



Annual Factory Report of the  
Presidency of Bombay  
1923

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No. F. I./5774 of 1924.

From

J. P. BRANDER, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Collector of Bombay,  
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department, Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,  
Factory Department,  
Old Custom House,  
Bombay, 29th/31st May 1924.

*Subject.*—Annual report on the administration of the  
Factories Act during the year 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the annual report on the administration of the Factories Act during 1923.

2. There was a net increase of 141 in the number of registered factories chiefly due to the registration of small factories not amenable to the Act before its amendment in 1922. The number of closed factories was practically the same as in the previous year.

3. Last year the Director of Industries remarked that the number of children employed in Bombay, *viz.*, 1,498, was the lowest that could be traced on the records for 23 years. The chief feature of the employment statistics has been a further fall to 903, while over the whole Presidency the numbers of children have fallen from 15,800 to 11,400, a reduction of 28 per cent. in two years. The number of children appearing for certificates is still greatly in excess of the numbers employed. In Bombay 7,203 children appeared for medical examination (as against a total employment of 903) but this again is only one-third of the numbers which appeared five or six years ago. The result is that the percentage certified as fit for employment has risen from an average of 15 per cent. for the previous three years to 24.5 per cent., while the percentage of those who endeavoured to get a second certificate (frequently for the purpose of working in two factories on the same day) has fallen from roughly 50 per cent. a few years ago to 29 per cent.

4. The department has at last got to grip with the problem of the exploitation of child labour in Ahmedabad where the newly appointed Certifying Surgeon, Dr. Godinho, has made a promising start. The check on the illegal employment of the same children in two mills is indicated by the fact that in his first five months 36 per cent. of children appearing before the Certifying Surgeon for examination already had certificates.

5. The wholesale check on the employment of children in Bombay mills is a matter worth the attention of the economist and the welfare worker. What are the children now doing? Are they being educated? One result of the diminution of child labour is that numerous mill schools have lately been closed. A year ago there were 15 mill schools for half timers and children of operatives in Bombay; now there appear to be only four of which only one is an institution recognised and inspected by Government. One would like to be assured that the children, though no longer employed, are still being educated somewhere.

6. In Ahmedabad there are six factory schools instituted by mills and nineteen managed by the Labour Union.

7. Interests in other kinds of welfare work continue to increase.

8. During the year the department was reorganised. The only survivor of the old factory inspection department, before its amalgamation with the boiler inspection department, is Mr. Johnstone, the present Chief Inspector. He has under him now a staff of two inspectors and three assistant inspectors, all recruited between October 1923 and May 1924; of these four are Indians. Already a marked change has been effected the results of which begin to appear in the report now forwarded. Inspection work has been improved and administration tightened by the institution of some necessary prosecutions. It is most satisfactory to note the assistance received from *ex-officio* inspectors the number of whose inspections, *viz.*, 600, is the highest recorded for several years.

9. Factory inspection is now fairly well organised in this Presidency. Great care was taken in applying the provisions of the new Act and much labour has been expended in devising a scheme of necessary exemptions from those provisions which restrict the hours of labour and prescribe the daily interval of rest and the weekly holiday. The staff is not over-strong in number and lacks experience but a good beginning has been made. The successful administration of the Act is due in large part to the willing co-operation with the department of the great majority of the employers of labour.

10. Mr. Johnstone, the Chief Inspector, deserves credit for the satisfactory restoration of the department on the former lines. All the new staff had to be instructed in their duties by him. In the circumstances the record of work done is highly satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. BRANDER,

Collector of Bombay.

P.S.—The above letter has been drafted by Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., late Director of Industries, who was in charge of the Department during the year.

J. P. BRANDER.

PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE  
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911 (XII OF 1911), AS SUB-  
SEQUENTLY AMENDED, IN THE BOMBAY PRESI-  
DENCY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1923.

I.—*Factories and their Inspections.*

1. During the year, the number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased by 141 to 1,203. 156 factories were added to the register and 15 removed.

The additional factories were distributed in the different districts as follows:—

	Number of Factories.	
Bombay City	52	One Government Medical Stores, 4 engineering works, 4 municipal works, 1 weaving mill, 2 cotton cleaning and pressing factories, 2 motor works, 6 printing presses, 9 iron and brass foundries, 2 aerated water works, 2 laundries, 1 confectionery, 2 oil mills, 9 metal press factories, 2 electrical engineering works, 1 ice factory, 1 glass factory, 1 saw mill, 1 rubber factory, and 1 tanks factory.
Bombay Suburban	6	One woollen mill, 1 glass factory, 1 water pipe works, 1 cigarette factory, 1 silver dust refining factory and 1 hosiery.
Thana	1	One tape factory.
Kolaba	1	One rice mill.
Kanara	4	Four saw mills.
Ahmednagar	8	Seven ginning factories and one motor works.
Nasik	1	One ginning factory.
Poona	5	One motor works, 2 engineering works, 1 printing press and 1 sugar factory.
Sholapur	2	One weaving mill and one ginning factory.
Belgaum	3	One tobacco grinding and ground-nut factory, 1 match factory and 1 ginning factory.
Bijapur	1	One ginning factory.
Dharwar	1	Do. do.
East Khandesh	6	One cotton mill and 5 ginning and pressing factories.
West Khandesh	9	Two oil mills and 7 ginning and pressing factories.
Ahmedabad	10	Four cotton mills, 1 iron works and 5 ginning factories.

	Number of Factories.	
Surat	... 3	Two ginning factories and one press factory.
Kaira	... 2	Two ginning factories.
Panch Mahals	... 3	One flour mill, a railway works, and one ginning factory.
Broach	... 1	One ginning factory.
Karachi	... 18	One railway works, 1 distillery, 3 oil mills, 1 electric power station, 1 municipal works, 2 iron works, 2 rice mills, 2 hide presses, 2 seed factories, 1 cotton cleaning factory, 1 tile factory, and 1 glass factory.
Hyderabad	... 2	One ginning factory and one rice mill.
Larkhana	... 7	Seven rice mills.
Upper Sind Frontier	... 2	Two rice mills.
Sukkur	... 5	Five rice mills.
Thar and Parkar	... 3	Two ginning factories and one rice factory.

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156

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The factories removed from the register were distributed as follows:—

Bombay	... 1	One motor works.
Nasik	... 1	One ginning factory.
Ahmednagar	... 2	Two ginning factories.
Sholapur	... 1	One ginning factory.
Dharwar	... 1	Do. do.
West Khandesh	... 1	Do. do.
Ahmedabad	... 1	Do. do.
Surat	... 1	Do. do.
Panch Mahals	... 1	One glass works.
Broach	... 1	One ginning factory.
Karachi	... 2	One oil mill and one hide press.
Sukkur	... 1	One cotton mill (weaving).
Bijapur	... 1	One ginning factory.

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15

The large increase in the number of factories has been mainly due to the operation of the amended Act which now brings under control factories employing between twenty and fifty persons in addition to the factories employing fifty or over as formerly.

2. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,120 as compared with 982 in the preceding year. Of the 1,120 working factories on the register, 539 are perennial and 581 are seasonal.

209 of the perennial and 516 of the seasonal factories are connected with the cotton industry. 83 factories remained closed throughout the year.

3. The total number of operatives employed in all industries as obtained from the annual returns submitted by the factories was

356,480 as compared with 360,518 last year. The addition of the large number of small factories, together with the addition of a few large concerns has thus been insufficient to counterbalance the effects of slack trade in the larger factories. The cotton spinning and weaving industry for instance has reported a decrease of nearly 8,000 persons whilst 3,000 less were employed in railway workshops.

4. Of the 539 perennial factories, 48 were inspected more than three times, 96 were inspected thrice, 150 were inspected twice, 213 were inspected once, whilst 32 were uninspected.

Of the 581 seasonal factories, 3 were inspected more than three times, 23 thrice, 72 twice, and 444 once whilst 39 were uninspected.

All the inspections above noted were made by the Inspectors of the Amalgamated Department and by the full-time Factory Inspectors after the creation of a separate Factory Department.

The reasons for the large number of uninspected factories are stated in the succeeding paragraph.

5. The chief feature of the year has been the recognition by Government of the increasing importance of factory inspection and their decision to separate this work entirely from boiler inspection and other duties. For the major portion of the year factories were inspected by the officers of the former Amalgamated Department of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances. The recently sanctioned Factory Inspection staff consisting of 1 Chief Inspector, 2 Inspectors and 3 Assistants was appointed in part towards the end of the year. Initial training in Bombay had to be given to the new Inspectors and Assistants and routine inspections suffered in consequence. The difficulties however have now been largely overcome and it is expected that the present year will see the full number of inspections made as required by the Rules.

The new department has been Indianised to a great extent.

6. The post of Certifying Surgeon for Bombay Island and Coorla was held by Dr. D. R. Bardi throughout the year, and Government's decision to appoint a full-time Certifying Surgeon in Ahmedabad resulted in the appointment in August of Dr. P. X. Godinho to that post.

Children were certified in other districts by the medical officers appointed by Government.

The Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health, together with the Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, continued to exercise their powers as additional factory inspectors under the health and sanitary sections of the Act whilst the Certifying Surgeon in Ahmedabad was also similarly appointed an additional inspector.

## II.—Sanitation.

7. Under the new Rules, the statutory period for limewashing has been reduced from fourteen to twelve months and special registers adopted so that a more rigid check can be effected.

Ordinarily factories give little trouble, but a number of orders were passed in those cases where there was a tendency to postpone it to more favourable times.

The appointments of the Assistant Directors of Public Health and the Certifying Surgeons in Bombay and Ahmedabad as *ex-officio* inspectors with powers under the health and sanitary sections of the Act have been of material assistance and orders have been freely passed on their reports to remedy defects in the conservancy arrangements. Especially has this been the case in Ahmedabad where the Certifying Surgeon has devoted a considerable amount of time to sanitary inspections. The full-time inspector at Ahmedabad has also given increased attention to this very necessary portion of his duties and improvements all round can be recorded there. It is necessary however for factory authorities to pay more attention to this question and especially so in Ahmedabad where a water borne sewage system has not been provided by the Municipality in the mill area. It is hoped that the efforts being made by the department in Ahmedabad will receive the support of the Municipality. Additional latrine accommodation has been ordered in some factories and a redistribution has been made in others. In Bombay an attempt is being made to obtain a definite allocation of latrine accommodation for factory employees in the recently added small factories where such accommodation is shared at present with the occupants of surrounding chawls.

The largest mill in Sholapur is spending nearly a lakh on additions and alterations to their sanitary accommodation and is installing a septic tank at some distance from the mill. The effluent will be utilised for cultivation.

The latrines in a Khandesh mill were condemned as insanitary by the full-time inspector and the mill has agreed to erect more modern ones.

The Assistant Directors of Public Health have given considerable attention to securing improvements in the water supply in several mofussil factories. The supply of a mill in the Southern Maratha Country was considered defective and as this was later confirmed by analysis, the necessary order regarding purification was made. A Sholapur mill has installed plant to filter the whole of the drinking water supply.

### III.—*Ventilation.*

8. Progress continues to be made in the Ahmedabad and Bombay mills but definite standards are necessary to hasten matters. The Adviser on Humidification has issued his report and has suggested standards which will doubtless be later considered by Government.

Sholapur mills have adapted ventilating and cooling plant in several departments whilst one concern is installing apparatus to "manufacture weather". The results from this plant in a hot and dry climate will be carefully watched.

A local mill complied with an order to install hoods and an exhaust fan over the sizing frames whilst a basement laundry adopted a departmentally designed plenum system to improve the



trying conditions under which the operatives worked. Prior to the application of the Factories Act to this factory, strikes were frequent, but the regulation of the hours of work, the provision of a weekly holiday and the installation of the ventilating plant together with other means adopted to improve conditions appears to have converted the staff to a contented labour force.

Comparative kata readings in different positions in this factory are as follows :—

Position.	Wet Kata cooling power.	
	Fan working.	Fan stopped.
1	12.5	8.3
2	9.8	7.2
3	14.1	8.9
4	12.3	6.1
5	14.4	8.4

The erection of the plant was not without a touch of humour as it was found that the openings in the distributing air trunks had been made to give the maximum cooling effect to the motors and not to the men. An alteration was however speedily made. Improvements have also been effected in other classes of factories.

#### IV.—Wages.

9. There was a general strike in Ahmedabad where the mill-owners effected a reduction of wages of about 15 per cent. after a strike lasting over two months.

#### V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in Bombay and the mofussil for the past five years.

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1919	28,200	32,378	60,578	3,116	11,759	14,875
1920	30,498	34,386	64,884	3,047	12,388	15,435
1921	31,571	34,655	66,226	2,664	13,102	15,766
1922	31,579	35,939	67,518	1,498	11,894	13,392
1923	31,602	37,854	69,456	903	10,508	11,411

The number of women employed in Bombay local factories has remained practically stationary during the last three years. The total number employed in the Presidency however shows a slight increase which is probably due to the addition of new concerns and to employment of women in lieu of children. There were over 2,000 fewer children employed than in the preceding year and nearly 4,400 less than in 1921.

The appointment of a full-time Certifying Surgeon in Ahmedabad has been noted. It is gratifying to state that the mills at this centre report a large decrease in the number of children at work. In 1922 6,925 were employed but this number has been reduced to 5,712. The improvement is almost solely due to the care taken by the Certifying Surgeon to prevent children obtaining two certificates and working in two mills.

The Certifying Surgeon and full-time Inspector, who has also detected several cases of children working under false certificates, have given much attention to this difficult problem and it is hoped that mill agents and managers will support their further efforts to prevent the exploitation of child labour which has been a regrettable feature of the Ahmedabad mill industry in recent years.

#### *Irregularities.*

The manager of a Bombay mill was fined Rs. 30 in each of 20 cases for working reeling women without giving them the weekly holiday.

A labour contractor in a metal factory was fined Rs. 25 for employing an uncertified child.

An Ahmedabad mill agent and manager were fined Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 300 respectively for employing winders at night. Detection was made by the District Magistrate.

Three mofussil cases instituted by additional inspectors for employing uncertified children in Nawabshah, Nasik and East Khandesh resulted in fines of Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively.

#### *VI.—Fencing of Machinery.*

11. The former standard has been maintained and improvements effected in several directions. Lap guards have been fitted to many scutchers and their extended application is being pushed. Several old pattern hoist gates have been replaced by modern self-closing doors. Serious accidents which formerly occurred on hard waste breakers have been reduced, if not eliminated, by the insistence on spring controls on the lever immediately over the feed rollers so that it is now impossible for fingers to obtain access to the dangerous cylinder. Doors giving access to the cylinder beaters on these machines have also been fitted with self-locking apparatus, rendering it impossible to open them unless the beaters are at rest. Old thread extractors are being made safe by an extension feed so that it is impossible for the operative or an inquisitive outsider to reach the spikes on the rapidly rotating shaft.

Some mills have fitted automatic locking motions to the card cylinder doors and the extension of this safety device is being urged. A number of mills have installed new machinery the guarding of which is generally a great improvement on the old, but in a few cases, notably on scutchers and ring frames, it does not comply with the Bombay Rules. Alteration has had to be made in India, but the problem has been taken up with representatives of the makers. One firm now manufacture their ring frames with the "tail end" guard cast as part of the frame so that it is a permanent safeguard.

Reference was made last year to the guarding of power presses. The automatic guards fitted appeared satisfactory and orders were given with short time limits to all metal pressing factories to fit automatic guards. The extension of the Act has brought a number of these factories under control. The incidence of accidents in them is not known, but in one, two operatives lost four fingers within ten days of registration and all the factories seem to have had serious accidents involving permanent incapacitation at one time or other.

It is considered that the guards, which are an innovation in India, will entirely prevent accidents and it is worth mentioning that the factory where orders were first passed had three serious accidents in a short time prior to their installation but have not had one since.

Whilst there is a general willingness on the part of managers of the larger factories to comply with the Rules or Inspector's orders or suggestions, prosecutions were instituted in the following cases :—

(a) An operative in a Bombay mill lost two fingers through the failure satisfactorily to maintain the locking motion on a scutcher. The spinning master was fined Rs. 100 which was awarded in full as compensation.

(b) The calender master of a second Bombay mill was fined Rs. 150 for failing to fit a nip guard to a calender. This case was rather a hard one as several machines had been imported without guards. Orders had been passed by the mill to fit them, but the guard for one pair of bowls had been omitted and the operative lost his arm in consequence. The Court also awarded the whole sum in compensation to the injured person.

(c) The manager of a third mill was fined Rs. 200 (which also was given to the injured woman) for failing to comply with an order to guard the undershaft on a universal winding machine whereby a woman was injured.

Four additional prosecutions were successfully instituted in Bombay and Ahmedabad for failure to guard ring frames, scutchers and fly wheels. Fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 300 were imposed.

In an endeavour to reduce accidents to persons attending to machinery in motion the new Rules require that such persons shall be provided with tight clothing free of cost. As a fatal accident

was reported from the mofussil under circumstances that pointed to the non-compliance with this Rule, the District Magistrate was asked to arrange for a prosecution which resulted in the father of the deceased receiving Rs. 400 as compensation.

The transitory provision of the amended Factories Act as regards compensation has been utilised in every possible case in favour of the operatives. In addition, light work has been found for the injured persons in the cases that resulted in prosecution and also in others where there was no breach of any legal provision.

Great value is laid on the provision of light work for those employees who have been permanently injured in factories. In the past a large proportion of mill and factory owners have fully met the moral obligation to provide for such unfortunate cases. Hard cases, however, have undoubtedly occurred and these will, in future, be remedied by the Workmen's Compensation Act which becomes operative in July.

With a view to keeping a good standard of fencing and guarding of machinery always before factory managers a large number of the "Safety Pamphlets" which have been admirably prepared for use in England was ordered and have recently been placed on sale. Thanks are due to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for agreeing to take a large number for distribution amongst their members.

#### VII.—Accidents.

12. Details of accidents in the last ten years are given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1914	22	48	1,532	1,602	·60
1915	21	67	1,682	1,770	·63
1916	23	87	1,102	1,212	·41
1917	28	75	819	922	·31
1918	39	128	699	865	·23
1919	26	99	896	1,021	·32
1920	33	108	768	909	·27
1921	34	101	949	1,084	·31
1922	42	88	980	1,110	·31
1923	23	108	684	815	·23

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of accidents. The fatal accidents are the least since 1915, whilst the total number of accidents reported is the smallest for ten years. In the whole of Bombay Island only one person was killed by machinery in motion. In the above figures, minor accidents unconnected with machinery in motion have been excluded in accordance with the custom of previous years. Recently however the Government of India has laid down a definite procedure regarding the classification of accidents and this is being followed during the current year.

Twenty-two accidents causing 23 deaths occurred as follows :—

A.—DUE TO MACHINERY.

*Bombay.*

	Number of persons killed.
By hoist ... ..	1
A man was killed between hoist and beam.	

*Bombay Suburban.*

By mineral breaker ... ..	1
A man died through injuries received at the crushing rollers of a mineral breaker.	
By crane ... ..	2
Two men were killed by travelling cranes.	
By shafting ... ..	1
A man was killed at a shaft.	

*Dharwar.*

By shafting ... ..	1
An oiler's clothing was entangled in the shafting resulting in fatal injuries.	

*Ahmedabad.*

By belt ... ..	1
A carder was killed whilst mounting a belt.	
By opener ... ..	1
A feeder was killed on a kapas opener.	

B.—NOT DUE TO MACHINERY.

*Bombay.*

By electric shock ... ..	1
A man received a fatal shock in a transformer house.	
By falling objects ... ..	3
A man was killed through the collapse of a strong rack.	
Two men were killed by the fall of cotton bales.	

	Number of persons killed.
By falls ... .. Two men were killed by falling from scaffolds.	2
By crushing ... .. A man was crushed between carriage wheels.	1
By scalds ... .. A man was scalded by an escape of steam.	1

*Poona.*

By burns ... .. A man carelessly set his clothes on fire.	1
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*Dharwar.*

By fire ... .. Two women were burnt to death in a cotton mixing room fire.	2
--	---

*Ahmedabad.*

By fires ... .. One man was burnt to death in a ginning fire whilst a woman was fatally burnt in a blow room fire.	2
By drowning ... .. A man fell into a mill tank.	1
By earth collapse ... .. The side of a trench collapsed and buried a man.	1

VIII.—*Prosecutions.*

13. Thirty-four prosecutions were instituted by the full-time Inspectors and were all successful. Fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 were imposed in 33 cases, whilst in the remaining case the accused was convicted and warned as a technical breach only was committed.

In addition to the above, 11 prosecutions were instituted by the Additional Inspectors and fines from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500 were imposed in seven cases. One case failed and in three others decisions have not yet been reached.

IX.—*Housing of factory hands.*

14. In Ahmedabad about 1,000 rooms of good pattern have been erected in the past by mills. The need for further accommodation is undoubtedly felt since a number of old corrugated iron rooms have been erected by the workpeople on factory premises and in unsuitable surroundings. Chawls in factory compounds are objectionable and render control difficult.

A large factory erected in the Bombay Suburban District for the manufacture of pipes for the Municipality has provided accommodation for nearly 900 persons and has engaged a full-time doctor to supervise them and to render medical aid to the operatives.

In Sholapur additional quarters have been built and the mills are contemplating further extensions.

In Bombay the chief feature has been the progress made by the Development Department who have now erected nearly 3,000 rooms. The blocks of new chawls have generally more space between them than chawls of older design and the following wet kata cooling readings are of interest. They were taken in the spaces outside the chawls :—

Particulars of chawls.	Time.	Wet kata cooling power.
Development (Worli) ... ..	10-45 a.m.	19.5
Old Chawls, Fergusson Road ... ..	9-30 a.m.	17.5
Development (Worli) ... ..	6-25 p.m.	21.4
Old Chawls, Fergusson Road ... ..	5-25 p.m.	18.6
Development (Worli) ... ..	9-15 a.m.	21.2
Old Chawls, Fergusson Road ... ..	8-30 a.m.	17.3

The newer chawls thus show improvement as regards air movement or ventilation in the surrounding localities, and it should be noted that the advantage as regards the times of taking the readings has been given to the older chawls.

#### X.—General.

15. During the year the new Rules were considered by Government and came into force on 1st July. They have been strengthened in several directions and are more comprehensive than the former Rules. A note was prepared and circulated to all managers drawing attention to the differences between the old and the new Rules.

Inspectors have now to enquire into all accidents instead of only into fatal and serious ones as formerly.

16. *Exemptions—Under Section 30 (1) of the Factories Act.*—During the year the exemptions for certain classes of workers in the cotton industry were notified by Government. The schedule to the 1911 Act was very liberal in its application and undoubtedly a large amount of unnecessary holiday labour was employed in mills. Some of this was legally permitted but instances have been noted where the periodical cleaning of machinery had also been effected on the weekly holiday although this was contrary to the 1911 Act and also to usual practice. A lot of the weekly holiday labour was nominal only and was utilised to increase the wages of the operatives who often used the facilities provided in the mills for domestic purposes. One manager's facetious remark that "more water passed through the meter on a stop day than on a week day" was an exaggeration but was an indication of former methods.

The exemptions granted however have been based on the principle of a weekly holiday for all workers where possible and although the present financial stringency has made most factory owners desirous of reducing unnecessary waste, mill-owners have very willingly complied with the principles underlying the amended Act.

In a large number of mills weekly holiday labour has been reduced to a minimum and where not covered by specific exemption a substituted holiday is given. A number of mills, realising the position, increased the pay of the operatives to compensate for the reduction in the number of nominal working days.

*Under Section 30 (2).*—This sub-section provides for exemption in the event of an urgent pressure of work. The desire of the Government of India that exemptions should be sparingly given has been kept in view. Aerated water factories are allowed a 72 hour week for male adults only to meet exceptional seasonal demands for limited periods in the hot weather but little use has been made of the exemption. Exemptions have been granted under special conditions for a limited time for a portion of the staff in a few more factories.

17. *Section 18-A (Fencing).*—The powers conferred by section 18-A to stop a factory where imminent danger to life is suspected were found extremely useful in dealing with a Khandesh ginning factory whose chimney was in a state of collapse.

Owing to the high price of cotton the owner was very reluctant to stop work and was quite prepared to risk a crash of the upper portion through his ginning roof. He complied however when it was pointed out that an accident following a disregard of the order would be attended by immediate prosecution. The Inspector's justification was established by an examination of the upper portion after removal when it was found that the chimney was worn to the thinness of paper and badly torn in addition. His action probably prevented a serious accident.

#### *Lead Poisoning.*

18. Both the large Railway Companies in Bombay have agreed to a periodical medical examination of their employees engaged in the manipulation of white lead. An accumulator repairer in one of the shops gave lay indications of lead poisoning but it was not confirmed by the Railway Medical Officer or by a medical officer who made a further examination.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, S. R. D., also advised a periodical examination in the Hubli Railway Works and this has since been agreed to. One operative was kept under observation and transferred to other work whilst no case of lead poisoning was detected in the other workers.

An analysis of the polishing powder used in an optical works showed that it did not contain lead in dangerous quantity but the firm complied with a suggestion to provide washing facilities.



In two dyeing factories where lead chromate dyed yarn is headed, women have not been employed on this work since the amended Act came into force. The firms were advised to fit special hoods under exhaust draught to remove the dangerous dust liberated in the processes to serve as a protection to the men who were substituted. Both are now installing plant on modern lines to eliminate entirely the dust danger.

Very little lead chromate yarn is dyed in the larger factories but it is understood that some of the smaller concerns not equipped with mechanical power and thus ordinarily not amenable to control dye considerable quantities of yarn in this manner. A special enquiry amongst the small dyers will be made to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of this and to find whether conditions justify the recommendation of a declaration by Government of such premises as factories under the powers reserved in section 2 (3) (b) of the Act.

Improvements in printing presses can also be recorded but more remains to be done in these concerns.

A water proof sand paper has recently been invented which, it is claimed, will almost entirely eliminate lead poisoning from painters by a substitution of a wet rubbing down process for the present dry method with its liberation of dangerous lead dust. The sand paper will be a further hygienic improvement since all dust will be eliminated. It is intended to take up the question with paint users with a view to an extended trial.

19. *Section 19-A (Power to prohibit presence of children in factories).*—Progress has been made in the direction of preventing young children from accompanying their mothers to work. In Bombay very young children are rarely seen in the mills or other factories whilst the prevalent custom in Ahmedabad is being gradually broken down. Thus ten mills in the latter place have established crèches with trained nurses and a free supply of milk and linen while seven others have set apart a separate shed. It takes time to break through long established customs but the progress made in Sholapur may be cited as an example of what can be accomplished by sustained effort and interest on the part of agents and managers. An Inspector passed orders to prohibit children from entering certain departments where there was danger from fire. The mills concerned promptly complied by the building of suitable crèches. The writer was greatly impressed at a recent visit to Sholapur when no young children were found in any of the departments whereas formerly several hundred children of tender ages were present with their mothers. The Inspector at Ahmedabad is giving special attention to the difficult problem there.

#### *Welfare work.*

20. A large volume of welfare work continues to be done in factories. The activities of the larger firms in Bombay Island and Ahmedabad in this direction are well known and they do not appear to have slackened their ameliorative efforts during the present slump. The volume of welfare work carried on in the Sholapur mills is

however not so well-known, and deserves mention. All the mills at this place maintain crèches, a grain allowance is given, whilst schools are maintained for the half-timers. It appears certain that the percentage of literacy amongst mill children in Sholapur is the highest of the main centres of the industry in the Presidency. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills—the oldest established in Sholapur—sets a standard which the others are keen to follow. The activities of this mill cover practically the whole range of welfare work. A full-time welfare officer is employed in addition to a full-time doctor. A well equipped hospital is maintained and the medical activities may be gauged by the fact that over 50,000 outdoor patients were treated in 1923 whilst nearly 500 operations were performed. Nearly 80 per cent. of the children attend school, troops of boy-scouts under a scout-master are 80 strong whilst a restaurant and a reading room have been provided for the employees who also receive the benefit of loan funds, employees' stores, a provident fund and a gratuity fund. The latest type of housing provided is a model of cleanliness. The mill spends nearly a lakh of rupees per annum on all their various forms of welfare activities, and the success of the efforts is primarily due to the direct personal interest taken by the Agent and his officers.

21. Advantage was taken of a visit to Khandesh to endeavour to stabilise the working of ginning factories. Although the average 10-hour day and 60-hour week is now applicable to all adult labour in these, they have a wide choice of alternative methods of working within the 13½ hours of the day during which women may be employed. This makes control both by the management and the department difficult and a 60-hour machinery week has distinct advantages when the crop is small. Agreement with this view was obtained in several centres but was later upset by the cotton owners pressing for quick delivery owing to a sudden rise in the market.

It was found that some of the operatives were brought in on the weekly bazar holiday to clean their machines. They were not paid for this and although the actual amount of work done was difficult to estimate, factory owners agreed to the paying of the labour on the day prior to the weekly holiday and to the cleaning of the machinery either on this day or else by the engagement of separate labour on the holiday.

22. The attention of chain users has been drawn to the need of regular testing, examination, and annealing of slings and chains. Two large users have since extended their usual procedure for large dimensioned chain slings to slings of all sizes whilst a third factory, where slings and chains are manufactured, now tests and issues a certificate with each chain sold.

23. Discussions have taken place regarding motion study and fatigue but more attention could, with advantage, be devoted to this subject. In one mill an operative spent his day in stooping down and lifting bobbins from a basket and placing them in the buckets of an elevator. It was suggested that a bench and a stool would save a considerable amount of useless effort. The manager's view was that if the man was too comfortable he would sleep all

day. At a later visit it was found, however that both had been provided but the manager stated that although he had specially watched, he had never been able to see the man using the stool, he being under the impression that the stool was a work extracting device.

The height of vices in engineering factories could be regulated, with less fatigue to the worker and with greater efficiency. One factory agreed to the installation of their new buffing plant so that work would normally be done sitting, instead of standing.

24. *Section 2 (3) (b).*—Under Section 2 (3) (b) of the Act, Government has power to extend the application of the Act to premises, whether using power or not, if ten persons are employed. Eight small factories working under onerous conditions were notified during the year.

The difficulties in the creation of a separate department prevented an extended examination of the conditions in all such premises but type casting foundries where there is liability to lead poisoning, cotton cleaning factories where there is danger to health from dust and also risk from fire, and hand match factories where there is danger from fire and where large numbers of small children are employed, were specially visited and these have been recently brought within the scope of the Act by declaration of Government.

25. *Fires.*—One mill in Surat was badly damaged by fire and has not worked since. In ginning and pressing factories two fires occurred resulting in deaths to three persons as mentioned under the fatal accident heading.

26. In many of the newly controlled factories conditions formerly were very trying. Holidays were seldom given, hours were long, machinery was often badly fenced and sanitation neglected. It is not claimed that perfection has been reached, but progress has been made and now that the full sanctioned staff has been appointed increased attention will be given to them.

All aerated water factories for instance have supplied suitable masks and gauntlets for the protection of the workers from fragments of burst bottles but the difficulty in these is to get the operatives to wear them.

27. Statement No. V as regards the hours of work does not materially differ from last year when regard is given to the newer factories added. In the textile mills children are practically only employed for 30 hours a week, the 6 hours a day being usual in factories such as printing presses and the like where work is relatively light.

28. *Education of children.*—In Bombay a few mills maintain schools but the chief progress as regards the education of half-timers and the children of operatives appears to be made in Sholapur and Ahmedabad. In the former centre most half-timers attend factory schools whilst in the latter the labour unions have started schools with nearly 1,100 children on the rolls. It is not known however what proportion of these actually work in factories. The raising

of the age limit from 9 to 12 years will not be of benefit unless education is imparted to the children during these years.

29. Additional clerical assistance was sanctioned by Government to meet the increasing work involved by the extension of the Act. The clerical staff has worked satisfactorily. A considerable volume of additional work has devolved on the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, both of whom have worked conscientiously throughout the year.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,  
Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Bombay Presidency.

Factory Inspection Office,  
Old Custom House, Fort,  
Bombay, 29th May 1924.

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STATEMENT No. I.

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## STATEMENT

*Totals of*

District.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Násik.
Factories as defined in Section 2 (3) (a) of the Act.	303	145	46	14	10	42	5	19	137	68	12
Factories notified under Section 2 (3) (b) of the Act.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total, 1922 ...	265	142	47	13	8	46	4	14	145	69	12
Total, 1921 ...	204	134	47	12	5	45	4	3	143	67	12

N.B.—Statement Nos. I to VIII for the year



**STATEMENT**  
*Enumeration of*

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.		
<b>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</b>							
Aeroplane workshop	...	...	...	...	...		
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...		
Arsenals	...	...	...	...	...		
Canal foundry and workshops	...	...	...	...	...		
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...		
Clothing agencies	...	...	...	...	...		
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...		
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	1		
Dockyards and harbour works	1	...	...	...	...		
Electrical Engineering works	...	...	...	...	...		
Engineering workshops	8	...	...	...	...		
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...		
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...		
Gun-carriage factory	...	...	...	...	...		
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...		
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...		
Leather works and tanneries	...	...	...	...	...		
Mathematical instrument factory	...	...	...	...	...		
Mints	1	...	...	...	...		
Municipal works (including water works)	5	...	...	...	...		
Printing presses	1	...	...	...	...		
Rosin and turpentine factories	...	...	...	...	...		
Sappers and Miners workshops	...	...	...	...	...		
Saw mills and turnery	...	...	...	...	...		
Stone masonry	...	...	...	...	...		
Stores factory	1	...	...	...	...		
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...		
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...		
Artificial Limb factory	1	...	...	...	...		
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...		
Motor works	1	...	...	...	...		
Total	19	...	...	...	1		
<b>2. All other Factories.</b>							
Textiles.	{	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	85	76	5	2	...
		Hosiery	1	2	...	...	...
		Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...
		Silk mills	2	...	...	...	...
		Woollen mills	2	...	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total	90	78	5	2	...		



No. II.

Factories.

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khan-desh.	West Khan-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...
3	1	2 1	4	...	...	1	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	4	4	...	...	1	8	...

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</i>					
Aeroplane workshop	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenals	...	...	...	...	...
Canal foundry and workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing agencies	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Distilleries	...	1	...	...	...
Dockyards and harbour works	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering works	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-carriage factory	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works and tanneries	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematical instrument factory	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal works (including water works)	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin and turpentine factories	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw-mills and turnery	...	...	...	...	...
Stone masonry	...	...	...	...	...
Stores factory	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Limb factory	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	...	...	...
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>					
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	...	2	...	3
	Hosiery	...	...	...	...
	Jute mills	...	...	...	...
	Silk mills	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	...	3	...



## STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>					
Mineral and Metals.	Aluminium	...	...	...	...
	Colliery workshop	...	...	...	...
	Iron, Brass and steel foundries	22	7	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works	5	...	...	...
	Lock and Cutlery works	1	...	...	...
	Metal works	17	...	...	...
	Petroleum refineries	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Tank factory	1	...	...	...
	Tin works	1	...	...	...
Total	47	7	...	...	...
Engineering and Transport.	Dockyards	2	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering works	4	...	...	...
	Engineering workshops	7	...	...	...
	Motor works and coach build- ing works	13	...	...	...
	Railway workshops	6	...	...	1
	Shipbuilding and engineering works	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works	2	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works	1	...	...	...
	Cable factory	...	...	...	...
Total	35	...	...	...	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories	...	...	...	...
	Breweries	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works	1	...	...	...
	Dairy farm	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	9	1	...	1
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated Water factories	12	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories	...	...	...	...
	Tea factories	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Confectionery	1	...	...	...	
Gur factories	...	...	...	...	
Total	23	1	...	...	1



## STATEMENT

Industry.		Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
<b>2. All other Factories—continued.</b>						
Mineral and Metals.	Aluminium .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Colliery workshop .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Iron, Brass and steel foundries .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Kerosine tinning and packing works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Lock and Cutlery works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Petroleum refineries .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Tank factory .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Tin works .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Transport.	Dockyards .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Electrical engineering works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering workshops .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Motor works and coach building works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway workshops .....	..	..	..	1	..
	Shipbuilding and engineering works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Tramway works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Telegraph works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Cable factory .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....		..	..	..	1	..
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Breweries .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Coffee works .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Dairy farm .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Distilleries .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Flour mills .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated Water factories .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Rice mills .....	..	..	..	..	1
	Sugar factories .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Tea factory .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobacco factories .....	..	1	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Confectionery .....	..	..	..	..	..
Gur factories .....	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .....		..	1	..	..	1

## No. II—continued.

Kánara.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawábsáh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	33	25	18
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	64	45	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	12
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	51	46	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	15	15	11
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	10	...
...	1	2	8	...	...	3	41	56	38	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	1	6	10	...	...	3	41	94	68	12

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	
	Chemical works	...	...	...	...	
	Dye works	12	1	...	...	
	Lac factories *	...	...	...	...	
	Match factories	...	2	...	...	
	Oil mills	6	2	...	1	
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Total	19	5	...	1	...	
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	2	...	...	...	
	Printing presses	34	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Total	36	...	...	...	...	
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...	
	Cement works	...	...	...	...	
	Furniture workshops	2	...	...	...	
	Glass works	3	...	...	...	
	Potteries	...	...	...	...	
	Saw mills	5	...	...	1	
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	
	Tile factories	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
	Optical works	1	...	...	...	
Total	11	...	...	1	...	
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leatherworks	...	...	...	...	
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing works	11	54	41	10	7
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...
	Hay presses	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	54	41	10	7	



No. II—continued.

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	132	64	9	...	19	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	132	66	9	...	19	17

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaun.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>					
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works	...	...	...	...
	Dye works	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	...	1	...	...
	Oil mills	...	1	1	...
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	1	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses	...	...	1	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	1	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...
	Cement works	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops	...	...	...	...
	Glass works	...	...	...	...
	Potteries	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	...	...	...	...
	Stone works	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories	...	1	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Optical works	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	...	...	...
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leatherworks	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing works	1	19	18	51
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...
	Hay presses	...	...	...	...
Total	1	19	18	51	...

## No. II—continued.

Kanara.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parker.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	42	37	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	45	38	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	48	41	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1
...	10	3	1	11	16	...	...	530	563	562
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...
...	10	3	1	11	16	1	...	533	566	562

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>					
Miscellaneous.	Gas works ...	1	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops ...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
	Pharmaceutical works ...	1	...	...	...
	Paint factories ...	1	...	...	...
	Surgical instrument factories.	2	...	...	...
	Electrical generating sta- tions ...	1	...	...	...
	Leather cloth factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry ...	3	...	...	...
	Telephone works ...	1	...	...	...
	Button factory ...	...	...	...	...
	Carbonic gas works ...	1	...	...	...
	Oxygen gas works ...	1	...	...	...
	Rubber works ...	1	...	...	...
	Silver refining works ...	...	...	...	...
Seed factories ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	13	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	304	145	46	14	10



## STATEMENT

Industry.		Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.
2. All other Factories—concluded.						
Miscellaneous.	Gas works	...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops	...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	Pharmaceutical works	...	...	...	...	1
	Paint factories	...	...	...	...	...
	Surgical instrument factories	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating stations	...	...	...	...	...
	Leather cloth factories	...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factories	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry	...	...	...	...	...
	Telephone works	...	...	...	...	...
	Button factory	...	...	...	...	...
	Carbonic gas works	...	...	...	...	...
	Oxygen gas works	...	...	...	...	...
	Rubber works	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver refining works	...	...	...	...	...
Seed factories	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	1
	Grand Total	1	26	19	56	2



## STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.		
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</i>							
Aeroplane workshop	...	...	...	...	...		
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...		
Arsenals	...	...	...	...	...		
Canal foundry and workshops	...	...	...	...	...		
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...		
Clothing agencies	...	...	...	...	...		
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...		
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	50		
Dockyards and harbour works	2,130	...	...	...	...		
Electrical Engineering works	...	...	...	...	...		
Engineering workshops	2,462	...	...	...	...		
Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...		
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...		
Gun-carriage factory	...	...	...	...	...		
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...		
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...		
Leather works and Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...		
Mathematical instrument factories...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mints	489	...	...	...	...		
Municipal works (including water works)	805	...	...	...	...		
Printing presses	684	...	...	...	...		
Rosin and turpentine factories	...	...	...	...	...		
Sappers and Miners workshops	...	...	...	...	...		
Saw mills and turnery	...	...	...	...	...		
Stone masonry	...	...	...	...	...		
Stores factory	39	...	...	...	...		
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...		
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...		
Artificial Limb factory	17	...	...	...	...		
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...		
Motor works	30	...	...	...	...		
Total	6,656	...	...	...	50		
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>							
Textiles.	{	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	144,676	54,473	3,330	1,721	...
		Hosiery	25	139	...	...	...
		Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...
		Silk mills	1,306	...	...	...	...
		Woollen mills	1,688	...	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total	147,695	54,612	3,330	1,721	...		



## No. III.

*employed by different Industries.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Kán- desh.	West Kán- desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	118	...	...	215	2,395 562	...	...	...
...	...	118	...	...	215	3,695	...	...	...
1,703	480	4,623	3,132	...	...	27	17,322	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	997	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,703	1,477	4,858	3,132	...	...	27	17,322	...	...

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.</i>					
Aeroplanes workshop	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenals	...	...	...	...	...
Canal foundry and workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing agencies	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Distilleries	95	...	...	...	...
Dockyards and harbour works	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical engineering works	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Forge presses	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-carriage factories	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works and Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematical instrument factories	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal works (including water works)	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin and turpentine factories	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills and turnery	...	...	...	...	221
Stone masonry	...	...	...	...	...
Stores factory	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Limb factory	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Motor works	...	...	...	...	...
Total	95	...	...	...	221
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>					
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	2,952	...	2,697	...
	Hosiery	...	...	...	...
	Jute mills	...	...	...	...
	Silk mills	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	2,952	...	2,697	...	...

No. III—continued.

Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Packer.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhana.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,395	2,038	2,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	611	691
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	390	392	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	3,658	4,300
...	425	...	...	...	...	...	3,175	2,745	2,481
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	465	602
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	840	580	572
...	122	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	1,330	1,410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	20	...
...	2,482	2,077	...	...	...	...	4,559	4,658	5,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	...
...	3,094	2,077	...	...	...	...	16,221	16,522	17,918
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237,136	244,657	241,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	154	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	1,191	1,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880	1,643	362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,526	247,645	243,459

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Breach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—contd.</i>					
Mineral and Metals.	Aluminium ...	...	...	...	...
	Colliery workshop ...	...	...	...	...
	Iron, brass and steel foundries ...	3,056	561	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing works. ...	1,895	...	...	...
	Lock and Outlery works ...	275	...	...	...
	Metal works ...	1,462	...	...	...
	Petroleum Refineries ...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Tank Factory ...	29	...	...	...
	Tin works ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,717	561	...	...
Engineering and Transport.	Dockyards ...	3,350	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering works ...	164	...	...	...
	Engineering workshops ...	997	...	...	...
	Motor works and coach buildings works ...	920	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	16,239	...	...	28
	Shipbuilding and engineer- ing works ...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	1,175	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous works ...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph works ...	182	...	...	...
	Cable factory ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,027	...	...	...	28
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Biscuit factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Breweries ...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee works ...	80	...	...	...
	Dairy farms ...	...	...	...	...
	Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	737	29	...	19
	Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories. ...	342	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Tea factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Confectionery ...	35	...	...	...
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,194	29	...	...	19

No. III—continued.

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,200	...	...	...	159	...	...	...
...	...	...	737	...	320	99 74	192	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,200	737	...	320	332	192	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	236	...	...	...	110	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...
...	...	236	...	...	...	110	...	151	...

## STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.
<b>2. All other Factories—contd.,</b>						
Mineral and Metals.	{ Aluminium	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Colliery workshop	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Iron, brass and steel found- ries	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Kerosine tinning and packing works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Lock and Cutlery works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Metal works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Petroleum Refineries	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tank Factory	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tin works	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Transport.	{ Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Electrical Engineering works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Motor works and coach buildings works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Railway workshops	...	...	3,095	...	...
	{ Shipbuildings and engi- neering works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tramway works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Cable factory	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	3,095	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	{ Biscuit factories	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Breweries	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Coffee works	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Ice, Mineral and Aerated water factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Rice mills	...	...	...	30	...
	{ Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tea factories	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tobacco factories	8	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
{ Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Gur factories	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	8	...	...	30	...

No. III—continued.

Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Navásháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhana.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	492	...	...	...	...	...	4,109	4,076	4,144
...	904	...	...	...	...	...	2,799	2,893	2,758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	240	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	1,015	382
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	8,808	8,243	7,641
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,350	3,662	5,867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	37	...
...	130	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	1,608	1,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	1,456	1,941
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,685	23,539	22,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	109	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	1,038	1,180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	178	126
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	40	...
...	272	...	...	...	...	...	29,238	31,558	33,621
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	28	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	925	173	...	...	...	...	1,283	1,320	1,204
...	36	60	...	...	...	...	438	379	...
...	36	184	...	...	24	286	560	594	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	188	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151	124
...	397	417	...	...	24	286	2,901	2,660	1,328

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	
<i>2. All other Factories—contd.</i>						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	
	Chemical works	165	...	...	...	
	Dye works	2,908	54	...	...	
	Lac factories	...	...	...	...	
	Match factories	...	228	...	...	
	Oil mills	204	178	...	20	
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Total	3,277	460	...	20	...	
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	214	...	...	...	
	Printing presses	4,431	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
	Total	4,645	...	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...	
	Cement works	...	...	...	...	
	Furniture workshops	214	...	...	...	
	Glass works	60	...	...	...	
	Potteries	...	...	...	...	
	Saw mills	488	...	...	30	
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	
	Tile factories	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
	Optical works	39	...	...	...	
Total	801	...	...	30	...	
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leatherworks	...	...	...	...	
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing works.	823	4,114	3,911	549	413
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...
	Hay presses	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	823	4,114	3,911	549	413



No. III—continued.

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khan-desh.	West Khan-desh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sbolapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.
::	328	160	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	125	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	105	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
88	::	::	::	60	::	::	::	::	::
88	328	390	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...
53	115	...	...	...	...	553	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	115	...	...	...	...	695	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	...	...	...	98	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	...	...	...	98	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,671	...	...	11,116	6,528	921	...	1,368	1,112	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
2,671	...	...	11,116	6,692	921	...	1,368	1,112	100

## STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.
<i>* 2. All other Factories—contd.</i>						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemical works	...	...	...	...	...
	Dye works	...	...	...	...	...
	Lac factories	...	...	...	...	...
	Match factories	56	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	69	50	...	...	...
	Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		125	50	...	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing presses	...	...	319	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	319	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...
	Cement works	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture workshops	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass works	...	...	...	...	...
	Potteries	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone works	...	...	...	...	...
	Tile factories	87	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	Optical works	...	...	...	...	...
Total		87	...	...	...	...
Processes con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leatherworks	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Gins and Presses.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing works.	905	793	3,211	...	...
	Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...
	Hay presses	...	...	...	...	...
Total		905	793	3,211	...	...

## No. III—continued.

Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parker.	Navabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
140	442	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	1,007	896
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	185	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,067	3,122	3,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	250	172
...	32	...	...	...	...	...	701	742	545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	474	...	...	...	...	...	5,412	5,306	4,923
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	449	641
...	227	...	...	...	...	...	5,698	5,349	4,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	227	...	...	...	...	...	6,054	5,798	5,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	220	308
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	268	277	545
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	548	543	509
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	125	109	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	40	...
...	92	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	1,189	1,362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	131	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	131	75
944	98	50	1,340	1,996	...	...	42,968	39,240	36,034
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	23	...	187	204	...
944	98	50	1,340	1,996	23	...	43,155	39,444	36,034

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. All other Factories—concluded.					
Miscellaneous.	Gas works ...	594	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops ...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
	Pharmaceutical works ...	65	...	...	...
	Paint factories ...	32	...	...	...
	Surgical instrument factories.	132	...	...	...
	Electrical generating stations.	179	...	...	...
	Leather cloth factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry ...	168	...	...	...
	Telephone works ...	148	...	...	...
	Button factory ...	...	...	...	...
	Carbonic gas works ...	151	...	...	...
	Oxygen gas works ...	37	...	...	...
	Rubber works ...	99	...	...	...
Silver refining works ...	...	...	...	...	
Seed factories ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,545	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	196,385	59,776	7,241	2,320	510

## No. III—concluded.

Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khan-desh.	West Khan-desh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	...	...	...	77	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	145	...	...	...	107	...	...	...
4,535	1,920	7,033	14,985	6,752	1,456	5,198	18,862	1,298	100

## STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárvar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.
<i>2. All other Factories—concluded.</i>					
Miscellaneous.	Gas works ...	...	...	...	...
	Jewellery workshops ...	...	...	...	...
	Rope works ...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
	Pharmaceutical works ...	...	...	45	...
	Paint factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Surgical instrument factories.	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating stations.	...	...	...	...
	Leather cloth factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Umbrella factories ...	...	...	...	...
	Laundry ...	...	...	...	...
	Telephone works ...	...	...	...	...
	Button factory ...	...	...	...	...
	Carbonic gas works ...	...	...	...	...
	Oxygen gas works ...	...	...	...	...
Rubber works ...	...	...	...	...	
Silver refining works ...	...	...	...	...	
Seed factories ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	45	...
Grand Total ...	4,172	843	9,322	75	221

## No. III—concluded.

Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Par- kar.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	534	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	139	167
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	116	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	147	167
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	356	350	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	92	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	100	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	223
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	160	202	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	41	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	2,022	1,426
1,084	6,159	2,544	1,340	1,996	47	286	356,480	360,518	353,280









## No. IV—concluded.

Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1922.	Total for the year 1921.
5,731	2,531	928	1,285	47	282	275,613	279,608	271,288
390	6	335	528	...	4	69,456	67,518	66,226
6,111	2,537	1,263	1,813	47	286	345,069	347,126	337,514
48	7	53	125	...	...	8,662	10,080	11,639
...	...	24	58	...	...	2,549	3,312	4,127
48	7	77	183	...	...	11,411	13,392	15,766
6,159	2,544	1,340	1,996	47	286	356,480	360,518	353,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	180,548	185,895	180,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	46,848	46,907	46,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	227,396	232,802	227,679
...	...	...	...	...	...	74,93	8,807	9,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,247	3,048	3,954
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,740	11,855	13,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	237,136	244,657	241,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT  
Intervals, Holidays

District.	Number of						
	Total.	In which intervals are			In which holidays are		
		Granted under		Subject to exemption from section 21.	Granted on		Subject to exemption from section 22.
		Section 21 (1) (a) (i).	Section 21 (1) (a) (ii).		Sundays only.	Week days and Sunday.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay ...	304	282	13	126	99	196	103
Ahmedabad ...	145	144	1	80	...	145	76
Broach ...	46	46	...	5	...	46	5
Kaira ...	14	14	...	3	1	13	2
Panch Mahals ...	10	9	...	2	3	7	1
Surat ...	42	40	1	4	9	32	3
Thana ...	5	5	...	...	1	4	...
Bombay Suburban ...	20	19	...	6	8	11	4
East Khandesh ...	137	136	...	4	23	108	4
West Khandesh ...	68	64	2	2	1	66	...
Nasik ...	12	12	...	1	4	8	1
Poona ...	20	18	2	4	12	8	3
Sholapur ...	28	27	...	8	1	26	8
Ahmednagar ...	19	16	...	1	6	11	...
Satara ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Belgaum ...	26	20	2	4	10	15	3
Bijapur ...	19	18	...	1	7	11	...
Dharwar ...	56	55	...	3	10	45	3
Kolaba ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Kanara ...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...
Hyderabad ...	12	9	1	...	6	4	...
Karachi ...	45	34	3	14	17	21	10
Sukkur ...	13	11	...	1	4	7	1
Thar and Parkar ...	11	11	...	...	3	8	...
Nawabshah ...	16	6	8	...	3	11	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	3	...	...	1	2	...
Larkana ...	41	19	...	...	2	17	...
Total ...	1,120	1,025	33	269	243	822	227
Total for the year 1922.	950	755	66	12	196	749	...

No. V.  
and Hours.

Factories.

In which average weekly hours are

For men.			For women.			For children.	
Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Not above 30.	Above 30.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
69	56	170	38	51	78	50	26
4	7	134	6	8	125	65	6
...	...	46	...	...	44	11	3
2	...	12	2	...	9	2	7
2	...	8	...	1	6	...	...
3	4	34	4	4	32	5	2
...	1	4	1	2	1	...	1
6	2	11	6	3	6	3	4
6	8	122	6	29	95	3	...
1	1	65	1	5	56	...	...
1	2	9	...	2	7	...	...
10	1	9	2	...	3	...	9
1	...	26	1	2	24	8	...
2	2	13	2	4	11	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	1	21	2	1	20	2	1
2	...	16	2	...	15	...	...
4	...	51	5	1	47	4	1
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...
2	...	8	2	3	4	2	4
10	12	16	4	4	3	1	8
2	1	8	...	...	2	...	1
1	...	10	1	3	7	1	4
...	...	14	...	1	13	2	4
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
149	102	614	91	125	610	159	81
123	98	729	85	121	555	153	67

## STATEMENT No. V—concluded.

District.	Exempted from		Remarks.
	Section 27.	Section 28.	
	17	18	
1	17	18	19
Bombay ...	111	103	Nine factories did not furnish information.
Ahmedabad ...	77	76	
Broach ...	5	5	
Kaira ...	2	2	
Panch Mahals ...	1	...	
Surat ...	3	3	One factory did not furnish information.
Thana ...	...	...	
Bombay Suburban ...	2	2	One factory did not furnish information.
East Khandesh ...	4	4	Do. do.
West Khandesh ...	...	...	Do. do.
Nasik ...	...	...	
Poona ...	1	1	
Sholapur ...	8	8	One factory did not furnish information.
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	Two factories did not furnish information.
Satara ...	...	...	
Belgaum ...	2	2	One factory did not furnish information.
Bijapur ...	...	...	Do. do.
Dharwar ...	3	3	Do. do.
Kolaba ...	...	...	
Kanara ...	...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	Two factories did not furnish information.
Karachi ...	8	5	Seven do. do.
Sukkur ...	...	...	Two do. do.
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	
Nawabshah ...	...	...	Two factories did not furnish information.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	One factory do.
Larkana ...	...	...	Twenty-two factories do.
Total ...	227	214	
Total for the year 1922 ...	1	1	

## STATEMENT No. VI.

*Accidents.*

District.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay ... ..	9	63	562	634	
Ahmedabad ... ..	5	27	36	68	
Broach ... ..	...	1	2	3	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Surat ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Thána ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Bombay Suburban ... ..	4	1	10	15	
East Khándesh ... ..	...	3	10	13	
West Khándesh ... ..	1	...	...	1	
Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Poona ... ..	1	2	6	9	
Sholápur ... ..	...	2	21	23	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Dhárwár ... ..	2	4	18	24	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	1	1	
Karáchi ... ..	...	3	6	9	
Sukkur ... ..	...	2	8	10	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Nawábsháh ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Larkhana ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	22	103	684	814	
Total for the year 1922 ... ..	42	63	980	1,110	
Total for the year 1921 ... ..	34	101	949	1,084	







## STATEMENT

District.	Number of persons						
	Section 41 (a)	Section 41 (b)	Section 41 (c)	Section 41 (d)	Section 41 (e)	Section 41 (f)	Section 41 (g)
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Nawábsáh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lárhana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	...	...	...	...	6	1
Total for the year 1922	10	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total for the year 1921	9	...	...	...	...	1	...

No. VII—concluded.

convicted during the year.							Remarks.
Section 41 (h)	Section 41 (i)	Section 41 (j)	Section 43 (a)	Section 43 (b)	Section 43 (c)	Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10



## STATEMENT No. VIII—concluded.

District.	Number of factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times.	Total.			
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1	...	...	3	1	4	
Larkhana ...	25	12	3	...	40	1	41	
Total ...	657	222	• 119	51	1,049	71	1,120	
Total for the year 1922	503	221	89	147	960	102	1,062	
Total for the year 1921	395	66	40	312	813	113	926	

T. W. JOHNSTONE,

*Factory Inspection Office,*  
*Bombay, 29th May 1924.* }

Chief Inspector of Factories,  
 Bombay Presidency.