach the rope and the train was dragged from the line at a curve and scattered the burning coal. Deceased was so severely burned that he died on the following day. The place for the fire was ill-chosen and deceased should not have slept whilst on duty. Inspection and inquiry made.
159	1st November, 5 P.M.	Joyramdanga mine, Aansol P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Behari Hasra, (m.), 52, <i>Hookman.</i>	Coal	Whilst working at the foot of a self-acting incline deceased was run over and killed by a runaway tub. Had a runaway switch been provided this accident would have been prevented. Inspection and inquiry made.
160	12th November, 3 P.M.	Sibpur mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Katras-Jherriah Coal Co., Ltd.	Babulal Bauri, (m.), 44, <i>Hookman.</i>	Coal	Whilst tramping five loaded tubs down a slight gradient deceased was run over and fatally injured by two loaded tubs which were being brought down behind him. Inspection and inquiry made.
161	22nd Novem- ber, 4-30 P.M.	Chandametta mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.	Chottu Pradhan, (m.), 16, <i>Haulage-attendant.</i>	Coal	A train of six loaded tubs knocked out the stopblock and ran wild down a surface jig-line, 1 200 feet in length. A pair of oxen at the foot of the slope was in danger, and deceased, in rescuing them, was run over and killed instantly. Had a runaway switch been provided this accident would have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
162	29th November, 10-30 A.M.	Burra Golai mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	Naghose Tolenga, (m.), 25, <i>Trammer.</i>	Coal	Whilst a loaded tub was being lowered on a self-acting incline the rope broke and the full tub ran again to the bottom. Deceased failed to reach a place of safety and was struck by the tub. He sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—*contd.*

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
HAULAGE—(26 deaths)—<i>conold.</i>						
163	17th December, 5-30 A.M.	Bhugutdih mine, Jharra P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bandhan Gope, (m.), 40, Coal-cutter.	Coal	As a loaded tub containing 14 cwts. of coal was being hand-trammed down a gradient of 1 in 80, it became derailed and overturned on to deceased who was sitting at the side of the line. He was severely injured and died six hours later. If he had moved away from the tramline, when warned to do so by the trammer, he would not have been killed. Inspection and inquiry made.
164	23rd December, 2 P.M.	Jama doba mine, Jealgora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Lakhan Bhuiya, (m.), 36, Labourer.	Coal	Deceased was sitting near a main haulage line at a point some 400 feet beyond a siding into which it was intended to lower an empty train of cars. The attendant failed to turn the points, and the empty cars, when released, ran wild down the main line. In running to get clear deceased struck his head against the side of the road and sustained a fractured skull. He died shortly afterwards. Inspection and inquiry made.

156

SUNDRIES UNDERGROUND—(18 deaths).

165	5th January, 12 noon.	Tirap mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	Ramphal Dhoi, (m.), 23, Labourer.	Coal	Deceased sustained a lacerated wound on the knee from a piece of stone which rolled down a steep heading. Septic poisoning supervened and he died seven weeks afterwards. Inspection and inquiry made.
166	9th February, 10 P.M.	Bawdwin mine, Nanta P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ltd.	Santa Bahadur, (m.), 24 ; Basu Dev, (m.), 20 ; Nar Bahadur, (m.), 23, Labourers.	Silver-Lead.	The three deceased were engaged in freeing the waste in a jammed chute. A sudden release of the waste caused the side of the chute to burst and allowed a quantity of waste to fall into the manway, burying the deceased and causing death by crushing and suffocation. Inspection and inquiry made.

167	26th February, 2-30 A.M.	Katras mine, Katras-garh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Barrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Seladin Telini, (f.), 20, Coal-carrier.	Coal	A piece of coal rolled against a prop and knocked it out. The prop fell on deceased who was lying asleep on the floor of the gallery. She sustained internal injuries and died the same day. Deceased should not have been sleeping in the mine. Inspection and inquiry made.
168	12th March, 8-45 P.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Low Chain, (m.), 32, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	Deceased was barring down ground in a stope when a piece of falling rock fell upon and broke the platform on which he was standing. He fell about 70 feet and sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
169	5th April, 1 A.M.	Bandorchua mine, Kodarma P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	F. F. Chrestien & Co., Ld.	Chura Dosad, (m.), 30; Janoo Bhuiya, (m.), 35, Labourers.	Mica	The deceased entered a mine which had been abandoned for several years and proceeded to obtain mica from a pillar of ground. The decayed staking on which they were standing collapsed and they fell to a level 15 feet below. Chura was killed and Janoo sustained injuries which subsequently proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
170	2nd May, 1-45 P.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Dhani Ram, (m.), 25, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	Deceased was engaged in repairing a rise when, due to some cause which could not be definitely ascertained, he fell down the chute, a distance of about 60 feet, and received injuries which later proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
171	8th July, 8-30 A.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Ai Pho, (m.), 28, Miner.	Silver- Lead.	Deceased was standing on the timbering in a stope. In stepping back to avoid a piece of rock he fell into a chute and sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
172	14th August, 1 A.M.	Samsa Ohhatrisganda mine, Pandaveswar P. O., Bengal.	Samsa Kondra Collieries, Ld.	Paklo Mejhian, (f.), 28, Labourer.	Coal	A miner was breaking up a mass of coal, 4' x 4' x 3' 6", which was lying on the floor of a gallery. A large piece of the coal rolled over and struck deceased who was sitting near by. She sustained injuries which caused death within a few minutes. Inspection and inquiry made.
173	10th August, 10-30 A.M.	Bagdigi mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Villiers, Ld.	Debi Pashi, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	In a gallery 20 feet high loose coal was being dressed down after blasting. A lump of coal struck and overturned a ladder, and in falling the ladder struck deceased on the head and killed him instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
BY SURFACE MACHINERY—(2 deaths).						
174	21st February, 8-30 A.M.	Saltore mine, Dishergarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Edah Din, (m.), 35; Mir Din, (m.), 30, <i>Labourers.</i>	Coal	During the process of slackening for inspection purposes the rail-rope of a drag-line excavator the deceased were holding the rope at a point near the tail-mast. Suddenly the balance-weight at the head-mast, which was near the top of its travel, fell, tightening up the rail-rope and flinging the deceased into the air. In their fall they sustained injuries which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
ON SURFACE RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS BELONGING TO THE MINE—(11 deaths).						
175	18th March, 10 P.M.	Bokaro mine, Bokaro P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways.	Nsku Chattri, (m.), 30, <i>Hookman.</i>	Coal	Whilst in a state of intoxication, deceased was run over and fatally injured on a surface tramline. Inspection and inquiry made.
176	19th March, 10 A.M.	Tikuri mine, Karni P. O., Central Provinces.	Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.	Kangali Loharni, (f.), 30, <i>Labourer.</i>	Clay	Deceased was presumed to have been partially deaf. In attempting to cross a surface tramline her foot was run over by a loaded tub which was being pushed by hand. Septicæmia intervened and she died seventeen days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
177	1st April, 11 A.M.	South Bullhari mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Dahu Rai, (m.), 34, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Whilst crossing a surface tram line deceased was struck by a tub and sustained injuries which caused death two days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
178	23rd May, 5-30 P.M.	Kondwadih mine, Nawagarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Chimanlal Mangal- das & Co.	Kaila Teli, (m.), 40, <i>Trammer.</i>	Coal	Whilst deceased was assisting to push a loaded tub on a surface tramline, another loaded tub was pushed against him from behind. He was crushed between the two tubs and sustained injuries to which he succumbed on the following day. Inspection and inquiry made.
179	5th June, 1-30 P.M.	Kandri mine, Kandri P. O., Central Provinces.	M. A. Razaq	Gajee, (f.), 35, <i>Labourer.</i>	Manga- nese.	Deceased was sheltering under a railway wagon when another wagon moved by a high wind bumped into the wagon. In attempting to get out from beneath the wagon she was run over and killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.

180	29th June, 3 P.M.	Lekhapani mine, Ledo P. O.	Assam Railways and Tracing Co., Ld.	Krishnalal Joshi (m.), 50, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst twelve persons were attempting to push a wagon over a temporary bridge it ran back. Deceased was run over and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
181	5th July, 10-20 A.M.	Ramankus mine, Shivrajpur P. O., Bombay.	Shivrajpur Syndi- cate, Ld.	Rukhina Sukha, (f.), 52, Labourer.	Manga- nese.	Deceased was assisting three men to push a side-tipping wagon when the body of the wagon fell from its supports. She was crushed between the body and the supports, and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
182	16th August, 4-30 P.M.	Jaghir mine, Suramngalam P. O., Madras.	Magnesite Syndi- cate, Ld.	Periamal, (f.), 13, Labourer.	Magne- site.	Deceased tried to jump on to a moving tub but fell immediately in front of it. She was run over and sustained injuries to which she succumbed a few hours later. Inspection and inquiry made.
183	20th September, 5-30 P.M.	Bhuggu'dih mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., Ld.	Darsani Kamarin, (f.), 18, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst deceased was sheltering under a railway wagon standing in a siding, the force of the wind moved the wagon. She was run over and fatally injured. Had the brakes on the wagons been properly applied the accident would probably have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.
184	29th October, 6-30 A.M.	Sathpukuria mine, Asansol P. O., Bengal.	Sathpukuria and Asansol Collieries, Ld.	Rashu Kora, (m.), 15, Pointsman.	Coal	Whilst deceased was riding on the front of a locomotive he fell off and was run over and killed. He should not have ridden on the front of the locomotive. Inspection and inquiry made.
185	13th December, 11-30 A.M.	Jatachappa mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Amalgamated Coal- fields, Ld.	Shyamal Gaoli, (m.), 16, Trammer.	Coal	Deceased attempted to jump on to a moving tub but fell and was run over. He sustained injuries to which he succumbed seven days later. Inspection and inquiry made.

BY ELECTRICITY—(1 death).

186	31st July, 7 A.M.	Saltore mine, Dishersarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	F. H. Harben, (m.), 24, Assistant Electrical Engineer.	Coal	Deceased went into the upper floor of a sub-station and came in contact with a live terminal of an 11,000 volt oil switch. He received a serious shock and extensive burns and succumbed to his injuries. It was not known why deceased went into the sub-station. Inspection and inquiry made.
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MISCELLANEOUS ON SURFACE—(12 deaths).

187	7th January, 10 A.M.	Borra mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ld.	Rajwali, (m.), 35, Jamadar.	Coal	Whilst a guide rope was being lowered down a shaft from a reel it ran amain, and the reel was thrown from its supports. Deceased, who was attempting to bring the reel to rest, was struck by the spindle and killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
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APPENDIX II—*contd.*

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—*contd.*

Serial number	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Cause of accident and remarks.
MISCELLANEOUS ON SURFACE 12 deaths—<i>contd.</i>						
188	24th January, 12 noon.	Churulia mine, Panuria P. O., Bengal.	Churulia Coal Co., Ld.	Bamjan Punjabi, (m.), 24, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst deceased was working on a derrick which was being used in the process of dismantling a chimney, the derrick collapsed and he was flung to the ground. He sustained injuries which afterwards proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
189	4th March, 8-40 P.M.	Pretoria mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Seebpore Coal Co., Ld.	Sowrindra Mohan Mishra, (m.), 18, Pit Sirkar.	Coal	After issuing kerosene to minors deceased threw outside and ignited a straw plug saturated with oil. His clothes caught fire and he sustained burns which proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
190	16th March, 10-45 A.M.	Bagdigi mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Villiers, Ld.	Lado Bilaspuri, (m.), 48, Earth-cutter.	Coal	Deceased was helping to dismantle a building near an old goafed area when a subsidence occurred and the building collapsed. He received injuries which caused death within a few hours. Inspection and inquiry made.
191	22nd March, 10-30 A.M.	Kusunda mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	K. M. Selected Coal Co.	Bhatoo Halooai, (m.), 35, Building Contractor.	Coal	Deceased was fatally injured by the collapse of a wall which was being demolished under his instructions. Inspection and inquiry made.
192	17th April, 2-30 P.M.	Borjan mine, Kongon P. O., Assam.	Nazira Coal Co., Ld.	Indra Kami, (m.), 28, Stone-cutter.	Coal	Whilst working on the construction of a surface tramway deceased rolled down a steep slope and was fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
193	26th August, 3-30 P.M.	Bansdeopur mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Bansdeopur Coal Co., Ld.	Jethu Ahir, (m.), 36, Labourer.	Coal	Whilst deceased was assisting to replace a cracked beam in the roofing of a surface engine house, the beam suddenly broke, and caused the roofing to collapse on deceased. He was killed instantly. Inspection and inquiry made.
194	6th September, 10 A.M.	Burra Golai mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ld.	Botni Gore, (f.), 85, Labourer.	Coal	During the operation of concreting the floor of a lamp-room deceased was sitting near an unsupported lamp rack which fell on her and inflicted injuries which later proved fatal. The rack should have been supported. Inspection and inquiry made.

195	1st November, 9 A.M.	Bokaro mine, Bokaro P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways,	Kamal Modi, (m.), 25, <i>Shunter.</i>	Coal	Deceased was engaged in moving a wagon into position under the screening plant, and was withdrawing a sprag from the wheel when the bolts of the bracket by which the spring was attached to the frame of the wagon gave way. He was struck on the head by the bracket and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
196	17th November, 3-30 P.M.	Jamunakanali mine, Mejia P. O., Bengal.	N. K. Neogi .	Lokhu Bauri, (m.), 38, <i>Coal-cutter.</i>	Coal	Whilst deceased was barring down earth from the top of a quarry, 15 feet deep, the crowbar slipped and he fell to the bottom of the quarry. He sustained injuries which caused death three months later. Inspection and inquiry made.
197	18th December, 3 A.M.	Eklehra mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Amalgamated Coal- fields, Ld.	Batna Gond, (m.), 30, <i>Bandaman.</i>	Coal	An empty wagon which contained a layer of straw soaked in kerosene was being cleaned by deceased. A fellow-worker used this straw to light a fire close to the door of the wagon. The flame extended to the straw inside the wagon, and before deceased could get out of the wagon he was burnt so severely that he died within a fortnight. Inspection and inquiry made.
198	28th December, 12 noon.	Man-mak-lang mine, Nantu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ld.	Kaybill Singh, (m.), 140, <i>Labourer.</i>	Ironstone	Deceased was holding a plank in the under-carriage of a side-tipping tub in order to steady the tub during tipping. The tub completely overturned hurling him into the air. He fell some 40 feet away, striking his head on a piece of rock, and receiving injuries from which he died almost immediately. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—contd.

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—contd.

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Reason for exclusion.	Cause of accident and remarks.
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FIGURES NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICS.—(90 deaths).

1	5th January, 6 P.M.	Banksimulla mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	Kabutarin Nais, (f.), 20. <i>Coal-carrier.</i>	Coal		Deceased was heating mustard oil outside her dwelling. The oil caught fire and set alight her clothing. She threw away the oil and some of it fell into a canister containing some 2 lb. of gunpowder, which also took fire. Inspection and inquiry made.
2	19th January, 4-35 P.M.	Sunkerpur mine, Ukhra P. O., Bengal.	Burn & Co., Ld.	Satu Baurin, (f.), 43; Delu Baurin, (f.), 23; Sures Haurin, (f.), 26; Sadi Baurin, (f.), 27; Boishakhia Ghatwali, (f.), 25. <i>Labourers.</i> Farbatia Ghatwali, (f.), 4, <i>Not employed.</i>	Coal	An accident under the Explosives Act.	Whilst one man and five women accompanied by a small female child were engaged in manufacturing gunpowder inside a small factory magazine the gunpowder became ignited. The man ran outside and escaped injury, but all the females were fatally burned. It was presumed that one of them had been smoking. Inspection and inquiry made.
3	24th January, 1 A. M.	Kirkend mine, Kusanda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Motiram Beshanlall Coal Co., Ld.	Ramjhari Passi, (m.), 24, <i>Tramper.</i>	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased went to sleep on the surface near an open fire. His clothing became ignited and he was burnt so severely that he died four days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
4	2nd February, 5 A. M.	Methani mine, Sitarampur P. O., Bengal.	Aldih Coal Co., Ld.	Joha Mejhian, (f.), 27, <i>Coal-carrier.</i>	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased went to a well to draw water. She stood on the parapet and, over-balancing, fell down the well and was drowned. Inspection and inquiry made.

5	24th February, 9-15 P.M.	Kustore North mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Ltd.	Bama Naidu, (m.), 23, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was washing in a tank adjoining a hot water feed tank. His cloth fell into the hot water tank, and on trying to recover it he fell in. He was severely scalded and died two days later. The accident would not have happened had he used the tank provided for the purpose. Inspection and inquiry made.
6	19th March, 2 P.M.	Sambhu Gyun South mine, Mergui P. O., Burma.	J. I. Milne	Toi Chung, (m.), 38, Camp-cook.	Tin	Not em- ployed.	Deceased went down a shaft, 40 feet deep, and entered a gallery in which work had been temporarily stopped on account of insecure roof. After he had worked with a pick for some time the roof fell upon him and he was fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
7	20th March, 11-30 A.M.	Balihari mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Ballibari Coal Co.	Jafar Ali Meah, (m.), 30, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was found drowned in a bathing tank. Inspec- tion and inquiry made.
8	21st March,	Ngayuni mine, Palaw P. O., Burma.	Saw Maung Po.	Mg. Tun E., (m.), 42, Sawyer.	Tin	Not a mining accident.	At a point remote from the mine deceased was standing in a saw-pit in which a log had been placed in position. A second log rolled down a hill-slope adjoining the saw- pit, and deceased was caught between the two and crush- ed. Inspection and inquiry made.
9	23rd March, 6 A.M.	Gazitan mine, Sijua P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	New Manbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Sakti Nunia, (f.), 19, Coal-carrier.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was drawing water from a well when she fell in and was drowned. A more complete fencing of the opening to the well might have prevented the accident. Inspection and inquiry made.
10	23rd March, 10 A.M.	Searsale Khas mine, Searsale P. O., Bengal.	Rani Shyama Sun- dari Debi and Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand.	Dalu Bauri, (m.), 35.	Coal	Not em- ployed.	Deceased entered some old workings through a subsidence and was robbing coal, when a mass of coal, 8' x 5' x 8' 6", fell on him causing injuries which proved fatal. Inspec- tion and inquiry made.
11	15th April, 10 A.M.	Benahir mine, Jharra P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	Bisram Pashi, (m.), 12.	Coal	Not em- ployed.	Whilst deceased was bathing in a water storage tank, one of the brick walls of the tank collapsed. He was washed down an old incline where he was buried by the debris and suffocated. Inspection and inquiry made.
12	15th April, 12-30 P.M.	Pandedih mine, Bansjora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	S. T. Chowdhury & Co.	Pemi Baurin, (f.), 45; Karpura Baurin, (f.), 13; Naru Bauri, (m.), 6; Dharu Bauri, (m.), 3.	Coal	Not em- ployed.	The deceased were sheltering from the sun in a quarry when a mass of stone 10' x 4' x 2' fell upon them from a height of 7 feet. They were killed instantly. This quarry was known to be in a dangerous condition and had it been properly fenced to prevent access the accident would probably have been avoided. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—*contd.*

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Reason for exclusion.	Cause of accident and remarks.
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FIGURES NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICS—(90 deaths)—*contd.*

13	18th April, 3 P.M.	Central Kurkend mine, Kusunda P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Central Kurkend Coal Co., Ltd.	Niranjan Singh, (m.), 25, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was found drowned in a surface bathing tank. Inspection and inquiry made.
14	5th May, 8 A.M.	Mozurkola mine, Pakur P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Pakur Stone Co.	Anta Musahar, (m.), 18.	Stone	Not employed.	Deceased fell over the edge of a quarry 10 feet deep and sustained fatal injuries. Inspection and inquiry made.
15	6th May, 7 A.M.	Mayangon mine, Kayaikto P. O., Burma.	Md. Ibrahim.	Jora, (m.), 30, Labourer.	Stone	Not a mining accident.	Whilst walking along a railway line deceased who was a deaf mute, was overtaken and run over by a train. Inspection and inquiry made.
16	8th May, 2 P.M.	Hurriladih mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Surji Nandi, (m.), 40, Labourer.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	As deceased was crossing a railway line on his way to work he was killed by lightning. Inspection and inquiry made.
17	12th May	Jamadoba mine, Jaligora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Sindhu, (f), 5.	Coal	Not employed.	Deceased was found drowned in a boiler feed tank. Inspection and inquiry made.
18	17th May, 10-30 A.M.	Pure Jharia mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Pure Jharia Colliery Co.	Tikma Bhuiya, (m.), 28, Trolleyman.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was drowned whilst bathing in a quarry containing 15 feet of water. Inspection and inquiry made.
19	20th May, 9-30 A.M.	Tirap mine, Margherita P. O., Assam.	Assam Railways and Trading Co., Ltd.	Indra-Bir-Sirki, (m.), 25, Labourer.	Coal	A railway accident.	Deceased was at work on a loaded railway wagon when a locomotive bumped into the wagon. He fell to the ground and was run over and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
20	26th May, 2 P.M.	Central Sonardih mine, Katrasgarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Central Sonardih Coal Concern.	Bideshi Bhuiya, (m.), 35, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased, feeling ill, left his working place and was walking out of the mine, when he died of heart failure. Inspection and inquiry made.

21	28th May, 8 A.M.	Jogta mine, Sijua P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Agabeg Brothers	Purwa, (f.), 17.	Coal	Not employed.	Deceased was found drowned in an old incline cutting containing water. The incline was properly fenced. Inspection and inquiry made.
22	6th June, 11 A.M.	Isabella mine, Nudkharkee P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Isabella Coal Co.	Manwa Rajourin, (f.), 32.	Coal	Not employed.	Whilst deceased was bathing in an old quarry she was drowned. Inspection and inquiry made.
23	21st June, 7 A.M.	Chasnalla mine, Pathardih P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Sashi Mallick, (m.), 4.	Coal	Not employed.	Whilst deceased was playing near a tank, containing 8 feet of water, he fell in and was drowned. Inspection and inquiry made.
24	25th June, 4-30 P.M.	Nandi mine, Nandi P. O., Bengal.	Adjai Coal Co., Ltd.	Amina Khatoon, (f.), 2.	Coal	Not employed.	Deceased fell into a bathing tank and was drowned. Inspection and inquiry made.
25	30th June, 8-20 A.M.	Newton Chickli mine, Parasia P. O., Central Provinces.	Newton Chickli Collieries, Ltd.	Lalti Gou1, (f.), 8.	Coal	Not employed.	Whilst deceased was attempting to cross a railway siding she was crushed between wagons which were being moved by hand. She sustained injuries to which she succumbed half an hour later. Inspection and inquiry made.
26	17th July, 2 P.M.	Jharia Khas mine, Jharia P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	Chulai Mushar, (m.), 45, Coal-cutter.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Whilst deceased was sitting under a temporary shelter near his house, the former collapsed. He was struck by one of the wooden roof supports and fatally injured. Inspection and inquiry made.
27	21st July, 7 P.M.	Chargaon mine, Ramtek P. O., Central Provinces.	T. Cooverji Bhoja	Mahado, (m.), 4; Nathya, (m.), 6.	Manganese.	Not employed.	The deceased were found drowned in an abandoned and water-logged quarry. Inspection and inquiry made.
28	28th July, 2 P.M.	Nodiha mine, Dishergarh P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Nodiha Coal Co., Ltd.	Guhiram Gorai, (m.), 45, Labourer.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was subject to epileptic fits. Whilst driving a cart he fell from the cart and was run over. He died two days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
29	3rd August, 12-45 P.M.	Sakhole mine, Dharhara P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Ambaler's Slate and Stone Co., Ltd.	Bihru Kora, (m.), 22.	Slate	Not employed.	Deceased was walking near a quarry in which blasting operations were in progress. He was struck by a piece of slate projected by a shot and killed instantly. Proper steps had not been taken to prevent persons approaching the quarry when blasting operations were in progress. Inspection and inquiry made.

APPENDIX II—*concl'd.*

List of Fatal Accidents, 1926—*concl'd.*

Serial number.	Date and hour of accident.	Name and situation of mine.	Name of owner.	Name, sex, age and occupation of person killed.	Name of mineral wrought.	Reason for exclusion.	Cause of accident and remarks.
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FIGURES NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICS—(90 deaths)—*concl'd.*

30	16th August, 6 P.M.	Bawdwin mine, Namtu P. O., Burma.	Burma Corporation, Ltd.	Forty-five persons.	Silver-Lead.	Not a mining accident.	Following three days of unprecedented rainfall, a landslip occurred, devastating several coolie lines and causing death to forty-five persons and serious injuries to eight. Inspection and inquiry made.
31	21st August, 5-30 P.M.	Lodna mine, Jheria P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Budh Lal Musahar, (m.), 11.	Coal	Not employed.	Deceased entered a fenced enclosure and sat upon a surface haulage tension wheel. When the haulage was started his leg was crushed between the rope and the wheel. He was fatally injured. In-pection and inquiry made.
32	12th November, 7 A.M.	Taungzun mine, Taungzun P. O., Burma.	Oosman Mustikhan & Co.	Subramoney, (m.), 16, Labourer.	Stone	Not a mining accident.	Deceased, without authority, was riding on a stone train which was being drawn out of a siding by a Burma Railways locomotive. He fell between two wagons and was run over by the train. His injuries proved fatal. Inspection and inquiry made.
33	14th November, 4-36 P.M.	Mandri mine, Andhergaon P. O., Central Provinces.	Ganpatsao Dhanpatsao.	Ghurah Kole, (m.), 25.	Manganese.	Not employed.	Deceased was known to be an epileptic. He was found drowned in a trial pit in which water about 9 feet deep, had accumulated during the twelve days' cessation of work occasioned by the celebration of the Diwali festival. Inspection and inquiry made.
34	29th November, 3-30 P.M.	Kargali mine, Bokaro P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Abbas Wuhamad, (m.), 20. Not employed. Parbatia Harin, (f.), 20, Labourer.	Coal	An accident under the Explosives Act.	The deceased were killed by an ignition of gunpowder in a licensed gunpowder factory presumably caused by a match or cigarette. In-pection and inquiry made.
35	6th December, 9-15 P.M.	Pretoria mine, Charanpur P. O., Bengal.	Seebpore Coal Co., Ltd.	Dukhoo Bauri, (m.), 40, Surface trammer.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased jumped down a pit, 342 feet deep, and was killed. The shaft was properly fenced. Inspection and inquiry made.

36	9th December. 12 noon.	Central Bansjora mine, Ban-jora P. O., Bihar and Orissa.	Central Banskjora Colliery Co.	Somri Bhuiyan, (f) 21, Labourer.	Coal	Not a mining accident.	Deceased was cooking food at a fire on the verandah of a dwelling house when her clothing caught fire. She sustained serious burns and died twelve days later. Inspection and inquiry made.
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Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mines

Province.	District and Mineral field.	FATAL ACCI										
		Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of deaths.									Grand Total.
			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Assam	Lakhimpur	9	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	10
	Naga Hills	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
	Total	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	2	1	3	15
Baluchistan	Quetta, Pishin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibi, Khost . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	Bankura	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Birbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	47	30	11	41	2	1	3	5	...	5	49
	Total	48	30	11	41	3	1	4	5	...	5	50

DIX II.

No. 2.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926.

DEATHS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.														
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.			
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Under ground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
AL.																		
3-76	...	1-92	2-70	52	40	5	45	...	...	...	3	6	9	54	21-15	...	8-65	14-59
9-93	...	2-53	6-27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2-53	1-25
4-74	...	2-09	3-33	53	40	5	45	...	...	...	4	6	10	55	17-78	...	6-96	12-22
...
...
...
...	28-57	...	4-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1-47	3-94	0-35	1-13	56	28	12	40	...	...	...	18	4	22	62	1-44	...	1-52	1-43
1-47	3-79	0-34	1-15	56	28	12	40	...	...	...	18	4	22	62	1-43	...	1-53	1-43

Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mines

Province.	District and Mineral field.	FATAL ACCI											
		Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of deaths.									Grand Total.	
			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Bihar and Orissa.	Hazari-bagh	Bokaro	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
		Giridih	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Jharia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Karaura.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum	Jharia	63	52	12	64	7	1	8	72
		Raniganj	11	10	5	15	1	...	1	1	...	1	17
	Palamau, Dalton-ganj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur, Hingir-Rampur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Parganas.	Jainty
		Raniganj
		Rajmahal
		Total	81	65	18	83	1	...	1	11	1	12	96

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

DEATHS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.														
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.			
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
...	...	1.05	0.22	28	4	1	5	8	5	13	9	2	11	29	7.87	1.24	8.85	2.08
0.57	0.41	33	25	4	29	...	1	1	5	...	5	35	4.16	1.04	2.91	3.63
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1.12	...	0.60
...
1.37	...	0.29	0.95	142	90	24	114	1	...	1	36	2	38	153	2.44	0.64	1.40	2.03
2.52	3.01	0.38	1.91	10	8	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	1.35	...	0.76	1.12
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3.60	1.28
...
...
1.38	0.07	0.33	0.85	215	127	29	156	10	6	16	53	4	57	229	...	...	...	...

Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mines

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Number of separate fatal accidents.	FATAL									Grand Total.	
			Number of deaths.										
			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Central Provinces.	Betul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	COAL-
	Chanda, Ballapur	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Chhindwara, Pench Valley.	9	5	...	5	..	...	...	4	...	4	...	9
	Narsinghpur, Mohpani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yeotmal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	6	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	10
Punjab	Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Mianwali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Coal)	152	113	29	142	4	1	5	22	2	24	171	
Bihar and Orissa.	Singhbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	IRON
Burma	Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Shan States.	2	...	...	..	2	...	2	1	..	1	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...

DIX II—continued.

No. 2—continued.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.															
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.				
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
contd.
0.63	...	...	0.46	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.63	...	...	...	0.46
1.64	...	2.92	2.04	14	9	1	10	...	...	...	3	1	4	14	3.29	...	2.92	3.17
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1.20	...	3.91	2.05
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	37.74	9.01
1.06	...	1.54	1.20	19	11	1	12	...	...	...	5	3	8	20	2.12	...	3.09	2.30
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.52	...	...	0.95
...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.31	...	...	0.72
1.43	0.31	0.43	1.00	344	207	47	254	10	6	16	80	17	97	367	2.56	0.99	1.76	2.15	
ORE.				5	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	5	...	0.99	1.19	1.02
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	14.08	14.08
...	5.71	2.69	3.60	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14.93	...	...	1.27
...	5.71	2.26	3.49	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	11.93	...	2.25	2.33

Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mines

PROVINCE.	District and Mineral field.	FATAL										
		Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of deaths.									Grand total.
			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Central Provinces.	Drug . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Iron Ore).	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3
Bihar and Orissa.	Singbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Kanara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Central Provinces.	Balaghat	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Bhandara	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Chhindwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	3
	Total	8	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	1	1	9

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.					SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.														
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.										Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.				
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.			Grand Total.	Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
ORE—contd.																			
...
...
...
...	0.45	0.75	0.52	7	1	...	1	3	1	4	2	...	2	7	14.93	0.91	1.49	1.20	
NESE ORE.																			
...
..
...
...	...	1.66	0.36	14	...	...	...	5	7	12	2	...	2	14	...	5.59	3.32	4.99	
...	...	1.55	0.31	14	...	...	...	5	7	13	2	...	2	14	...	4.74	3.10	4.33	
5.22	0.11	...	0.36	10	2	..	2	6	2	8	1	1	2	12	3.48	0.84	2.00	1.08	
...	0.53	...	0.46	5	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	5	...	1.06	1.67	1.14	
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14.93	...	...	2.31	
...
..	0.28	0.72	0.34	5	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	5	...	0.57	0.72	0.57	
2.88	0.24	0.31	0.36	22	4	..	4	12	4	16	3	1	4	21	3.85	0.77	1.23	0.96	

Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mine

Province.	District and Mineral field.	Number of separate fatal accidents.	FATAL									Grand Total.
			Number of deaths.									
			Underground.			Open workings			Surface.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Madras	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Manganese ore.)	9	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	2	2	10
Burma	Northern States. Shan	8	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Southern States. Shan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Lead ore).	8	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Burma	Mergui	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Thaton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Tin Ore.)	4	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.														
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.			
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
NESE ORE—contd.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	2	5	...	3.72	20.00	4.15
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	2	5	...	2.34	8.16	3.27
2.74	0.20	0.48	0.33	41	4	...	4	18	13	31	7	1	8	43	3.65	1.25	1.93	1.43
ORE.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75	...	...	2.21	80	76	...	76	...	...	...	6	...	6	82	20.92	...	7.26	18.11
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2.65	...	4.02	3.06
...
2.40	...	...	1.92	82	77	...	77	...	...	...	7	...	7	84	19.20	...	6.51	16.16
ORE.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.45	...	0.34	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	0.91	...	0.63
1.22	1.11	...	1.04	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	0.61	...	2.46	0.52
...
0.97	0.75	...	0.73	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	0.48	0.50	1.37	0.59

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.															
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.				
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
CA.																			
...
...
0.47	2.02	...	0.67	5	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	5	0.32	1.51	...	...	0.48
...	29.70	...	6.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0.40	3.00	...	0.83	5	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	5	0.27	1.33	...	...	0.41
...	
0.36	1.17	...	0.58	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.72	...	...	...	0.39
...	
0.35	1.12	...	0.57	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.71	...	...	...	0.38
...	1.67	...	2.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.36	2.34	...	0.78	6	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	7	0.38	0.70	...	...	0.39
LT.																			
...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	7.92	...	...	...	7.06
...	
0.26	...	...	7.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51	...	...	1.28	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	6.03	...	...	...	5.11

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.														
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.			
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
SITE.																		
...	0.42	3.16	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
STONE																		
...	2.22	...	1.22	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	4	...	3.33	1.90	2.44
...
...	1.99	...	1.12	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	4	...	2.99	1.76	2.24
...	14.93	...	14.93	1	1	...	1	1	...	7.46	...	7.46
...
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	0.49	...	0.45
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	0.48	...	0.42

Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mines

Provinces.	District and Mineral field.	FATAL										
		Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of deaths.									Grand Total.
			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
LIME												
Punjab	Jhelum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL (LIMESTONE).	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
IGNEOUS												
Bengal	Birbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Singbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Parganas	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bombay	Bombay Suburban . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thaton	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Total	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Grand Total (Igneous Rock.)	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.														
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.			Underground Open workings and Surface.	Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.			
Underground.	Open working.	Surface.			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Under ground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
STONE.																		
...	
...	
...	
...	0.71	...	0.51	7	...	...	...	5	1	6	1	...	1	7	...	1.07	0.49	0.89
ROCK.																		
...	
...	
...	10.10	...	9.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5.65	...	5.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	11.76	1.19
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	11.76	1.19
...	2.09	...	1.65	9	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	9.05	...	7.16
...	2.01	...	1.60	9	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	8.71	...	6.93
...	1.20	...	1.00	10	...	...	...	13	...	13	1	...	1	14	...	3.89	1.47	3.49

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.															
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.				
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8.57
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	8.89	0.40	...

Table

Statement of fatal and serious accidents in and about Mines regulated

Province.	District and Mineral field.	FATAL										
		Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of deaths.									Grand Total.
			Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bengal	Burdwan	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bihar and Orissa.	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palamanu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (Fire clay)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bihar and Orissa.	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Delhi	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (China clay).	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bengal	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total (all Minerals).	198	184	29	169	38	2	35	23	6	29	227

DIX II—contd.

No. 2—contd.

by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926—contd.

ACCIDENTS.				SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.															
Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.				Number of separate serious accidents.	Number of persons seriously injured.									Grand Total.	Serious injury rate per 1,000 persons employed.				
Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface		Underground.			Open workings.			Surface.				Underground.	Open workings.	Surface.	Underground, Open workings and Surface.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
CLAY																			
...	24.39	...	19.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1.23	...	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLAY																			
...
...
...	...	100.00	14.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	3.56	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AY																			
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	80.00	...	60.61	
1.38	0.49	0.41	0.67	507	295	50	845	55	22	77	100	18	118	540	2.92	106	167	206	

APPENDIX II—concl'd.

Table No. 3.

Statement of fatal accidents in Mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act, during the year 1926, classified according to cause of accident.

Mineral worked.	Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of persons killed.											Death rate per 1,000 persons employed.			
		Explosions of firedamp.	Falls of roof.	Falls of side.	In shafts.	Suffocation by gases.	By explosives.	Irruptions of water.	Haulage.	Miscellaneous underground.	Surface.	Electricity.	Total deaths.	Underground.	On surface.	Underground and on surface.
Coal . . .	152	5	46	44	16	2	8	...	25	4	30	1	171	1.31	0.36	1.00
Iron Ore . . .	2	...	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	0.45	0.75	0.52
Manganese Ore . . .	9	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	..	10	0.31	0.48	0.33
Lead Ore . . .	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	2.43	...	1.92
Tin Ore . . .	4	...	1	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.82	...	0.73
Mica . . .	9	...	1	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	14	0.95	...	0.78
Salt . . .	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.51	..	1.28
Magnesite . . .	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	0.42	3.16	0.75
Slate . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.82	...	1.74
Limestone . . .	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.69	...	0.51
Igneous Rock . . .	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.20	...	1.00
Fire Clay . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.22	...	0.99
China Clay . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3.56	1.35
Total 1926 . . .	198	5	58	69	17	2	17	...	26	12	25	1	227	1.07	0.35	0.87
Total of preceding year.	200	1	61	62	28	3	19	...	15	20	22	2	233	1.18	0.25	0.92
Difference . . .	-2	+4	-3	+7	-11	-1	-2	...	-11	-8	+3	-1	-6	-0.11	+0.07	-0.05

APPENDIX III.

Statement of prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act, and Indian Penal Code, during the year 1926.

Province.	District.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of rules and Sections of the Act contravened.	REMARKS.
Bengal	Burdwan . . .	2	2	1	Section 15 of the Act read with General Rule 47.	Case withdrawn against one accused.
	Do.	1	2	...	General Rule 3 read with Special Rule 33 and General Rule 4(b) and Special Rule 41.	Both the accused were acquitted.
	Do.	1	3	3	Section 15 of the Act, General Rules 3, 19 and 47.	Two of the accused were excused as they were minors.
	Do.	1	1	1	General Rule 14, Special Rule 26.	
	Do.	1	3	3	Coal Mines Regulations 139 and 141, Rule 9 of the rules made by the Local Government.	
	Do.	2	2	1	Rule 13 of Government of India Notification No. 864-68-20, dated 10th March 1904.	One accused could not be traced.
	Do.	1	3	3	Special Rule 14.	
	Do.	1	1	1	Special Rules 5, 93 and 95.	
	Do.	1	2	1	Special Rules 4, 5, 15 and 62.	One of the accused absconded.
	Do.	1	1	1	Special Rules 3, 5, 7, 15 and 21.	
	Do.	1	1	...	Special Rules 7, 15 and 31.	The accused was acquitted.
	Do.	1	2	2	Section 447, Indian Penal Code, Special Rule 60.	
	Do.	4	14	3	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M-493, dated 29th June 1922.	Seven of the accused were acquitted and cases were withdrawn against four.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Statement of prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act, and Indian Penal Code, during the year 1926—*contd.*

Province.	District.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of rules and Sections of the Act contravened.	REMARKS.
Bihar and Orissa.	Maunhum . . .	1	2	1	Section 15 read with General Rule 47.	One of the accused was acquitted.
	Do.	1	2	2	General Rule 3, Rule 15 and General Rule 50 read with Section 15(1) and (2) of the Act.	
	Do.	1	1	1	General Rule 13 (c).	
	Do.	1	2	...	General Rule 3 read with Section 16 (1) of the Act.	The accused were acquitted on appeal.
	Do.	1	2	2	General Rule 1.	
	Do.	1	1	...	Rule 17 of the rules made by the Local Government.	Proceedings dropped as accused could not be traced.
	Do.	1	2	2	General Rule 3.	
	Do.	1	4	1	General Rules 3, 9 and 19.	Case dropped against three of the accused.
	Do.	3	3	3	Rule 18 of the rules made by the Local Government.	
	Do.	1	1	1	Coal Mines Regulation 13.	
	Do.	3	3	...	Rule 12 of Government of India Notification No. 864-68-20.	Accused could not be traced.
	Do.	1	1	1	Special Rule 3.	
	Do.	1	1	1	Section 338, Indian Penal Code.	

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Statement of prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act, and Indian Penal Code, during the year 1926—*contd.*

Province.	District.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of rules and Sections of the Act contravened.	REMARKS.
Bihar & Orissa	Manbhum	1	1	1	Special Rule 4.	
	Do.	1	1	1	Special Rule 70.	
	Do.	1	1	...	Coal Mines Regulations 146 and 148.	The accused absconded.
	Do.	1	3	...	Coal Mines Regulation 144.	The accused absconded.
	Do.	9	17	7	Rule 1 (4) of the Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	Two of the accused were acquitted and the cases against eight were withdrawn.
	Hazaribagh	1	1	1	Rule 15 of the rules made by the Local Government.	
	Do.	4	4	3	Rule 1 (4) of the Government of India Notification No. M.-493, dated 29th June 1922.	The case against one was withdrawn.
	Monghyr	1	5	...	Rules 17, 18 and 19 of the rules for Mica mines.	The accused were acquitted.
	Do.	1	1	1	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Shahabad	1	1	1	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Bhagalpur	1	1	1	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Sonthal Parganas	1	1	1	Section 15 of the Act.	
	Do.	1	2	1	Section 287, Indian Penal Code.	One of the accused was acquitted.

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

Statement of prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act, and Indian Penal Code, during the year 1926—concl'd.

Province.	District.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of rules and Sections of the Act contravened.	REMARKS.
Burma .	Bassain . . .	1	1	1	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Mergui . . .	3	3	3	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Taunggyi . . .	1	2	2	Section 288, Indian Penal Code.	
	Thaton . . .	1	3	1	Metalliferous Mines Regulation 40.	Case against two of the accused was withdrawn.
Madras	Nellore . . .	2	2	2	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Vizagapatam	1	1	1	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
Central Provinces.	Balaghat . . .	1	1	1	Special Rule 15.	
	Do.	1	2	2	Special Rule 48A.	
	Bhandara . . .	1	1	1	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Chhindwara . . .	1	1	...	Special Rules 7 and 21.	The accused was acquitted.
Punjab .	Jhelum . . .	1	1	1	Section 35 (e) of the Act.	
	Do.	2	2	2	Rule 1 (4) of Government of India Notification No. M.-498, dated 29th June 1922.	
	Total	75	123	70		

APPENDIX IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement No. 1.

List of Inspection Circles.

No. 1 Circle.	No. 2 Circle.
1. All mines in Baluchistan.	1. All mines in Assam.
2. All mines in Bihar and Orissa except mines in the district of the Santhal Parganas and such mines in the district of Manbhum as lie east of a line drawn from mile 175 on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to mile 169 on the Grand Trunk Road and continued in a straight line across the district.	2. All mines in Bengal.
3. All mines in the North-West Frontier Province.	3. Such mines in Bihar and Orissa as lie in the district of the Santhal Parganas and in the district of Manbhum east of a line drawn from mile 175 on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to mile 169 on the Grand Trunk Road and continued in a straight line across the district.
4. All mines in the Punjab.	4. All mines in Bombay.
5. All mines in Rajputana.	5. All mines in Burma.
6. All mines in the United Provinces.	6. All mines in the Central Provinces.
	7. All mines in Madras.

Statement No. 2.

Names of persons to whom first and second class certificates of competency to manage a coal mine were granted during the year 1926.

Certificates granted to holders of English certificates of competency.

(a) FIRST CLASS.

Name.	No. of Indian certificate.	Date of Indian certificate.	No. of English certificate.	Date of English certificate.
Tarlton, Stuart Fryer . . .	325	17th May 1926 .	1908	4th February 1926.
Pothecary, Richard John . . .	326	18th October 1926 .	1035	30th January 1922.
Taylor, William Henry . . .	327	Ditto .	1847	31st July 1925.
Dobson, Thomas Lea . . .	328	Ditto .	1492	7th February 1924.
Goodger, John Carruthers . . .	329	Ditto .	1865	31st July 1925.
Hampson, George . . .	330	17th December 1926	1185	12th August 1922.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*Miscellaneous—*contd.*Statement No. 2—*contd.*

Names of persons to whom first and second class certificates of competency to manage a coal mine were granted during the year 1926—*contd.*

Certificates granted to holders of English certificates of competency.

(b) SECOND CLASS.

Name.	No. of Indian certificate.	Date of Indian certificate.	No. of English certificate.	Date of English certificate.
		Nil.		

Indian Certificates.

(a) FIRST CLASS.

Name.	No. of certificate.	Date of certificate.	REMARKS.
Chakrabarty, Dharmananda	188	17th May 1926.	
Ghosh, Sakti Kinkor	189	Ditto.	
Dutt Hari Pada	190	Ditto.	
Chatterjee, Ram Gopal	191	Ditto.	
Joseph, Marcus Reginald Coleman	192	Ditto.	
Gui, Bama Charan	193	Ditto.	
Goswami, Jibananda	194	Ditto.	
Villiers, Rudolph Behling	195	Ditto.	

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*Miscellaneous—*contd.*Statement No. 2—*contd.*

Names of persons to whom first and second class certificates of competency to manage a coal mine were granted during the year 1926—*contd.*

Indian Certificates—*contd.*

(b) SECOND CLASS.

Name.	No. of certificate.	Date of certificate.	REMARKS.
Sinha, Bameswar Prosad	390	17th May 1926.	
Bishnu, Ganesh Chandra	391	Ditto.	
Dutt, Satchidanauda	392	Ditto.	
Woods, Percy William Henry	393	Ditto.	
Bhaduri, Satya Charan	394	Ditto.	
Ghose, Kshiti Bhusan	395	Ditto.	
Dutt, Anilendra Nath	396	Ditto.	
Sinha, Mahadeb Chandra	397	Ditto.	
Ghosh, Sushil Kumar	398	Ditto.	
Sen, Kali Pada	399	Ditto.	
Bhattacharjee, Pravat Kumar	400	Ditto.	
Chowdhuri, Bhupendra Nath	401	Ditto.	
Williams, Thomas Hugh	402	Ditto.	
Mitra, Profulla Chandra	403	Ditto.	

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*Miscellaneous—*contd.*

Statement No. 3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1926.

No. M.-1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), and in supersession of the notifications by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-1051, dated the 28th July 1924, No. M.-1051, dated the 25th July 1925, and No. M.-1051, dated the 7th November 1925, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the mines, groups of mines, classes of mines and parts of mines specified in the first column of the annexed schedule from the operation of such provisions of the said Act as are specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mines of <i>kankar, murum, laterite, gravel, sand, clay (not including kaolin, china clay or white clay) fire clay, stone, earth, fuller's earth, bauxite, slate and lime-stone.</i> | All. |
| Provided that the depth of the excavation measured from the level of the adjacent ground nowhere exceeds 20 feet and that not more than 50 persons are employed at any one time in or about the mine; Provided further that this exemption shall not apply to— | |
| (a) Slate mines in the Province of the Punjab and in the Monghyr district of the province of Bihar and Orissa. | |
| (b) Lime-stone mines in the districts of Shahabad and Jubbulpore. | |
| 2. Borings and oil wells | All. |
| 3. Mines or parts of mines in which excavation is being carried out for prospecting purposes only and not for the purpose of obtaining minerals for use or sale : | All. |
| Provided that— | |
| (i) not more than 20 persons are employed in or about such excavation ; | |
| (ii) no part of the excavation extends beneath the superjacent ground ; and | |
| (iii) the depth of the excavation measured from the level of the adjacent ground nowhere exceeds 20 feet or, in the case of an excavation for coal, 50 feet. | |
| 4. The following mines in the North-West Frontier Province, namely :— | |
| (i) Salt mines in the Kohat district | All. |
| (ii) Carbonaceous clay pits in the Hazara district | All. |
| 5. The following mines in the Province of Burma, namely :— | |
| (i) Steatite mines in the Minbu district, and native precious stone mines in the Katha district. | All. |
| (ii) All mines in the Federated Shan States, and such mines in the Tavoy and Mergui districts as are worked under the tribute system. | The provisions contained in sections 23 and 28. |
| (iii) The ore-dressing plant of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., at Nsmtu, Northern Shan States. | All. |
| 6. The following mines in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, namely :— | |
| (i) The coke factory of the Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd., at Loyabad in the Manbhum district. | All. |
| (ii) The coke factory of the Barari Coke Co., Ltd., at Kendwadih in the Manbhum district. | All. |
| (iii) The coke factory of the Eastern Coal Co., Ltd., at Bhowra in the Manbhum district. | All. |
| (iv) The coke factory of the Lojna Colliery Co., Ltd., at Lodna in the Manbhum district. | All. |
| (v) The coke factory of the East Indian Railway Company at Gir'dih in the Hazaribagh district. | All. |
| 7. The following mines in the United Provinces :— | |
| (i) Stone quarry hill Tendna Nos. 37/1, 38/1, 38/4, 38/3, 29/3 and 32/1 at villeg Bargeh in the Mirzapore district. | All. |
| (ii) Stone quarry hill Darbia Nos. 343/3, 30, 181 and 182 at village Baraganu in the Mirzapur district. | All. |
| 8. The following mines in the Presidency of Bombay :— | |
| (i) Kharkhada stone quarry in the Kaira district. | All. |

A. C. MOWATERS,

Secy. to the Government of India.